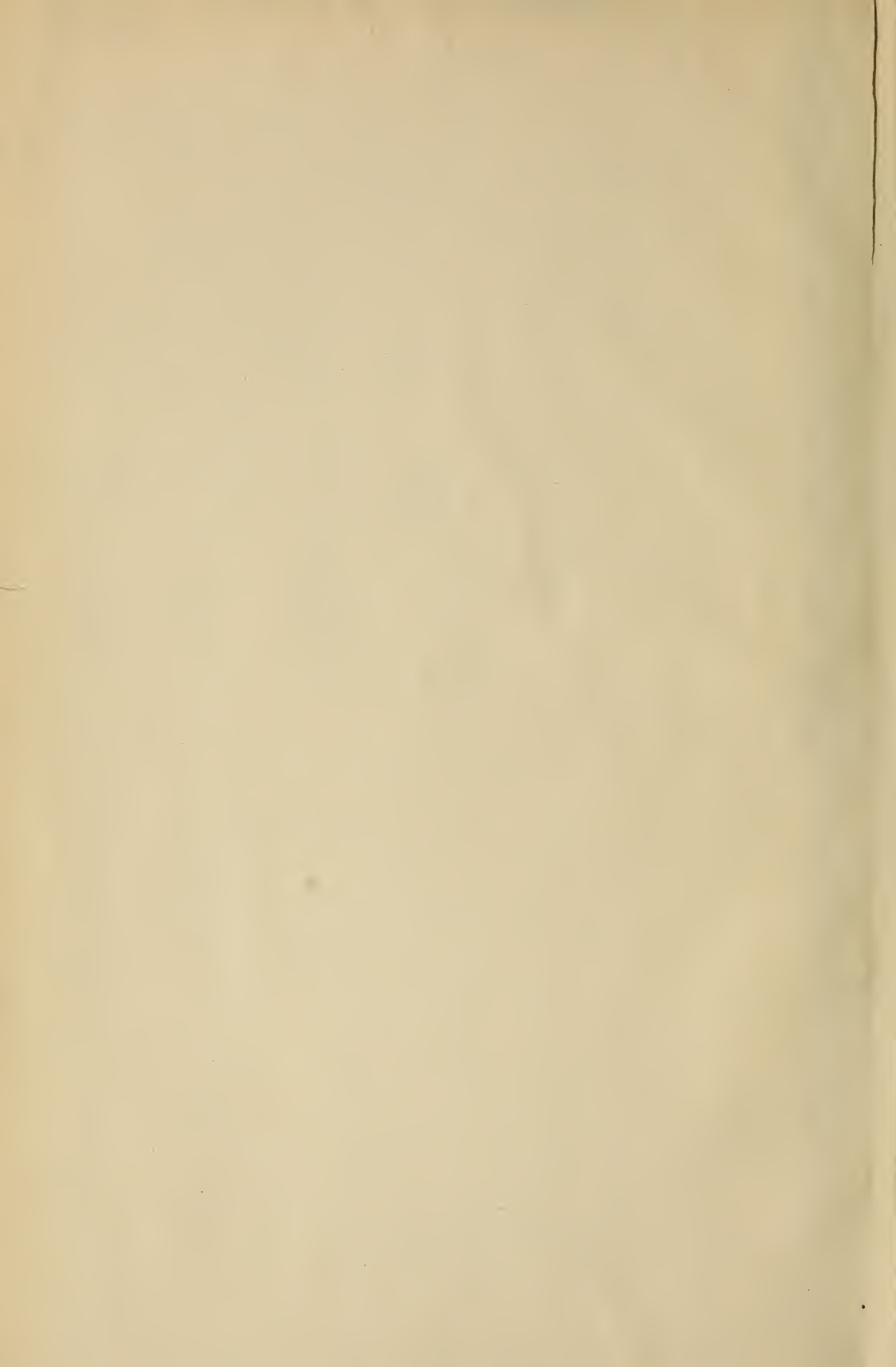


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# INDEX

## Accidents, Industrial:

- prevention of, to be discussed at seventh Int. Labour Conference, 372.  
in coal mines in various countries, 312; "needless coal mine accidents", 1064-9.  
eye hazards in industry, 949.  
explosives, causes of accidents from, 88.  
Canada: fatal industrial accidents in 1923, with tables showing fatalities grouped by months, causes, industries and provinces, 260, supplementary list, 453,718.  
non-fatal, in 1922, 948.  
fatalities in last quarter of 1923, with tables showing industry, cause, etc., 189; in first quarter of 1924, 447; second quarter, 718,1006; proportion of fatalities in various industries, 947.  
in cement plants, 733.  
Alberta: in Midland Mine, Drumheller, 822.  
B.C.: notification of mine accidents required, 26; in mines, 759.  
N.S.: in mines in 1923, 312; in factories in 1923, 308; mining accident in Glace Bay, 822; report on Stellarton mine explosion, 732.  
Ont.: in factories in 1923, 1045; in first quarter 1924, 284; during first six months of 1924, 584; due to belting, 354; boiler explosion, Kemptville, 773.  
Que.: in mines in 1923, 668.  
Sask.: in 1923, 1046.  
United Kingdom: on railways in 1922, 7; number of fatal accidents in June, 1924, 660; prevention in coal mines, 820.  
U.S.A.: estimate of cost and number, 8; in metallurgical works, 549; report of Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 141; economic loss by, 884.  
*See also SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.*

## Agreements, Industrial:

- bricklayers' union, new rules as to agreements, 1062.  
long term agreements favoured by U. M. W. of A., 228.  
bookbinders' standard contract, 771.  
photo-engravers proposed form of agreement, 859.  
printing pressmen alter form of agreement, 1062  
Canada: recent agreements and schedules of wages, 170, 241, 428, 511, 595, 698, 791, 885, 1006, 1089.  
*Building and structures—*  
building trade employees at Hull, 600.  
bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Hamilton, 512; at Ottawa, 699; at Toronto, 171.  
carpenters at Calgary, 243; at Hamilton, 428; at Humberstone, 699; at Niagara Falls, 600; at Ottawa, 511; at Vancouver, 512; at Windsor, 700.  
electrical workers at Moose Jaw, 601; at Windsor, 1089.  
heat and frost insulator and asbestos workers at Toronto, 699.  
painters, paperhangers and decorators at Hamilton, 601; at Niagara Falls, 793; at St. Catharines, 429.  
plumbers and steamfitters at Calgary, 601; at Edmonton, 429; at Winnipeg, 512.  
steam shovel and dredgemen, east of Fort William, 698; at Vancouver, 601; at Windsor, 700.  
stone-cutters at Toronto, 512.  
*Fishing and trapping—*  
deep sea fishermen of Pacific, British Columbia 595.

## Agreements, Industrial—Con.

- Manufacturing—printing and publishing—*  
printers at Guelph, 600; at Hull, 598; at New Westminster, 792; at Peterboro, 511; at St. Catharines, 428; at St. John, 792; at Sydney, 511; at Vancouver, 170; at Victoria, 242,243.  
bookbinders at Victoria, 170.  
photo-engravers at Montreal, 598; at Toronto, 599; at Vancouver, 599.  
pressmen at Vancouver, 241, 242; at Winnipeg, 600.  
stereotypers and electrotypers, Calgary, 792; at Toronto, 599,600.  
clothing workers at Montreal, 243.  
tailors at Vancouver, 600.  
*Manufacturing—non-metallic mineral products—*  
paving cutters at Graniteville, 698; stone-cutters at Montreal, 698.  
*Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper goods—*  
pulp and paper mill workers at Iroquois Falls, 597, 792; at Port Arthur, 597; Sault Ste. Marie, 596; at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, 792; at Thorold, 596; at Fort Frances, 885.  
*Manufacturing—vegetable foods—*  
bakery and confectionery workers at Toronto, 596; at Lethbridge, 791; at Vancouver and New Westminster, 791.  
*Manufacturing—iron steel and products—*  
sheet metal workers at Ottawa, 428.  
*Mining—*  
coal operators in Northern Alberta and Edmonton District Miners' Federation, 922, 937; in Vancouver Island, 938, 1089, 1090.  
*Services—domestic and personal—*  
hotel and restaurant employees at Calgary, 172.  
laundry workers at Ottawa, 172.  
barbers at Hamilton, 1089; at Vancouver, 1090  
*Public and municipal—*  
civic employees at Medicine Hat, 430; electrical workers at Moose Jaw, 886; steam and operating engineers at Moose Jaw, 885.  
*Transportation and Public Utilities—*  
electrical workers at Calgary, 793; freight handlers at West St. John, 243; elevator employees at West St. John, 430; street and electric railway employees at Brantford, 700; at Hull, 700; at Ottawa, 512; at Port Arthur and Fort William, 513; at Saskatoon, 701; at Montreal, 1,089.  
*Public utilities—telegraphs and telephones—*  
electric light and telephone employees at Port Arthur, 702.  
telephone operators at Winnipeg, 701.  
*Transportation—water—*  
carpenters and joiners at Montreal, 885.  
harbour workers at Montreal, 602.  
longshoremen at Halifax, 171; at Montreal, 602; at St. John, 601.  
United Kingdom: agreement without time limit, 762.  
*See also INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.*
- ## Agriculture:
- Canada: utilization of workers spare time, 764  
Man.: organized credit for farmers in, 278.  
Ont.: farm wages in, 1068.  
Sask.: Agricultural Co-operative Assn. plan for collective buying agency, 821.  
United Kingdom: agricultural wages bill, 632, 1025; conference on production, 1048.  
Japan: statistics of Agricultural Workers' Labour Union, 864.  
*See also CHILDREN; CO-OPERATION; CREDIT.*



**Alberta:**

Labour Dept., report for 1923, 559.  
superannuation for provincial employees, 128, 132.  
public works in, annual report, 738.  
coal mining, commission to investigate, 298, 934.

*See also* ACCIDENTS; CHILDREN; EDUCATION; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LICENSING; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SUNDAY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

**Alberta Federation of Labour:**

legislative proposals of, 26.

**Aliens:**

reciprocity in workmen's compensation for, desired by Imperial Economic conference, 2.  
under Workmen's Compensation Draft Convention, etc., of Int. Labour organization, 653, 656, 657.  
right of entry of foreigners into professions and occupations in various countries, 868.  
instruction of, in language of industry, recommended, 280.

*See also* ASIATICS; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

**American Federation of Labour:**

44th annual convention, 1,053.  
legal information bureau formed, 227.  
quarterly meeting of executive, 305, 486.  
educational programme, 822.  
action against, by former chairman of employees' railway advisory board at Philadelphia, 227.

**Anthrax:**

League of Nations to investigate, 373.  
action of Int. Labour Organization, 653, 658.  
extent of infection in Roumania, 99.

*See also* DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL.

**Apprenticeship:**

bookbinders' plans, 771.  
carpenters apprentices, initiation fee for, 957.  
training in pulp and paper industry, 140.  
discussed by Can. Mfg. Assn., 490.  
Alta.: proportion of, under Minimum Wage Act, 464.

B.C.: indenture system in Victoria, 848;  
permanent employment for 'teen-age boys, 670  
Ont.: apprentice training at Hamilton, 775.

Que.: C.P.R. Montreal offers prizes for course, 821.

Australia: farm training in, 462; for juvenile migrants in N.S.W., 395; industrial arbitration act, N.S.W., as applicable to, 776, in Queensland, 1,049; in printing trades, 1,050.

France: organization of, in, 1,050.

U.S.A.: agreement governing training brick-laying apprentices in New York City, 670.

*See also* EDUCATION (Notes on Vocational Training and Apprenticeship).

**Arbitration and Conciliation:**

Canada: laws respecting, 557.  
proposed joint board to adjust grievances on C.N.R., 234.

Que.: Registrar of Councils of Conciliation, 625.

United Kingdom: Trades Union Congress opposed to compulsory arbitration, 864.

Australia: new arbitration bill in Western Australia, 1,057.

South Africa: law providing for, 495, 820.

Czecho-Slovakia: labour courts in, 97.

Spain: labour tribunals, 358.

*See also* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, ETC.

**Architects:**

Scholarship for, 285.

**Argentina:**

proposed labour court, 864.

*See also* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Asiatics:**

Chinese steamship crews in Canada, 352, 457.  
B.C.: legislature opposed to franchise for, 26;  
decrease in numbers employed, 1,024.

Ont.: investigation of Chinese laundries, 276.

*See also* CHINESE; JAPANESE, ETC.

**Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited:** *See* INSURANCE.**Attachment of Debts:** *See* WAGES.**Australia:**

labour statistics in, 283.

provision for settlers, 462.

One Big Union refused registration, 762.

action on maritime conventions, 1,068.

arbitration bill in Western Australia, 1,057.

*See also* APPRENTICESHIP; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Austria:** *See* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.**Bakeries:**

abolition of night work in, 653, 757, 768, 1,068, 1,072.

B.C.: employment of young persons in, forbidden, 208.

Chile: night work in, abolished at Santiago, 208.

*See also* BREAD AND CAKE BAKERS' ASSN. OF CANADA.

**Baltimore and Ohio Railway:**

joint management of, 400, 1,060.

**Banks and Banking:**

proposed amalgamation of labour banks, 570.  
policy of A.F. of L., 1,054.

Amal. Clothing Workers extend banking service, 569.

Ladies' Garment Workers' bank, 570.

machinists' bank, 1058.

considered by printers, 770.

pressmen support labour bank, 1062.

telegraphers' bank, 568.

new labour banks, 6, 736.

caution as to labour banks advised by metal workers, 914.

U.S.A.: Pittsburgh labour bank opened, 539.

Denmark: co-operative labour bank, 631.

*See also* CREDIT.

**Barbers:**

Catholic Workers desire licenses, 768.

N.S.: licensed law desired by T. & L. Congress, 276.

*See also* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS (Journeyman Barbers).

**Belgium:**

extension of working hours in, 207.

family allowances in, 464.

*See also* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Bell Telephone Company:**

first aid work, 1065.

**Benefit:** *See* INSURANCE; SICK PAY; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.**Boiler Inspection:**

Alta.: report for 1923, 560.

Ont.: report for 1923, 1044.

*See also* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; FACTORIES.



- Bombay:** *See* INDIA.
- Bondfield, Miss Margaret:**  
visit to Canada, 738, 821.
- Bonus:** *See* MINES AND MINING; WAGES.
- Boys:** *See* CHILDREN.
- Brazil:**  
regulation of conditions of labour, 283.
- Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada:**  
support baking school at Guelph, 953.
- British Columbia:**  
Dept. of Labour, annual report for 1923, 756.  
Bureau of Mines, annual report, 1923, 758.  
employment of women by Chinese, 735.  
indenture system for apprentices, 848.  
night work of young persons in bakeries forbidden, 208.  
re-establishment of returned soldiers, 3.  
superannuation for provincial employees, 129, 131; for civic employees in, 391; new superannuation tables, 821.  
*See also* CHILDREN; EDUCATION; FACTORIES; FIRE DEPARTMENTS; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINES; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.
- British Empire Steel Corporation:**  
proposed agreement with miners, 107.  
miners' vote against acceptance, 455.  
safety work of, 485.  
*See also* ALIENS; MILITIA; MINES AND MINING.
- Building:**  
permits issued in Canada during 1923, 165.  
monthly report of permits issued during 1924, 53, 164, 239, 325, 426, 507, 594, 696, 788, 882, 990, 1085.  
inspection of scaffolding in Canada, 817.  
building trades protection, bill drafted by labour, 1058.  
*See also* APPRENTICESHIP; INDUSTRIAL SITUATION; CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, ASSOCIATION OF; PAINTING; WAGES, ETC.
- Bulgaria:**  
Vocational education in, 1051.  
*See also* PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
- "Bumps":** *See* MINING.
- Canada Cement Company:**  
accident prevention plan, 733.
- Canada Shipping Act:**  
legal decision under, 531.  
new regulations under, 821.  
pilotage sections of, 1016.  
amendment recommended by marine insurance companies, 944.  
changes in Canada Shipping Act desired by marine engineers, 307.  
*See also* SEAMEN.
- Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Assn. of:**  
annual conference, 139.  
memorandum to National Unemployment Conference, 757.  
meeting in Jan., 1925, 1048.
- Canadian Council of Child Welfare:**  
summary of Canadian laws, 353.  
policy of, 537.
- Canadian Electrical Association:**  
present medals for life saving, 1022.
- Canadian Engineering Standards' Association:**  
*See* ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.
- Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues:**  
refused affiliation with T. & L. Congress, 852.
- Canadian Founders' and Metal Trades Association:**  
plan to stabilize wages in Canada, 1047.
- Canadian Manufacturers' Association:**  
report of committee on industrial relations, 487  
recommendations regarding Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, 134, 204.  
Alta.: views on laws proposed by labour, 137.
- Canadian National Railways:**  
arrangements under British Empire Settlement act, 351.  
decision of employees in central region on shorter hours, 817.  
director of safety and first aid appointed, 98.  
employees' wages may be garnisheed for debt, 350.  
joint management proposal, 400, 1020.  
proposed joint board on grievances, 234.  
B.C.: legislature recommends extension of, 26.  
*See also* CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT; RAILWAYS, ETC.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Company:**  
employees favour reduction of staff in lieu of shorter hours, 817.  
first aid awards, 822; instruction provided, 98.  
prizes for apprentices in Montreal, 821.  
*See also* CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT; RAILWAYS, ETC.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association:**  
beneficiary fund for widows, 539.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association:**  
apprenticeship committee, report of, 140.
- Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1:**  
summary of recent proceedings, 15, 215, 367, 925.  
*Proceedings—*  
Canadian National (Atlantic region) and locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen, 216, 217; (central region) and telegraphers, 367; and trainmen, 15, 925; (western region) and conductors, 16, 17, 926, 927, 928; and locomotive engineers, firemen, etc., 925; and maintenance of way employees and shop labourers, 925; and trainmen, 15, 16, 17, 925, 926.  
Canadian Pacific (western lines) and conductors, 367; and trainmen, 215, 367; and telegraphers, 215.
- Canadian Red Cross Society:**  
organize nursing classes in Ont., 285.
- Carpenters Company of Philadelphia:**  
200th anniversary, 957.
- Chatham, Ont.:**  
vocational education in, 669, 775.
- Chauffeurs:** *See* LICENSING OF WORKMEN.

**Children and Child Labour:**

- League of Nations and child welfare, 961.  
policy of A.F. of L., 1056.  
Canada: transportation grant for farm apprentices, 462.  
policy of Can. Council on Child Welfare, 537.  
Alta.: age limit for driving cars, 378.  
B.C.: age for employment of boys in factories raised to 15, 25; proposed inclusion of boys in minimum wage act, 1058; laws relating to children, 1039.  
Man.: child welfare act amended, 374; proclaimed, 534.  
N.B.: forbidden to drive motors, 482.  
N.S.: cities may limit hours of children on streets, 660.  
N.W.T.: employment in billiard rooms, 539.  
Ont.: various amendments respecting, 480; supervised play, 464; conference on farm for boys, 285.  
Que.: number of educational permits issued in, 205; success of permit system, 32; grant for child welfare work, 283.  
Sask.: age limit for moving picture operators, 209; children's protection act amended, 376; education of blind and deaf, 376.  
United Kingdom: unemployment insurance, 462; juvenile employment in London, 631.  
China: employment of in, 589.  
Persia: in carpet industry, 461, 549.  
U.S.A.: report of children's bureau of Dept. of Labour, 40; report on ten years' work, 99; amendment to constitution child labour, 446, 630; stereo- and electro-typers support child labour amendment, 772; National Council for Child Development proposed, 400; liability for employment of children in mines, 1025; New York Child Welfare Board, 1048; policy of A.F. of L., 1056.
- See also* APPRENTICESHIP; CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHILD WELFARE; EDUCATION; FAMILY ALLOWANCES; INFANT MORTALITY; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS); MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MINES AND MINING; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; ETC.

**Chile:**

- night work in bakeries abolished at Santiago, 208.

**China:**

- trade unionism in, 1074.  
*See also* CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Chinese:**

- B.C.: repeal of legislation to prohibit employment of women by, 25.  
N.S.: employment on ships, 851.  
Sask.: employment of white women in restaurants, 735.

*See also* ASIATICS.

**Civil Service:**

- conditions of public and private employment, 1023.

**Clerks:**

- Alta.: minimum wages for, 98.

**Clothing Industry:**

- labour saving devices in, 6.  
Ont.: piece-work conditions in Toronto, 206.  
*See also* GARMENT INDUSTRY.

**Coal Storage:**

- U.S.A.: employers provide for employees, 899.

**Combines Investigation Act:**

- Proceedings—*  
coal distribution, 1019.  
fruit and vegetable distribution, 1019.

**Commercial Travellers:**

- license required in Denmark, 915.

**Commissions:**

- Canada: on uniformity of labour laws, recommendations on workmen's compensation desired by labour in Quebec, 204; influence of, on legislation, 553.  
on industrial unrest among steel workers at Sydney, N.S., report (*Supplement to LABOUR GAZETTE*, Feb., 1924).  
N.S.: to inquire into disaster in coal mines, 209.

**Conferences:**

- Manitoba economic conference, 125, 309.  
employment of ex-service men, international meeting of experts at Geneva, 92.  
to establish standards in clothing factories, 570.  
Imperial economic conference, October, 1923, resolutions of, on workmen's compensation, 1, 2.  
International conference on vocational guidance, 1052.  
International emigration conference at Rome, 3.  
International congress of industrial health, Geneva, programme of, 92.

**"Congress Journal":**

- Canadian Railroader* to publish, 851.

**Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company:**

- See* INSURANCE.

**Construction:**

- Catholic Workers propose tax on machinery purchased abroad, 958.

**Conventions: See** LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.**Co-operation:**

- international directory of organizations, issue of, 1091.  
farmers' co-operation in Canada, 959.  
Int. Garment Workers plan for co-operative shops, 570.  
Alta.: acts of 1924, 378.  
N.B.: associations formed, 482.  
N.S.: miners as co-operators, 910.  
Que.: fishermen, 204.  
Sask.: Agricultural Co-operative Assn., act amended, 376; Agricultural Co-operative Assn., favours collective buying agency, 821.  
United Kingdom: statistics of co-operative societies, 862.  
Australia, in 1922, 283.  
Japan: movement in, 97.  
*See also* BANKS.

**Copartnership:**

- employees' representation plan in steel industry at Sydney, N.S. (*Supplement to LABOUR GAZETTE*, Feb., 1924).  
warning regarding, by photo engravers union, 860.  
Norway: profit sharing and works committees, 96.  
*See also* INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT; JOINT COUNCILS; JOINT MANAGEMENT; PROFIT SHARING.

**Cost of Living: See** PRICES; RENT; WAGES.**Councils of Action:**

- policy of Trade and L. Congress, 854.

**Courts: See** LEGAL DECISIONS.**Credit:**

- effect on unemployment, 832;  
Man.: organized credit for farmers in, 278;  
farm loans, rural credits, etc., 375.



**Criminal Code:**

amendments desired by T. and L. Congress,  
126, 851, 853.

**Czecho-Slovakia:** *See* ARBITRATION; PRICES IN  
GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Dairy Industry:**

Que.: certificate required for head butter  
and cheese maker, 305.  
Sask.: creameries in, 285.

**"Dawes Plan":**

outline of, 964.

**Daylight Saving:** *See* HOURS OF LABOUR.

**Debt:**

*See* WAGES (attachment of debts)

**Decasualization:** *See* EMPLOYMENT.

**Democratic International Congress of Peace:**  
resolutions adopted by, 966.

**Dennison Manufacturing Company :** *See*  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Denmark:** *See* BANKS AND BANKING; INDUSTRIAL  
DISPUTES ; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN,  
ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Diseases, Industrial:**

prevention of, in camps, 818.

Que.: not compensable under workmen's com-  
pensation, 1110.

United Kingdom: origin of compensation for,  
1042.

U.S.A.: report on risks in painting, 31.

*See also* ANTHRAX; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORK-  
MEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Dockers:**

United Kingdom: strike of, 221.

**Domestic Servants:** *See* WOMEN.

**Drummond, Hon. Robert:**

retired from *Mining Record*, 539.

**Edmonton:** *See* FAIR WAGES.

**Education:**

international institute of vocational education  
proposed, 1051.

activities of Int. Ladies' Garment Workers,  
570.

plan of photo engravers' union, 1860.

programme of Int. Printing Pressmen, 1061.

bricklayers union objects to non-union training,  
1062.

machinists, Int. Assn. of, educational pro-  
gramme, 1060.

Canada: laws respecting technical education,  
557.

notes on vocational education, 551, 669, 775,  
847, 952, 1049.

development of vocational education in  
Canada, 28.

rehabilitation of disabled civilian workers,  
and of returned soldiers, 833.

number of vocational teachers and pupils in  
Canada, 209.

scholarship for Canadian architects, 285.

address by Dr. Trueman on vocational educa-  
tion, 776.

instruction of aliens in industrial language, 280.  
Frontier College, 535.

schools for railroad signal employees, 958.

extension of school age favoured by T. & L.  
Congress, 856.

**Education—Con.:**

Catholic Workers ask grant for labour union  
night school, 768.

Catholic Workers propose vocational courses  
in small centres, 768.

Alta.: legislation to safeguard health of pupils  
in schools, 279; Calgary School Board  
attempts to limit work of clinic, 279; com-  
pulsory school attendance until 16 years  
desired by labour, 27; increased school  
privileges desired by labour, 27.

Man.: school attendance and school acts  
amended, 374.

N.S.: itinerant teachers to be appointed,  
660; free school books desired by T. & L.  
Congress, 276; evening classes in vocational  
education, 952; summer school in telephony  
at Halifax, 952; mine examiners' club  
organized, 464.

Ont.: classes for handicapped children in  
Toronto, 281; correspondence courses at  
Iroquois Falls, 847; industrial classes, 480;  
labour representative on industrial school  
board, 584; public school courses at Toronto,  
847; technical education for returned soldiers  
at Toronto, 663.

Que.: proposals of labour delegates, 127;  
endowment for students of fisheries, 205;  
provincial paper-making school at Three  
Rivers, 304; changes proposed by T. & L.  
Congress, 855.

Sask.: for blind and deaf children, 376; voca-  
tional training, statistics of, 205; school  
nurses, 1024; labour proposals, 1058.

United Kingdom: attitude of labour towards  
education, 848; resolutions of Trades Union  
Congress on, 864.

industrial training for women in, 93.

U.S.A.: workers' courses at Katonah, N.Y.,  
822.

*See also* APPRENTICES; CHILDREN; HOURS OF  
LABOUR; LEISURE, WORKERS'; FIRST AID;  
ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSN.;  
TEACHERS; WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCA-  
TION ASSOCIATIONS.

**Egypt:** *See* PRICES in Gt. Britain, etc.

**Elections:**

amendment of election act desired by T. and  
L. Council, 126.

Alta.: proportional representation desired by  
labour, 27.

B.C.: legislature opposed to votes for Asiatics,  
26.

Man.: preferential voting, 374; Winnipeg  
charter amended, 375.

Ont.: reforms desired by labour, 127; propor-  
tional representation desired by labour, 127;  
special polls, 480.

Que.: workmen to have precedence at Levis,  
305.

Sask.: alternative vote disapproved, 376.

**Electric Railways:** *See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,  
ETC.

**Electrical Appliances:**

Canada: standard rules and regulations for,  
495.

**Electrical Association:** *See* CANADIAN ELECTRICAL  
ASSN.

**Electricians, Licensing of:**

Que.: success of recent legislation, 32.

**Emigration Conference, International:** *See*  
MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

**Empire Settlement:** *See* MIGRATION AND SETTLE-  
MENT.

- Employers' Association of Manitoba:**  
recommendations on workmen's compensation, 138.
- Employers' Liability:** *See* WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION; LEGAL DECISIONS.
- Employers' Organizations:**  
report of Dept. of Labour on, 763.  
South Africa: compulsory registration, 495.
- Employment Certificates:**  
Que.: granted to children in Montreal, 626.
- Employment:**  
international federation of disabled industrial workers to be formed, 816.  
ex-service men, international conference at Geneva, 92.  
compulsory employment of ex-soldiers in France, 717.  
Canada: monthly reports by employers (with chart) 42, 141, 229, 316, 407, 498, 585, 678, 779, 872, 968, 1076. *See also* INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.  
rehabilitation of civilians and soldiers, 834.  
railway employees decision *re* shorter hours or staff reduction, 817.  
problem of casual labour, 629.  
B.C.: average number of workers, 756, 759.  
Ont.: "home work" engaged in by female workers, 662, 821; rehabilitation scheme for disabled workers in Toronto, 663.  
Que.: permit system for children in, 205.  
Sask.: Masters and Servants Act amended, 375.  
U.S.A.: decasualization among longshoremen at Seattle, 280; rehabilitation of disabled workers in, 226.  
*See also* HOURS OF LABOUR; MINES AND MINING; RUSSIA; UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.
- Employment Permits:** *See* CHILDREN.
- Employment Service, Int. Association of Public:**  
annual meeting of, 490.
- Employment Service of Canada:**  
outline of Dominion-Provincial organization, 1036.  
report for last quarter of 1923, 161; first quarter of 1924, 423; second quarter, 693; third quarter, 983.  
monthly reports, by provinces, with charts and tables, 48, 156, 235, 321, 419, 503, 590, 689, 784, 877, 981, 1081. *See also* INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.  
sixth annual meeting, 755.  
Western conference of, 313.  
tribute to work of, 583.  
report on work of, in Ontario, 1043; in Saskatchewan, 1046.
- Employment Services Abroad:**  
New Zealand: post offices as employment exchanges, 207.
- Employment Services, Private:**  
bookbinders' union, 771.  
Ont.: work of, in 1923, 1044.  
Que.: abolition of, desired by labour, 127.  
Sask.: title of agencies, 375.
- Engineers, Stationary:** *See* STATIONARY AND HOISTING ENGINEERS.
- Esthonia:** *See* PRICES in Great Britain, etc.
- Explosives:**  
accidents from, causes of, 88.  
*See also* MINES AND MINING.
- Factories and Factory Legislation:**  
report of Int. Labour Office, 461.  
medical inspection of, general principles laid down by Int. Labour organization, 92.  
International Assn. of Factory Inspectors, organization of, at Geneva, 207.  
Canada: recent laws on, 554.  
first aid kits, required in factories in Quebec, N.S., N.B. and B.C., 206.  
B.C.: age of boys raised, 25.  
N.B.: act amended, 482; Woman inspector asked for, 464.  
N.S.: in 1923, 308; a correction, 351.  
Ont.: in 1923, 1044; factory regulations, 1063.  
United Kingdom: committee to enquire concerning medical examination of young persons, 446; new rules, 774.  
*See also* ACCIDENTS; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; MINIMUM WAGES; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
- Fair Wages:**  
Canada: monthly statement of contracts, 54, 168, 240, 327, 427, 508, 595, 697, 789, 883, 988, 1086.  
amendments to order-in-council, 301.  
alleged violations, 851, 853.  
statutory establishment of rates desired by T. and Lab. Council, 126.  
Alta.: Edmonton T. & L. Council to ask for amendments to fair wage clause, 633.  
Man.: on public works, 509.  
N.S.: fair wage officer, appointment of desired by T. & L. Congress, 276.  
Ont.: on government contracts, 479; provision of, in government contracts, desired by labour, 127.  
Que.: provision for, in public works desired by labour, 127; proposed schedule for work at Montreal refused by legislation, 208; preparation of scale for government work, 35.  
United Kingdom: proposals of Trades Union Congress, 863.
- Family Allowances:**  
in various countries, 1022.  
in Belgium, 464.  
in France, 356.
- Fatalities:** *See* ACCIDENTS.
- Finland:** *See* PRICES in Great Britain, etc.
- Fire Departments:**  
Alta.: weekly holiday desired by labour, 27; "two platoon" and "hours of labour" acts, 376; Sunday rest, 1023.  
B.C.: Sunday rest for firemen, 627; fire departments' two-platoon and hours of labour acts passed, 25.  
Ont.: Hamilton benefit fund, 277.  
*See also* PENSIONS, ETC.
- Fire Prevention:**  
Canada: proclamation regarding forest preservation, 279.  
N.B.: requisitioning of labour for, 355, 482.  
Ont.: Forest Fires Protection Act amended, 480.
- First-Aid:**  
Bell Telephone Co., work of, 1065.  
Dominion competitions, 534.  
on C.N.R. and C.P.R., 98.  
shield competition for policemen, 99.  
legal provisions for various industries in Nova Scotia and other provinces, 206.  
Man.: effect of regulations, 537.  
N.B.: instruction in logging camps and on C.P.R., 98.  
Ont.: employees of Ottawa Electric Ry. Co. receive medals, 1022.  
*See also* SAFETY AND HEALTH.



**Fisheries and Fishermen:**

Canada: statistics for 1923, 955.  
 N.B.: statistics, 459.  
 Que.: co-operation in, 204.

**France:**

family allowance in, 356.  
 national economic council proposed, 737.  
 compulsory employment of soldiers and sailors  
 in, 717.

*See also HOUSING; PENSIONS; PRICES IN GREAT  
 BRITAIN; UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.*

**Franchise:** *See ELECTIONS.***Fredericton:**

vocational education in, 776.

**Freel, James J.:**

death of, 772.

**Frontier College:** *See EDUCATION.***Garment Industry:**

U.S.A.: unemployment insurance in New  
 York, 766.

*See also CLOTHING INDUSTRY.*

**General Electric Co., U.S.A.:**

special awards to employees, 485.

**Germany:**

report of international committee regarding  
 fiscal conditions in (Dawes plan), 964.  
 extension of hours of labour, 357, 790.

*See also HOURS OF LABOUR; PRICES IN UNITED  
 KINGDOM, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT; UNEM-  
 PLOYMENT INSURANCE.*

**Glass Industry:**

weekly suspension of work in, 653, 657, 962, 1068.  
 conditions in, 861.  
 United Kingdom: study of shift system, 494.

**Gompers, Samuel, President of A. F. and L.:**

death of, 1020.

**Grand Trunk Railway:**

pension scheme of, 33.

**Halifax:**

superannuation of civic employees, 390.  
 vocational education, 776.

**Hamilton:**

superannuation of civic employees, 394.  
 vocational education in, 669, 775.

**Hat Industry:**

industrial hazards, 1065.

**Hawkers and Peddlers:**

B.C.: forbidden to sell wares during half-  
 holiday closing of stores, 25.

Que.: licensing of, 304.

Sask.: order-in-council on licenses and certifi-  
 cates, 358; retail merchants desire licenses  
 for, 277.

**Health:** *See SAFETY AND HEALTH.***Holidays:** *See HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR DAY.***Holland:** *See NETHERLANDS.***Hood Rubber Company:** *See UNEMPLOYMENT  
 INSURANCE.***Hotels:** *See MINIMUM WAGES.***Hours of Labour:**

Int. Labour Conference and night work in  
 bakeries, 653, 657, 1068.

action by various countries on draft convention  
 of Int. Lab. Conference on 8-hour day, 222.

Int. Labour Conference and weekly suspension  
 of work in glass mfg. processes, 653, 657, 1068.

International seamen's conference discuss, 871.  
 Int. Typo. Union discuss 5-day week, 770.

employers views on proposals of Int. Lab.  
 Organization, 356.

Int. Bookbinders and 44-hour week, 770.

Int. Fed. of Trade Unions, resolution on 8-hour  
 day, 208.

resolution of Int. Congress on Social Policy  
 respecting 8-hour day, 965.

Telegraphers' union favours vacations with  
 pay, 568.

Int. Fed. of Trade Unions and hours of labour,  
 573.

Int. Fed. of Machinists support 8-hour day,  
 1060.

Canada: recent laws on, 554.

8-hour day considered by committee of House  
 of Commons, 476.

wages and hours of labour in 1921, 1922 and 1923  
 (*supplement to LABOUR GAZETTE, Jan., 1924*).  
 action on 8-hour day proposed, 575.

8-hour day desired by T. & L. Congress, 126.  
 recommendations on by T. & L. Congress, 850,  
 853.

Catholic Workers desire 48-hour week in cotton  
 mills, 768.

request for 48-hour week in pulp and paper  
 industry, 957.

reduced hours or unemployment in C.N.R.  
 shops, 732.

shorter hours and staff reductions in railway  
 shops, 817.

hours of locomotive engineers and firemen,  
 306, 353.

vacations with pay in various Canadian indus-  
 tries, 817.

proposal for holidays with pay rejected by  
 T. & L. Congress, 856.

working hours of nurses in hospitals in Ontario  
 and B.C., 355.

Alta.: weekly holiday for firemen, 27, 37 6;  
 Fed. of Labour desires 8-hour day, 27.

B.C.: 8-hour day established for industrial  
 workers, 24; Hours of Work Adjustment  
 Board appointed, 910; claims for exemptions  
 from act, 1040; Sunday rest for firemen,  
 627; fire departments' 2-plateau and hours  
 of labour acts, 25; in various countries,  
 757; Victoria to consider early closing by-  
 law, 284; weekly half holiday act applied to  
 Lillooet, 538.

N.S.: 8-hour day in mines, 379, 659; 8-hour  
 day desired by T. & L. Congress, 276;

in steel industry at Sydney (*supplement to  
 LABOUR GAZETTE, Feb., 1924*).

Ont.: legislature and 8-hour day, 479; 8-hour  
 day to be asked by street railwaymen at  
 London, 98; 10-hour day for nurses, 822;

St. Catharines police refused shorter hours,  
 285; in laundries, fixed by minimum wage  
 board, 37; variations in textile industry,  
 662.

Que.: early closing act amended, 305; Catholic  
 unions favour early closing of stores, 535;

vacations with pay, 284; referendum *re*  
 day-light saving authorized; daylight  
 saving act desired by labour, 127.

Sask.: Moose Jaw policemen's hours reduced,  
 1025.

United Kingdom: hours of employment bill,  
 283,630; effects of long hours, rest pauses,  
 etc., 223, 493; 8-hour day convention approved  
 by Scottish Trade Union Congress,  
 487; hours worked by trade unionists, 1,005;

night work abolished in bakeries, 208.

**Hours of Labour—Con.**

- Belgium: 9-hour day permitted, 207.  
 Germany: 8-hour day restored in, 138; 8-hour day no longer required by law, 6; extension of hours, 357, 790.  
 Japan: standard hours in mines, 767.  
 Switzerland: working day made longer, 208; further extension of, 738.  
 U.S.A.: hours in iron and steel industry, 461, 630, 1075; success of 5-hour day plan in Ford shops, 870; 40-hour week for painters in New York and other districts; 90; vacations with pay, 638.

*See also* AGREEMENTS; BAKERIES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEISURE, WORKERS; SUNDAY; WOMEN, ETC.

**Housing:**

- report on, by Int. Labour Office, 677.  
 Dominion loans to provinces for, 88.  
 French physicians desire municipal sanitary records, 822.  
 Alta.: regulation of company housing desired by labour, 27.  
 N.B.: workmen's lots, 482.  
 Que.: health regulations for dwellings, 208; money for workmen's dwellings in Quebec city, 305.

**Howell-Barkley Bill:**

- proposed amendment to U. S. Transportation Act of 1920, 958, 1059.

**Hull, Que.:**

- vocational education in, 669.

**Hungary: See** LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.**Hygiene: See** SAFETY AND HEALTH.**Immigration: See** MIGRATION.**Imperial Economic Conference: See** CONFERENCES.**India:**

- trades disputes settlement bill in Bombay, 820.  
 Workmen's Compensation Act, 915.  
*See also* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario:**

- annual meeting, 402.

**Industrial Councils:**

- U.S.A.: restored in New York State Dept. of Labour, 557.  
 South Africa: provision for, 495.  
*See also* CO-PARTNERSHIP; JOINT COUNCILS.

**Industrial Disputes:**

- public opinion in labour disputes, 1021.  
 Canada: strikes and lockouts during 1923, with tables showing numbers involved, duration, causes and results, etc., with charts, 109.  
 monthly summary of 19, 106, 218, 293, 368, 470, 545, 647, 746, 829, 928, 1033.

*See also* INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

- use of militia in, 575.  
 Alberta: T. & L. Congress makes grant to striking coal miners, 852, 856.  
 Que.: proceedings under Trades Disputes Act, 33.  
 N.S.: steel workers at Sydney: report of commission on industrial unrest among (*supplement to* LABOUR GAZETTE, 1924); appeal against sentence on J. B. McLachlan, 89.

**Industrial Disputes: CANADA—Con.****INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA (BY INDUSTRIES).****Construction—**

- bricklayers and masons at Guelph, 369; at Ottawa, 546; at Hamilton, 471; at St. John, N.B., 369; at Winnipeg, 546;  
 carpenters and joiners at Montreal, 369; at Vancouver, 546.  
 painters and glaziers at Montreal, 369.  
 plasterers at Windsor, 471.  
 plumbers and steamfitters at Hamilton, 546, 649; at Kitchener, 546.  
 shipwrights and carpenters at Vancouver, 546, 649.  
 stonecutters at Toronto, 471.  
 waterworks labourers at Aylmer, 748.

**Fishing—**

- fishermen at Port Essington, B.C., 545.  
 fish packers at Prince Rupert, B.C., 929.

**Logging and Lumbering—**

- lumber workers at Cranbrook and Golden District, B.C., 108, 219, 294.

**Manufacturing—clothing—**

- cap makers, Montreal, 748; clothing workers at Montreal, 108, 219, 244, 748; at Winnipeg, 19, 108, 219, 294; weavers at St. Hyacinthe, 369.

**Manufacturing—iron, steel and products—**

- moulders at Guelph, 546, 649, 748, 831, 929, 1034; at Sarnia, 294.

**Manufacturing—leather and its products—**

- boot factory employees at Quebec, 545, 649, 625; at St. Hyacinthe, 545, 649, 748, 831.

**Manufacturing—matches—**

- match workers at Hull, 929, 1034.

**Manufacturing—printing—**

- photo engravers at Montreal, 19.  
 printers, pressmen, etc., at Halifax, 20, 108, 219, 294, 369, 471, 547, 649, 748; at Hamilton, 19, 108, 219, 294, 369; at Montreal, 19, 108, 219, 294, 369, 471, 547, 649, 748; at Ottawa, 20, 108, 219, 294, 369, 471, 547, 649, 748; at Saskatoon, 1034; at Toronto, 20, 108, 219, 294, 369, 471, 547, 649, 748; at Vancouver, 20; at Winnipeg, 20, 108, 219, 294, 369, 471, 547, 649, 748;  
 printers call off 44-hour week strike, 770.

**Manufacturing—Pulp and Paper Products—**

- paper makers at Joliette, 748.  
 labourers at Murray, N.S., 545.

**Manufacturing—Saw and Planing Mills—**

- lumber workers at Victoria, 649.

**Mining—**

- coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia, 296, 471, 545, 649, 748, 831, 929, 931; at Coalhurst, 831, 929; at Drumheller, Alta., 1033; at Edson, 19, 108; at Inverness, 220; at Mountain Park, 220; in Nova Scotia, 107, 108, 219; at Stellarton, 545; at Sydney, N.S., 1033; at Wayne, 220.

**Public Utilities—**

- telegraphers in various cities, 831.  
 telephone operators at Meaford, 294.

**Transportation—Electric railways—**

- motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls, 20, 108, 219, 294, 369.

**Transportation—Steam railways—**

- maintenance of way employees, etc., and Railway Assn. of Canada settlement of, 326.

**Transportation—Water—**

- longshoremen at Miramichi, 20; at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni, 20.

**Service—Public and Municipal—**

- postal employees, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, and various cities, 546.

**Service—Recreational—**

- moving picture operators, Montreal, 831; at Hamilton, 748, 831, 929.  
 musicians (moving pictures) at Edmonton, 929; at Ottawa, 748; at Vancouver, 831.



**Industrial Disputes Abroad:**

United Kingdom: strikes of railway employees and dockers, 22.  
strike of tramway and omnibus men in London, 299.

powers of general council of Trades Union Congress, 863.

method of settlement in coal mines, 820.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland: monthly summary, 20, 122, 220, 295, 370, 472, 573, 647, 749, 822, 930, 1035.

Australia: disputes in 1922, 283.

India: proposed bill to settle disputes in Bombay, 820.

unrest in Scandinavian countries, 463.

*See also* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS, PICKETING.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:**

summary of proceedings under, for year 1924, and from 1907 to 1924, 646.

monthly report of proceedings under, 106, 291, 365, 470, 544, 639, 744, 829, 922, 1032.

bill to amend, introduced by Minister of Labour, 273.

proposed amendments to, 576, 852, 885.

railwaymen's view on amending bill, 456.

amendments desired by T. and L. Congress, 126.

discussed by Can. Manufacturers' Assn., 489.

appeal against judgment respecting validity of, 88.

judgment of Ont. Supreme Court concerning validity of, 384.

Privy Council and validity of act, 534.

**PROCEEDINGS (BY INDUSTRIES)—***Mining—*

coal miners of Northern Alberta and Edmonton District Miners Federation, 744; agreement reached, 922, 937.

Western Fuel Corporation of Canada Limited and coal miners, 829.

*Municipal—*

engineers and electrical workers at Moose Jaw, 544, 639, 744.

firefighters at Ottawa, 470, 544.

linemen at Winnipeg, 544.

*Public Utilities—*

Canadian National Telegraphs, and commercial telegraph employees, 639, 744, 829.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and commercial telegraph employees, 639, 744, 829.

Canadian Press and press telegraphers, 829, 1032.

*Transportation—electric railways—*

Montreal Street Railway Company and employees, 470, 639.

National Electric Railway and electrical workers, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, 829.

Nipissing Central Railway and motomen-conductors, etc., 639.

Port Arthur and Fort William and employees, 291, 365.

*Transportation—local—*

taxicab drivers and chauffeurs at Montreal and employees, 470.

*Transportation—Steam Railways—*

Canadian National, and shop employees at Transcona, 544.

Canadian Pacific, and employees, 922.

Canadian Pacific, and foremen, checkers, etc., at West St. John, 106, 639, 744.

Canadian Pacific, and grain elevator employees at St. John, 106.

Canadian Pacific and truckers, coopers, etc., at West St. John, 106.

Canadian Pacific (western lines), and clerks, freight handlers, etc., 639, 744.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:**

PROCEEDINGS—Con.

Roberval Saguenay Railway Company and employees, members of National Catholic Syndicate, 470, 544, 639.

*Transportation—Water—*

Shipping Fed. of Canada and employees, 291.

SHIPPING COMPANIES AT MONTREAL AND EMPLOYEES, 365.

**Industrial Fatigue:**

international inquiry on, 494.

United Kingdom: report of board, 493.

**Industrial Management:**

International Management Congress, 358.

joint management system of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad proposed for C.N.R., 400.

**Industrial Relations:**

Canada: parliamentary committee, 274.

**Industrial Situation:**

monthly review of, including labour market, strikes, prices, trade, etc., 8, 100, 210, 286, 360, 465, 540, 634, 739, 823, 916, 1026.

**Infant Mortality:**

Que.: health measures reduce, 282, 305.

U.S.A.: infant mortality and wages in, 5.

**Injunctions:**

T. and L. Congress demand amendments to Criminal Code, 851.

railroad signalmen on use of, 958.

**Inoculation:**

B.C.: berrypickers, 1024.

*See also* VACCINATION.

**Insurance:**

Int. Labour Conference of 1925 to discuss social insurance, 222, 372.

policy of A.F. of L., 1054.

bookbinders benefits, 771.

funeral benefits of Retail Clerks' Protective Association, 959.

protective fund of railroad signalmen, 958.

for passengers at sea, 457.

Amal. Clothing Workers' life insurance scheme, 569.

machinists' union benefits, 1059.

group insurance for Southern Pacific railway employees, 95.

plate printers' benefits, 772.

printing pressmen's benefits, 1062.

B.C.: plan of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, 967.

N.B.: group insurance for Atlantic Sugar Refineries' employees, 530.

Ont.: Hamilton firemen's benefit fund, 277.

Que.: group insurance for civic employees at Levis, 7.

U.S.A.: group insurance for railroad employees, 539.

*See also* UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

**International:**

proposal to amalgamate 2nd and 3rd Internationals rejected by T. and L. Congress, 854.

U.M.W. of A. opposed to affiliation with 3rd International, 228.

relation of 2nd to 3rd International, 737.

**International Association of Factory Inspectors**

organization of, at Geneva, 207.

**International Association on Unemployment:**

*See* UNEMPLOYMENT.

**International Congress on Social Policy:**  
meeting at Prague, 965.

**International Federation of Trade Unions:**  
congress of, 572.  
resolution on 8-hour day, 208.  
agenda of conference, 305.  
Canadian representatives to, 486.  
relations to Third International, 737.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations):**

Canada: proposed ratification of draft conventions of 2nd and 3rd conferences, 474.  
conventions endorsed by Nova Scotia, 473, 659;  
by Saskatchewan, 300, 866.  
influence of, on Canadian legislation, 554.  
Can. Mfg. Assn. and conference proposals, 487.  
Dominion-provincial conference on conventions, 487.  
U.S.A.: National Association of Manufacturers views on, 632.  
ratification of draft conventions by various states, 123, 474, 548, 778, 865.  
certain ratifications cancelled, 222.  
second statistical conference to be held, 538.  
Chile: ratifies draft conventions, 866.  
France: ratifies certain conventions, 866.  
Latvia approves ratification of certain draft conventions, 866.

*1st Conference—*

action in various countries on 8-hour day convention, 371, 372.

employers views on working hours, 356.  
labour ministers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany confer on 8-hour day, 867.

Canada: ratification of hours convention, 778.  
8-hour day legislation considered in Canada, 476.

Alberta Fed. of Labour desires 8-hour day, 27.  
B.C.: legislation giving effect to draft convention on 8-hour day, 24.

Man.: act prohibiting night employment of young persons, 373, 778; action of legislature on maternity convention, 295.

N.S. legislature approve certain draft conventions, 866.

United Kingdom: 8-hour day convention, ratification of, expected, 283.

Argentine Republic ratifies hours convention, 549.

France to ratify hours convention, 757, 871.

*2nd Conference—*

Canada: ratification of Genoa draft conventions by Parliament, 865, 866.  
Belgium: draft convention adopted, 865.

*3rd Conference—*

draft conventions ratified, 865.  
N.S.: legislation approves certain draft conventions, 866.

Sask.: approves certain draft conventions, 866.  
Great Britain and white lead convention, 548, 866.

*4th Conference—*

ratification of amendment by various states, 372.

Norway adopts proposals regarding immigration statistics, 865.

*5th Conference—*

Canada—Minister of Labour reports to Parliament on action taken to give effect to recommendation regarding factory inspection, 208.  
principles of factory inspection outlined, 92.  
United Kingdom: government to accept recommendations *re* factory inspection, 774.

*6th Conference—*

report of, 548, 650.  
agenda, 300, 651.  
printed records of session distributed, 1068.  
Canadian representatives, 473, 486.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations):—Con.**

*6th Conference—Con.*

Canada and proposed draft convention on Sunday rest in the glass industry, 962.  
night work in bakeries, 653, 657, 768, 1068, 1072.  
resolution as to freedom of association, 899.  
delegates to, from Manitoba, 371.

*7th Conference—*

agenda of conference of 1925, 222, 1068.  
suggestions regarding, 372.  
workmen's compensation to be discussed, 961;  
questionnaire issued to state members of organization, 961, 1069.  
date of opening, 960.

*8th Conference—*

maritime labour to be considered, 960.

*International Labour Office at Geneva—*  
new office building, 371.

Canada presents doors for building, 548, 654.

proposed enlargement of membership, 372.

Canada's share in organization, 867.

Dr. Riddell visits Canada, 300, 488.

service rendered by, 538.

bulletin on action of various countries on conventions, etc., 372.

committee to investigate prevention of anthrax, 373.

study of industrial hygiene, 300, 549, 868.

bibliography of industrial hygiene, 915.

report on protection of eyesight, 300.

report on prices in various countries, 849.

report on cost of living index numbers in various countries, 849.

report on factory inspection, 461.

report on housing, 677.

report of conference on employment of disabled ex-service men, 92.

publication of appliances for disabled, 464.

action on employment of women and children in Persia, 549.

report on causes of unemployment, 674.

enquiry into production, 206, 1014.

office to direct employment for Russian and Armenian refugees, 960.

report on automatic couplings, 734.

*Governing Body—*

meetings of, 222, 371, 960.

proposed increase in membership, 223.

*Joint Maritime Commission—*

international seamen's code, 778, 960.

report of, discussed, 207.

**International Management Congress:** *See*  
INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT.

**International Relations:**

Canada: parliamentary committee on, formation of, 274.

**International Shipping Conference:** *See*  
SHIPPING.

**Inventions:**

relation to production and labour, 5.

**Ireland, Northern.**

trade board in, 92.

**Iron and Steel Industry:**

labour-saving devices in, 5.

*See also* HOURS OF LABOUR; METAL INDUSTRY.

**Iroquois Falls, Ont.:**

correspondence courses, 847.

**Italy:**

emigrants from, 702.

*See also* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.



**Japan:**

statistics of Agricultural Workers' Labour Union of, 864.  
*See also* CO-OPERATION; HOURS OF LABOUR; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Japanese:**

immigration policy of A.F. of L., 1055.

**Joint Councils:**

extension of, recommended, 819.  
 union and non-union, 845.

**Joint Management:** *See* COPARTNERSHIP; RAILWAYS, ETC.**Kansas Court of Industrial Relations:**

American Bar Association approves of, 632.  
*See also* LEGAL DECISIONS.

**Labels:** *See* UNION LABELS.**Labour and Wages in Various Industries:** *See* STATISTICS, DOMINION BUREAU OF.**Labour Banks:** *See* BANKS AND BANKING.**Labour Bureau, Incorporated:**

work of, 537.

**Labour Councils:**

Can. Fed. of Labour favours, 859.

**Labour Court:**

Argentina: bill to establish, 864.

**Labour Day:**

Canada: public holiday, 731.

**Labour Departments and Bureaus:**

government labour officials of U.S.A. and Canada, convention of, 490.  
 report on organization in industry, 763.  
 synopsis of annual report on labour organization in Canada, 396.  
 Alta.: report for 1923, 559.  
 B.C.: report for 1923, 756.  
 Ont.: report for 1923, 1043.  
 Que.: report for 1923, 32; Catholic Workers draft bill to establish superior labour councils, 769.  
 Sask.: report for 1923, 1046.  
 U.S.A.: functions of Women's Bureau of the U.S.A. Dept. of Labour, 627; industrial council in New York State Dept. of Labour, 557; Dr. Meeker resigns from head of Pennsylvania State Dept. of Labour, 967.

**Labour Legislation:**

suggested international codification, 668.  
 conference on, at British Empire Exhibition, 870.  
 Canada: parliamentary session of 1924, 574.  
 labour laws enacted in 1923, review of publication by Dept. of Labour, 124.  
 recent developments in, 553.  
 parliamentary committee on industrial and international relations, formation of, 274.  
 annual report on legislation in 1923, by T. & L. Congress, 850.  
 programme of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 126.  
 administration through boards or commissions, 910.  
 federal and provincial obligations *re* unemployment, 753.  
 Alta.: acts passed in 1924, 376; status of women, 460; labour delegation's proposals, 26; views of Manufacturers' Assn. on proposed new laws, 139.  
 B.C.: summary of recent acts, 24.

**Labour Legislation—Con.**

Man.: acts passed in 1924, 373; employers' legislative programme, 89.  
 N.B.: legislation in 1924, 481.  
 N.S.: acts passed in 1924, 659; international labour conventions endorsed, 473, 659; new acts to benefit railwaymen, 737; labour unions legislative programme, 276.  
 Ont.: legislation in 1924, 479; legislation desired by labour, 127.  
 Que.: acts passed in 1924, 303; forecast of legislation, 2; proposals of Trades and Labour Congress, 126.  
 Sask.: acts passed in 1924, 375; amendments proposed by Retail Merchants' Assn., 277.  
 Hungary: legislation in, 357.  
 United States: measures favoured by A.F. of L., 1055.  
*See also* CANADA SHIPPING ACT; CHAUFFEURS; CHILDREN; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINES AND MINING; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE; SEAMEN; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Labour Organization:**

autonomy and amalgamation discussed by T. & L. Congress, 854.  
 company unions condemned by machinists, 1059.  
 industrial organization, agencies for, in Canada, 399.  
 trade union member's grievance against officials, 1109.  
 proposed reorganization of trade unions in Great Britain, 864.  
 trade unionism in China, 1074.

**Labour Organizations:**

notes on labour union activities, 227, 305, 400, 671, 768, 858, 956, 1058.  
 dates of coming conventions, 97, 227, 400, 486, 571, 673, 774, 862.

**International—**

American Federation of Labour. *See* AMER. FED. OF LABOUR.  
 Barbers', International Union of Journeymen, convention of, 1061.  
 Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of, 18th biennial convention, 770.  
 Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Int. Union, convention of, 1062.  
 Carpenters' and Joiners', Amalgamated Society of, Canadian executive board meets, 673.  
 Carpenters' and Joiners' of America, United Bro. of, quadrennial meeting, 956; plan home for aged members and old age pensions, 227; disapprove Trade Union Educational League, 306.  
 Clothing Workers of America, Amal., convention of, 569; tribute to constructive work of, 552; to extend unemployment insurance system, 569, 563.  
 Disabled Industrial Workers, Federation of, formed, 816.  
 Flint Glass Workers' Union, American, convention of, 861.  
 Fur Workers' Union, International, semi-annual conference, 773.  
 Garment Workers, Int. Ladies', convention of, 570; organize council for child development, 400; labour bank established, 6; to conduct factory at Cleveland, 913.  
 Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United Cloth, unemployment insurance plan, 563.  
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amal., office of Canadian vice-president abolished, 569.  
 Locomotive Engineers, Int. Brotherhood of, convention, 305; triennial convention at Cleveland, 671; expended for benefits, 306; Supreme Court decision regarding legal status, 532; labour banks established, 6;

**Labour Organizations—Con.**

*See also RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.*

- Machinists, Int. Assn. of, convention of, 1058.  
 Mine Workers of America, United. *See UNITED MINE WORKERS.*  
 Moulders' Union, Int., appoint president, 400.  
 Musicians, American Federation of, convention of, 672.  
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of: report on occupational disease in painting, 31; 40-hour week in various districts of U.S.A., 90.  
 Photo Engravers, International Union of North America, convention, 859; co-operation of local and international joint councils, 819.  
 Plate Printers and Die Stampers Union of North America, International; 32nd annual convention, 771.  
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Int. Union; conference for Hamilton district, 494; convention of, 1061.  
 PRINTING TRADES, INTERNATIONAL ALLIED; conference of, 861. *See also below under TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, INT.*  
 Railroad Signalmen, Bro., of America; biennial convention of, 958.  
 Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of; Canadian membership, 400; sums expended for benefits, 306.  
 Railway and Steamship Clubs, etc., Brotherhood of, labour banks of, 6.  
 Railway employees, Amal. Assn., of Street and Electric; headquarters for Toronto branch, 400.  
 Retail Clerks' Protective Association, convention of, 959.  
 Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 21st convention, 772; approve fusion of local unions, 819; payment of death benefits, 930.  
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International: 23rd Annual convention, 772.  
 Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated: resolution for 8-hour day and annual vacation, 98.  
 Switchmen's Union of North America, convention of 568.  
 Telegraphers, Order of Railroad: convention of, 568.  
 Theatrical Stage Employers and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the U. S. and Canada, International Alliance of, convention 862.  
 Typographical Union, International: 69th annual session, 769; expended for benefits, 306; to discontinue strike benefits, 571; national movement discussed by I.T.U., 769.  
 Women's National Trade Union League of America: convention at New York, 672.

**Canada:**

- synopsis of annual report of Dept. of Labour (with chart) for 1923, 396.  
 amount of benefits paid in 1923, for death, sickness and strikes, 227.  
 Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: convention, 862.  
 Canadian Federation of Labour: convention, 858.  
 Catholic Workers of Canada, Federation of: 3rd annual convention, 768; interview federal government, 957; Catholic Workers of Canada, Federation of; recommendations on workmen's compensation, 132, 204, 768.  
 Longshoremen, Syndicated, of Montreal: headquarters, 486.  
 Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of: proposal for joint board on C.N.R., 234.  
 Railway Employees, Dept. of A.F. of L. Div. No. 4: convention of, 307.  
 Railway Trainmen, Canadian Brotherhood of: draft workmen's compensation bill submitted to commission, 204;

**Labour Organizations—Con.**

*Canada—Con.*

- Marine Engineers, National Assn., of convention, 307.  
 Typographical unions of Ont., and Que.: convention of, 570.  
 Alta.: *See ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.*  
 B.C.: labour legislative proposals, 1058.  
 N.B.: *See N.B. FEDERATION OF LABOUR.*  
 Ont.: Toronto District Railway Employers' Council formed, 673; Labour Council representative on industrial school board, 584; Carpenters Council of Ontario: session of, 571; T. & L. Council at Windsor and use of playgrounds, 464; Fire-fighters, Ontario Federation of: fifth annual convention, 773.  
 Que.: incorporation of trade unions, 303; Catholic Unions request early closing of stores in Montreal, 535.  
 Sask.: labour legislative proposals, 1058.  
*See also UNEMPLOYMENT (IN TRADE UNIONS).*  
 United Kingdom: Trade Union Congress annual convention of, 863; aims of British Trade Union Congress, 356; Canadian delegate to Trade Union Congress, etc., 486, membership in 1923, 946; Scottish Trade Union Congress, 486.  
 South Africa: compulsory registration, 495.  
 Italy: control of union funds, 357.  
 Japan: Statistics of Agricultural Workers' Labour Union of, 864.  
 U.S.A.: Carpenters Company of Philadelphia, 957.  
*See also INTERNATIONAL; LABOUR BANKS, ETC.*

**Labour Women's Social Economic Conference, Winnipeg:**

study of labour legislation, 464.

**Laundries:** *See ASIATICS; MINIMUM WAGES.*

**Laurentide Company of Quebec:**

vacation with pay for employees, 284.

**Lead:**

lead dust in rubber factories, 1065.  
 study of lead poisoning by Ont. Board of Health, 561.

**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour:**

- monthly summary of, 200, 350, 531, 624, 727, 813, 908, 1016, 1108.  
 question of validity of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. *See IND. DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.*  
 Canada Shipping Act, *see CANADA SHIPPING ACT.*  
 Supreme court decision respecting pooling of wages by pilots, 1016.  
 Alta. cases (master and servant) 813, 1108; (mechanics' liens) 727; (minimum wage) 908, 1109; (picketing), 908; (workmen's compensation), 531.  
 B.C. cases (employer's liability), 624; (employment agent), 201.  
 Man. cases (legal status of trade unions), 532; (Lord's Day Act), 624, 816; (trade union member's grievance against officials), 1109.  
 N. B. case (workmen's compensation), 350.  
 Ontario cases (employer's liability), 200; (employers' liability), 1017; (master and servant), 1017; (picketing), 814, 908.  
 Quebec cases (employers' liability), 727; (garnishment of wages), 350; (workmen's compensation), 201, 624, 1109, 1110.  
 Sask. cases (workmen's compensation), 624.  
 United Kingdom: effect of legal decisions on legislation, 1042.  
 South Africa: regulation respecting "colour bar" declared *ultra vires*, 951.



**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour—Con.**

U. S. A.: Supreme Court reverses judgment of Kansas Industrial Court *re* U.M.W. of A. strikers, 306; longshoremen, railway employees, etc., and workmen's compensation, 940; decision Court of Appeal in Pennsylvania Railway case, 727; liability for employment of children in mines, 1025; A. F. of L. and court decisions, 1054.

**League of Nations:**

report on right of entry of foreigners into professions in various countries, 818.  
regulations as to peaceful picketing in Saar basin, 1024.  
attitude of A. F. of L. towards, 1055.  
*See also* INT. LAB. ORGANIZATION.

**Leisure, Workers':**

recommendation adopted by Int. Lab. Conference on, 652, 655.  
provisions for workers on farms in Canada, 764.  
resolution of railroad signalmen, regarding, 959.  
Women's Institutes assist in improving conditions for, 765, 950.  
*See also* HOURS OF LABOUR; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (6th Conference).

**Libraries:**

organizations of, in rural communities in Canada, 765.

**Licensing of Workmen:**

Canada: certificates to marine motor engineers, 633.  
new regulations for examination of ship masters, 821.  
licensing for automobile mechanics favoured by T. & L. Congress, 856.  
Alta.: stationary engineers' certificates, 376; plumbers' fees at Calgary, 738.  
Man.: dry cleaners, etc., in Winnipeg, 375; transient traders' licenses, 375.  
N.B.: new regulations for plumbers. 843; of nurses, 482.  
N.S.: examinations in mining and engineering, 633.  
Ont.: licensing of chauffeurs, 98.  
Sask.: age of moving picture operator, 209.  
*See also* COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

**Liens, Mechanics:**

Alta.: legislation desired by labour, 26.  
Sask.: act amended, 375.

**Liens, Warehousemen's:**

Ont.: act amended, 481.

**Lighting:**

U.S.A.: Bureau of Statistics lighting code for factories, 760.  
*See also* INT. LABOUR OFFICE (LEAGUE OF NATIONS).

**Logging: See SAFETY AND HEALTH.****London, Ont.**

superannuation of civic employees, 393.  
vocational education in, 775, 847.

**Longshoremen:**

approve tax on non-resident workers, 459.  
B.C.: standing under workmen's compensation, 912.  
N.S.: standing under workmen's compensation, 940.  
Que.: syndicated longshoremen of Montreal.  
*See also* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.  
U.S.A.: joint organization and decasualization, 280.  
*See also* DOCKERS; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

**Lord's Day Alliance:**

Man.: appeal to Privy Council on Sunday train, 389.

**Lord's Day:** *See* SUNDAY.

**Lumber Industry:**

B.C.: claims for exemption from 8-hour day, 1040.  
N.B.: safety measures in, 734.

**McLachlan, J.B.:**

appeal against sentence for seditious libel, 89.

**Mail Order Houses:** *See* MINIMUM WAGES.

**Manitoba:**

Labour Bureau to inspect Winnipeg fire dept., 90.  
Provincial economic conference, 125, 309.  
unemployment relief policy, 7.  
*See also* CHILDREN; EDUCATION; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SUNDAY; WINNIPEG; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

**Masters and Servants:** *See* EMPLOYMENT; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; WAGES; CHILDREN.

**Maternity:** *See* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (1st conference).

**Medical Aid:** *See* FIRST AID.

**Metal Industry:**

report of commission on industrial dispute at Sydney, N.S. (*supplement to* LABOUR GAZETTE, Feb., 1924).

**Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York:**  
study of infant mortality in Quebec, 282.

**Mexican Federation of Labour:**

convention of, 1053.

**Migration and Settlement:**

recommendations of Int. Congress on Social Policy, 965.  
International Emigration Conference at Rome, 3, 550; second conference proposed, 550.  
assisted passages to Canada under Empire Settlement Act, 633, 754, 915, 1025.  
immigration policy and unemployment, 754.  
steamship companies rebate fares of British immigrants, 283.  
Canada: immigration during first quarter of 1924, 453; second quarter, 725; third quarter 1014; during year ended March, 1923, 268.  
ages and occupations of British immigrants to, 1921-1923, 844.  
juvenile immigration into, 352.  
"quota" system recommended, 492.  
caring for farm immigrants, 462.  
policy of Trade and Labour Congress on, 851, 853.  
immigration act amendment desired by T. & L. Congress, 126.  
immigrants desired by Shoe Manufacturers, 99.  
Man.: immigrant children under Empire settlement, scheme, 276.  
Ont.: immigrant children's protection act, 480.  
Que.: number of Canadians returning from U.S.A., 208.  
Sask.: immigrants into, in 1923, 1046.  
United Kingdom: Overseas Settlement Committee, 462, 821; British emigration returns in relation to Empire settlement, 951.  
*See also* above under ASSISTED PASSAGES TO CANADA.  
France: welcome alien labour, 602.  
Italy: increase in emigration, 702.  
United States: passport system criticized by A.F. of L., 1054.  
*See also* ALIENS; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS; SEAMEN.

**Militia:**

Canada: amendments to Militia Act, 575.  
 proposed amendments to, 850, 852.  
 amendment desired by T. & L. Council, 126.  
 resolution on use of, in House of Commons, 456.  
 use of, in industrial dispute at Sydney, N.S.,  
 report of commission (*supplement to LABOUR  
 GAZETTE*, Feb., 1924).

**Military Training:**

criticized by A.F. of L., 1055.

**Mines and Mining:**

miners' asthma as occupational disease, 229.  
 safety proposals by Amer. Assn. of Labour  
 Legislation, 1064.

Canada: annual report Bureau of Mines, 758.  
 employees in coal mines in April, 538.  
 improvement in production, 915.

outline of provincial mining acts (with table),  
 378.

first aid kits required in Alta., B.C. and Ont.,  
 206.

bonus for miners in District 18, U.M.W. of A.,  
 937.

Alta.: annual report for 1923, 558; commission  
 to inquire into coal mining industry, 458, 934;  
 coal deposits in northwestern area, 939; fatal  
 accidents at Midland Mine, Drumheller, 822.  
*See also UNITED MINE WORKERS (DISTRICT  
 18).*

B.C.: coal mines regulations act amended, 26;  
 fire damp explosion at Foothills Collieries,  
 1034. *See also UNITED MINE WORKERS  
 (DISTRICT 18).*

N.S.: report of Department for 1923, 331; coal  
 mines regulation act amended, 659; commis-  
 sion on coal mining, 209; report of, 278; con-  
 ditions investigated, 455; United States chief  
 mining engineer reports on "bumps," 911;  
 Cape Breton mine managers to inspect mines  
 in U.S.A., 914; day's production at British  
 Empire Steel Corp., 946; enquiry into fatal  
 accident at Glace Bay, 822; fatality caused  
 by bump at Springhill, 1021.

Ont.: mining court established, 481.

Que.: report for 1923, 667; mining operations in  
 1923, 666; period of employment of miners,  
 667; wages and number of persons employed,  
 667.

United Kingdom: order regarding firing of  
 shots in coal mines, 915; methods in, 820;  
 miners demand closed shop, 738; miners'  
 welfare fund, 1035.

U.S.A.: tentative agreement of bituminous  
 coal operators and miners, 277; nationaliza-  
 tion of, approved by U.M.W. of America,  
 228; prevention of coal dust explosions, 537,  
 793; underground communication by radio,  
 1025.

Japan: standard hours of labour in, 767.

*See also ACCIDENTS; AGREEMENTS; INDUSTRIAL  
 DISPUTES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; UNITED  
 MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA; WAGES; WEST-  
 ERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSN., ETC.*

**Minimum Wages for Female Employees:**

developments in various provinces, 457.  
 recent laws on, 555.

Alta.: annual report for 1923, 555; act amended,  
 376; amendments to act desired by labour,  
 and actions of board criticised, 27; regulation  
 of hours, 464; order governing office workers,  
 7, 98; minimum wage orders declared in-  
 valid, 1109.

B.C.: report for 1923, 761; Miss Violet Smart  
 named inspector, 738; numbers employed in  
 1923, 1025; labour desires inclusion of boys,  
 1058.

N.B.: for school teachers, 482.

N.S.: act of 1920 proclaimed in force, 223; new  
 act passed, 659.

**Minimum Wages for Female Employees—Con.**

Ont.: report for 1923, 661; employees' com-  
 plaints confidential, 302; attempt to evade  
 order, 913; order governing electrical trades,  
 36, 840; large departmental stores in Toronto,  
 37; working hours in laundries, 37; proposed  
 rates for food trades, 539, 840; proposed order  
 in "Home Work," 821; jewellery trades, 840;  
 order governing laundry industry, 224, 276;  
 rubber and tobacco trades, 761, 840; in  
 theatres, 485.

Que.: enforcement of act desired by labour, 127,  
 768.

Sask.: report for 1923, 1047; orders reconsider-  
 ed, 358; new orders issued governing shops  
 and stores, laundries and factories, mail  
 order houses and hotels, etc., 1041.

United Kingdom: proposed commission on,  
 356.

**Moncton, N.B.:**

vocational education in, 848.

**Montreal:**

employment certificates granted to children,  
 626.

superannuation of civic employees, 394.

**Montreal Metropolitan Commission:**

rights respecting wages and employment, 305.

**Mothers' Allowances:**

municipal share in, in various provinces, 1022.  
 provisions desired by T. & L. Congress, 856.

Alta.: annual report, 760.

B.C.: numbers benefitting in 1924, 1025;  
 amendment proposed by labour, 1058.

Man.: Children's Welfare Board to administer,  
 373; report of commission 1922-23, 626, 662.

N.B.: commission on, 481.

Ont.: report of Board for 1922-23, 949; proposed  
 amendments as to residence qualification,  
 209; act criticised by Toronto Trades and  
 labour council, 97; amendments desired  
 by labour, 127; residence qualification  
 criticised, 278; Miss Sampson investigator  
 for Northern Ontario, 821; provision for  
 families of blind, 472; numbers benefitting  
 in 1924, 1107.

Sask.: statistics for 1923, 278.

United Kingdom: favoured by British House  
 of Commons, 359.

**Moving Picture Operators: See LICENSING OF WORKMEN.****Municipalities:**

provincial inspection of, 305.

tax on non-resident workers, 459.

*See also MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PENSIONS;  
 WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.*

**Murdock, Hon. James, Minister of Labour:**

reports to Parliament action taken to give  
 effect to recommendation of 5th Int. Labour  
 Conference, 208.

address to National Conference on unemploy-  
 ment, 752.

**National Conference of Social Work: See SOCIAL WORK.****National Council of Women: See FACTORIES AND FACTORY LEGISLATION.****National Women's Trade Union League of America:**

convention, 672.

**Navy League of Canada:**

annual convention, 664.



- Needle Trades:** *See* CLOTHING INDUSTRY; GARMENT INDUSTRY; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; *ETC.*
- Netherlands:** *See* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, *ETC.*; UNEMPLOYMENT.
- New Brunswick:**  
 new regulations for licensing plumbers, 843.  
 safety association organized, 734.  
 vaccination of employees in lumber camps compulsory, 735.  
 health regulations for camps, 818.  
*See also* CHILDREN; EDUCATION FACTORIES; LEGAL DECISIONS; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, *ETC.*
- New Brunswick Federation of Labour:**  
 convention of, 307.
- New South Wales:** *See* AUSTRALIA.
- New York City:**  
 child welfare board, 1048.
- New Zealand:**  
 post offices as employment exchanges, 207. *See also* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
- Night Work:** *See* HOURS OF LABOUR.
- Nobel Peace Prize:**  
 particulars regarding, 973.
- Norway:** *See* CO-PARTNERSHIP; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, *ETC.*; UNEMPLOYMENT.
- Nova Scotia:**  
 revised statutes of, 1923, 464.  
 annual report for 1923 of Dept. of Industries and Immigration, 560.  
 legislature to consider Int. Labour conference proposals, 301.  
 commission on coal mining, 209; report of, 283.  
 coal mines regulation act amended, 659.  
 mine accident, 732.  
 safety in coal mines, 732.  
 amendments to Public Health Act, 660.  
 superannuation for provincial employees, 128, 133.  
*See also* ACCIDENTS; EDUCATION; FACTORIES; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR LEGISLATION; MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; POOR RELIEF; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
- Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association:**  
 officers elected, 633.
- Nurses and Nursing:** *See* EDUCATION; HOURS OF LABOUR; LICENSING OF WORKERS; SAFETY AND HEALTH, *ETC.*
- Office Workers:** *See* CLERKS.
- Old Age Pension Association:**  
 formation of, 1021.
- Old Age Pensions:** *See* PENSIONS.
- Ontario:**  
 superannuation for provincial employees, 128, 130.  
 Board of Health publication on lead poisoning, 561.  
 employment of women by Chinese, 735.  
 Chinese laundries investigated by Dept. of Labour, 276.  
 hours of labour in various cities, 662.  
 Abitibi Power and Paper Company workers co-operate with management, 628.
- Ontario—Con.**  
*See also* ACCIDENTS; CHILDREN; EDUCATION; FACTORIES; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR LEGISLATION, LEGAL DECISIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; TORONTO; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, *ETC.*
- Ontario Hospital Association:**  
 discuss hospital fees, 822.
- Ontario Labour Educational Association:**  
 annual convention, 492.
- Orders in Council:**  
 Canada: extending order as to liability for accidents to returned soldiers, 833.  
 on proposed unemployment conference, 475.  
 authorizing donation of doors for Int. Labour Office, 548.
- Oriental:** *See* ASIATICS; CHINESE.
- Overseas Settlement:**  
 Miss Margaret Bondfield visits Canada, 738.  
*See also* MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.
- Owen Sound, Ont.:**  
 vocational education, 776.
- Painting Industry:**  
 industrial disease in, 31, 90.
- Pensions:**  
 scheme of United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 227, 957.  
 Int. Photo Engravers Union consider old age benefits, 859.  
 for locomotive engineers, 773; for widows of locomotive engineers, 671.  
 policy of A. F. of L., 1056.  
 Canada: old age Parliamentary committee on, 351; publication of report of committee, 915.  
 action of House of Commons on old age pensions 580; reports from municipalities on poor relief, 581, 665.  
 old age pensions desired by T. and L. Congress, 126, 851, 855; by N. S. section of T. & L. Congress, 276; by United Farmers of Alta., 358; by Ont. Lab. Educational Assn., 493; by Sask. section of T. and L. Congress, 1058.  
 Old Age Pension Association formed, 1021.  
 action on old age pensions in Canada and other countries, 477.  
 employees' superannuation in Canada: federal employees, 579; provincial employees, 127; municipal employees, 390.  
 Grand Trunk Railway pension scheme, 33.  
 superannuation for pilots, 536.  
 provision for dependents of merchant seamen, 464.  
 B.C.: new superannuation tables for Government employees, 821.  
 Man.: proposed civil service superannuation, 209.  
 N.S.: superannuation of civic employees, Halifax, 390; terminate, 660.  
 Ont.: amendment to public service act, 479, civic pensions in Toronto, 3, 536, 665; Ontario Firefighters superannuation proposals, 773; civic pensions at Stratford, 1057.  
 Que.: Montreal civic superannuation, 539; pensions to labourers in Quebec city, 633; civic superannuation at Westmount, 395.  
 Great Britain: improvement in position of old age pensioners, 670; trade union congress employees' superannuation, 284; for employees' widows at Cadbury's, 99; British Bleachers' Association's thrift fund for female workers, 871.  
 France: infirmity and old age, for miners, 463.  
*See also* WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Pension Commissioners Board, of:**  
compensation for Canadian Air Force, 534.

**Persia:** *See* CHILDREN; WOMEN.

**Picketing:**  
amendments to Criminal Code desired by T. & L. Congress, 851, 853.  
fines for, at Montreal and Hull, 1110.  
peaceful picketing permitted by League of Nations in Saar Territory, 1024.  
*See also* LEGAL DECISIONS.

**Piece Work:** *See* WAGES.

**Pilots:**  
pooling of wages in Montreal District, 1016.  
*See* CANADA SHIPPING ACT; PENSIONS.

**Plumbing Trade:**  
Alta.: licensed fee fixed in Calgary, 285.  
N.B.: licensing of plumbers, 843.

**Poland:**  
unemployment insurance act passed, 820.  
*See also* PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

**Policemen:**  
hours reduced at Moose Jaw, 1025.  
*See also* PENSIONS.

**Poor Relief:**  
N.S.: amendments to Poor Relief Act, 660.  
*See also* MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PENSIONS.

**Postal Workers:**  
demands of T. & L. Congress concerning, 855.

**Postmasters:** *See* CANADIAN POSTMASTERS' ASSN.

**Prices:**  
stabilization of, recommended by Int. Congress on Social Policy, 965.  
report on, in various countries by Int. Labour Office, 849.  
influence on unemployment, 674.  
in Canada and other countries during 1923 (with charts shewing, for Canada, changes by groups, by months, also Dept. of Labour special index number of wholesale prices in Canada, 1901-1923, table showing index numbers, etc.), 71.  
Canada: monthly statement of retail and wholesale, with tables showing index numbers, prices by groups of commodities, family budgets, retail prices of staple foods, rentals, etc., by districts, 57, 173, 245, 328, 431, 516, 603, 703, 794, 887, 992, 1092. *See also* INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.  
second report on wholesale prices in Canada issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; index numbers by groups, 809.  
Ont.: cost of living for female workers, 661.  
in Great Britain and other countries, monthly reports of, 186, 258, 340, 444, 529, 616, 716, 806, 900, 1004, 1105.  
Australia: cost of living in, 1922, 283.  
*See also* WAGES.

**Printing Industry:**  
conditions in, discussed by Int. Allied Printing Trades Conference, 361.  
*See also* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS (TYPOGRAPHICAL).

**Prison Labour:**  
Associated Dress Industries of America object to public sale of products of, 8.  
B.C.: outside employment permitted, 25.

**Production:**  
reports on production by months. *See* INDUSTRIAL SITUATION; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE; MINES AND MINING.

**Profit Sharing:**  
plan of General Motors Corporation, 967.  
*See also* COPARTNERSHIP.

**Proportional Representation:** *See* ELECTIONS.

**Public Employment Services:** *See* EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

**Pulp and Paper Industry:**  
apprentice training in, 140.  
Abitibi Power and Paper Company workers co-operate with management, 627.  
Catholic Workers favour 48-hour week, 768.

**Quebec:**  
legislation in 1923, 303.  
legislature opens, 2; date of 1925 session, 1025.  
health regulations for houses, 208.  
labour representation in provincial cabinet, 494.  
superannuation for provincial employees, 128, 129.  
number of Canadians returning from U.S.A., 208.  
*See also* ARBITRATION; CHILDREN; EDUCATION; FAIR WAGES; FISHERMEN; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; LEGAL DECISIONS; PENSIONS; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SUNDAY; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

**Quebec Safety League:**  
manager appointed, 99.

**Queensland:** *See* AUSTRALIA.

**Railway Association of Canada:**  
danger in unloading gasoline tank, 822.  
*See also* WAGES.

**Railway Board of Adjustment:** *See* CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.

**Railway Commissioners of Canada, Board of:**  
deckless engines condemned, 353.  
warning as to railway crossings, 1021.

**Railways:**  
Canada: provisions for outlay on, 850.  
benefit of automatic couplings, 734.  
dangerous practices at crossings, 1021.  
joint management of C.N.R., 400, 1020; on Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 400, 1060.  
shopmen ballot on shorter hours or unemployment, 817.  
changes in operation suggested by T. & L. Congress, 856.  
N.S.: standing of employees under workmen's compensation, 940.  
United Kingdom: strikes of employees in, 221; accidents on, in 1922, 7.  
U.S.A.: nationalization of, approved by U.M. W. of A., 228.  
Southern Pacific Ry., group insurance for employees on, 95.  
*See also* CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS; CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY; CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1; EDUCATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WAGES.

**Red Cross:** *See* CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

**Rehabilitation:** *See* EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.



**Rent:**

N.B.: landlord and tenant act amended, 482.  
 Ont.: landlord and tenant act amended, 481.  
 Sask.: articles exempt from seizure for, 375.

**Research:**

request for office of study and research within  
 League of Nations, 966.

**Retail Merchants' Association of Saskatchewan:**

legislative changes asked, 277.

**Revolutionary Labour Movement:**

position in Canada, 398.

**Rice, Geo. S., United States Bureau of Mines:**

inspects N. S. mines, 732.

**Roumania:**

vocational education in, 1051.

**Royal Canadian Air Force: See WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.****Russell: Sage Foundation: See UNEMPLOYMENT.****Russia:**

census of undertakings, 658.  
 employment exchange in, 849.  
 vocational schools in, 1051.

**Safety and Health:**

notes on industrial safety and health, 1063.  
 Int. Congress of Industrial Health, at Geneva, programme of, 92.  
 medical inspection of factories: Int. Labour Organization outlines general principles for, 92.  
 international meeting to study industrial hygiene, 549.  
 proposed international conference on health at sea, 457.  
 Int. Labour office reports on industrial hygiene and on protection of eyesight in industry, 300.  
 report by Int. Labour Office on automatic couplings, 734.  
 health insurance desired by T. and L. Council, 126.  
 survey of conditions in printing and allied industry, 771.  
 Int. Photo Engravers U. of N.A., discuss lighting in shops, 860.  
 industrial medical service discussed by Can. Mfg. Assn., 489.  
 Canada: annual meeting of safety organization, 402.  
 inspection of scaffolding in various provinces, 817.  
 safety education in cement plants, 733.  
 new regulations for inspection of meat, 539.  
 health provisions in camps in various provinces, 818.  
 paint spraying machines condemned by T. & L. Congress, 856.  
 Railway Assn. of Canada warns of danger in unloading gasoline tanks, 822; at railway crossings, 1021; deckless engines on railways condemned, 353.  
 order on hours of service of engineers and firemen, 353.  
 safety rules for electric locomotives, 550.  
 first aid prizes on C.P.R., 822.  
 Schaeffer resuscitation method approved, 737, 1022.  
 Maritime Safety League formed, 90.  
 B.C.: coal miners regulation act amended, 26; mine rescue work, 759; further protection of miners requested by labour, 26; electrical safety rules for power house, etc., 209; accident prevention methods of Workmen's

**Safety and Health—Con.**

Compensation Board, 274; Vancouver Trades & Labour Council desire inspection and certification of scaffolding, 817; building trades protection act drafted by labour, 1058.

Man.: safety education recommended by Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1038.

N.B.: committee for accident prevention work on railways, 359; lumbermen's safety association organized, 358; health activities in, 460; accident prevention campaign, 734;

N.S.: amendments to public health act, 660; annual meeting, I. A. Boards and commissions at Halifax, 633; in mines, 659; U.S.A., mining engineer reports on bumps, 732, 911.

Ont.: health department created, 481; nursing classes organized by Canadian Red Cross, 285; study of lead poisoning, 561; provision for injured children, 480; investigation unsanitary conditions in garment workshops at Toronto, 738; factory regulations, 1063.

Quebec: report on, by Bureau of Mines, 668; safety regulations for mines, 403, 536; health requirements in camps, 354; safety museum, 859, 1063; deputy minister of labour on safety measures, 1063; health measures desired by labour, 127; decrease in accidents at Shawinigan Falls, 633.

Sask.: school hygiene, teaching of, 206, 280.

United Kingdom: dusting in coal mines, 820; act respecting use of lead paint in painting buildings, 548.

U.S.A.: plan for prevention of accidents in mines, 275; bureau of mines co-operate with British Dept. of Mines, 633; "dusting" in mines, 793; radio as aid to safety work, 228; Amer. Management report on health supervision in industry, 279; New York State Dept. of Labour to study hygienic conditions in industry, 359; safety methods of steel company, 991; prizes for accident prevention offered in New York, 285; school for superintendents, 285; health provisions for painters in New York city, 90; health tests on Pennsylvania railroad, 539; health tests for workers favoured by Amer. Chemical Soc. 1539; safety mining code adopted in Utah, 359, 733; school for watchmen, 285; industrial safety codes, 1066.

*See also ACCIDENTS; ANTHRAX; DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL; FIRST-AID; HOUSING; INFANT MORTALITY; INOCULATION; MINES AND MINING; QUEBEC SAFETY LEAGUE; RAILWAYS; TUBERCULOSIS; VACCINATION; VITAL STATISTICS; WORKERS' HEALTH BUREAU; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.*

**Sailors: See SEAMEN.****Sampson, Miss:**

investigator Mothers' Allowances, northern Ontario, 821.

**Saskatchewan:**

legislature endorses Int. Labour Conference proposals, 300; session of 1925 opens, 1025.  
 economic board, 766.

progress of co-operation in, 754.

Debt Adjustment Bureau, operation of, 278.  
 employment of white women in restaurants, 735.

*See also DAIRY INDUSTRY; EDUCATION; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINIMUM WAGES, ETC.*

**Saskatoon:**

superannuation of civic employees, 392.

**Sawmills:**

N.B.: inspection of, 482.

- Scaffolding:** *See* BUILDING.
- Schools:** *See* EDUCATION.
- Scottish Trade Union Congress:** *See* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.
- Seaman:**  
Imperial Economic Conference resolutions on workmen's compensation, 2.  
International Seamen's Conference, 871.  
standing of under workmen's compensation in B.C., 912; in N.S., 940.  
Chinese, in coal boats in N.S., 352.  
*See also* CANADA SHIPPING ACT; INT. LABOUR ORGANIZATION (Joint Maritime Commission); WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.
- Seattle:**  
decasualization among longshoremen, 629.
- Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; Kingdom of the:**  
vocational education in, 1051.
- Shaw, Right Hon. Tom:**  
on public opinion in labour disputes, 1021.
- Shawinigan Falls:** *See* SAFETY AND HEALTH.
- Shipbuilding:**  
Catholic Workers ask for tariff on vessels built abroad, 957.  
machinists' recommendations, 1060.
- Shipping:** *See* CANADA SHIPPING ACT; SEAMEN.
- Shipping Conference, International:**  
recommendations of, 457.
- Shops, Regulation of:**  
B.C.: hawkers forbidden to sell wares during closing hours, 25.  
*See also* FACTORIES, MINIMUM WAGES, ETC.
- Sick Pay:**  
for teachers in Toronto, 912.  
Brandon civic employee's request, 282.  
*see also* WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.
- Social Insurance:**  
various schemes proposed, 736.
- Social Work, National Conference of:**  
annual convention of, 533.
- Soldiers and Sailors:**  
international conference on employment for disabled men, 92.  
occupational work, 834.  
report on vocational training for, 833.  
B.C.: resolutions of legislature on re-establishment of, 3.  
Man.: soldiers taxation relief act amended, 375.  
Ont.: rehabilitation scheme at Toronto, 663.  
France: compulsory employment of, 717.  
*See also* MILITIA.
- South Africa:**  
"colour bar" removal, 951.  
*See also* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.
- Southern Pacific Railway:**  
group insurance for employees, 95.
- Spain:**  
*See also* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.
- Stationary and Hoisting Engineers:**  
Alta.: certificates granted, 377; qualifications of, 1052.  
Ont.: certificates, etc., in 1923, 1044.
- Statistics:**  
second international statistical conference to be held in 1925, 371.  
use of unemployment statistics.
- Statistics, Dominion Bureau of:**  
reports on labour and wages in various industries in Canada; automobiles, 496; abbatoirs, etc., 225; boat building, 676; brewing, 566; buttons, 1066; cocoa and chocolate, 405; cotton textile, 404; clothing, 406; dairy factories, 38; fishing, 955; hosiery and knit goods, 721; leather, 1067; leather gloves, 1067; lumbering, 675; leather boot and shoe, 405; macaroni and vermicelli, 405; men's furnishing goods, 971; miscellaneous paper products, 566; printing trades, 496; pulp and paper, 777; pickle, sauce, vinegar and cider, 567; starch and glucose, 497; sash, door and planing mills, 498; tobacco manufacturing, 565; waterproof clothing industry, 1066; women's factory clothing, 564; employment and wages in various industries in Canada in 1922, summary tables, 841; report of manufacturing industries of Ontario, 1922, 842.
- Statutory Labour:**  
Man.: changes in rules for, 374.
- Steel Industry:** *See* METAL INDUSTRY.
- St. John, N.B.:**  
vocational education in, 670.
- Stratford, Ont.:**  
Vocational education in, 669.
- Street Railways:**  
Ont.: one-man cars condemned by labour, 127.
- Sunday:**  
one day rest in seven desired by T. and L. Congress, 126.  
catholic workers disapprove Sunday labour, 768.  
weekly rest in glass industry, 962.  
Alta.: prosecutions under Lord's Day Act, 815; Sunday rest in fire depts., 1023.  
B.C.: effect of fire department hours of work act, 627.  
Man.: validity of Lord's Day Act, 624; appeal to Privy Council, 389.  
Quebec: Sunday rest observed in pulp and paper industry, 209; labour delegates' proposals, 127; convictions under Lord's Day Act, 99.  
*See also* HOURS OF LABOUR; LEGAL DECISIONS, ETC.
- Superannuation:** *See* PENSIONS.
- Sweden:** *See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES in Great Britain, etc.; UNEMPLOYMENT.
- Switzerland:**  
further extensions of hours of labour, 738.  
unemployment relief, 359; insurance, 1073.  
*See also* HOURS OF LABOUR; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT.
- Teachers' Federation, Canadian:**  
proposed central bureau, 736.
- Teachers, School:**  
Alta.: conciliation board, 355; amendments to teachers' contracts desired by labour, 27.  
N.B.: schools act amended, 482.  
*See also* SICK PAY.
- Technical Education:** *See* EDUCATION.



**Timber Licenses:**

revised regulations for Western Canada, 389.

**Toronto:**

safety on electric railway, 1064.  
superannuation of civic employees, 3392.  
reconstruction public school courses, 847.  
alleged unsanitary conditions in garment shops, 738.  
Toronto Rehabilitation Committee, 663.  
vocational education in, 669, 775.

See also PENSIONS.

**Trade:**

Canadian imports and exports, monthly reports on, by Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 14.

See also COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS; INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

**Trade Boards:**

United Kingdom: report on, for 1922-3, 4.  
Ireland, Northern: establishment of, in, 92.

**Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.**

annual convention, report of, 850.  
proposals to remedy unemployment, 751.  
views on plan of Canadian Founders' Assn. to stabilize wages, 1047.  
N.S.: legislation desired by, 276.

**Trade Union Educational League:**

United Bro. of Carpenters disapprove, 306.

**Truscum Steel Company:** See SAFETY AND HEALTH.**Tuberculosis:**

Que.: dispensaries to combat, 305.

**Unemployment:**

in various countries (*i.e.*, Canada, Great Britain, U.S.A., Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia), 21, 828.  
Int. Association on Unemployment, policy of, 966.  
resolution of Int. Congress on Social Policy, 965.  
"Dawes Plan" for stabilizing industrial conditions, 964.  
conference Int. Labour Orgn. on unemployment statistics, 653, 658.  
use of statistics to prevent, 749.  
report of Int. Lab. Office on causes of, 674, 832.  
Canada: trade unions (with charts) during last quarter of 1923, 149; first quarter, 1924, 412; second quarter, 683; third quarter, 974.  
national conference on winter employment, 475, 750.  
decisions by allied international printing trades conference, 861.  
programme of T. & L. Congress, 851, 852, 853.  
proposals of catholic workers of Canada, 768, 957.  
shorter hours or staff reduction in railway shops, 732, 817.  
Alta.: relief measures desired by labour, 27.  
Man.: province aids municipalities, 7.  
N.S.: in steel industry at Sydney (*supplement to LABOUR GAZETTE*, Feb., 1924).  
Ont.: unemployment council at Hamilton, Ont., 915.  
United Kingdom: report on, 717.  
Germany: recent changes in, 645.  
U.S.A.: winter construction work as means of relief for, 954; Russell Sage Foundation publication, 938.  
See also EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, ETC.

**Unemployment Insurance:**

Amal. Clothing Workers' plan of, 563, 569, 914.  
Int. Garment Workers' plan of, 570, 766.

**Unemployment Insurance—Con.**

Telegraphers' Union, plan of, 568.  
Canada: desired by T. and L. Council, 126.  
Alta.: views of employers on, 139.  
United Kingdom: British plan, 285, 462, 563; report by confederation of employers' organization, 314; for domestic servants, 94.  
Poland: act passed, 820.  
Switzerland: act passed, 1073.  
U.S.A.: various plans, 563, 676.  
See also LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

**Union Labels:**

movement to encourage use promoted by Union Label Dept. of A.F. of L., 822.  
policy of T. and L. Congress on, 126, 852.

**United Farmers of Alberta:**

approve old age pensions, 358.

**United Kingdom:**

labour conditions described, 857.  
plan for decasualizing labour among transport workers, 629.  
changes in wages, 1919-1923, 208.  
wages agreement, 762.  
attitude of labour towards education, 848.  
lead paint bill proposed, 866.  
night work in bakeries, action on, 1073.  
overseas settlement committee, report of, 462; arrangement with C.N.R., 351.  
U.S. Bureau of Mines and British Department of Mines co-operate, 633.

See also ACCIDENTS; AGRICULTURE, CHILDREN; CO-OPERATION; COPARTNERSHIP; EDUCATION; FACTORIES; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; MINING; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

**United Mine Workers of America:**

convention of, 228.  
Canadian membership of, 400.  
District 18, dispute in, 290; special convention, 773.  
District 26: resignation of provisional president, 306; suspension of charter of, approved by general convention of union, 228; election of officers, 1061.  
tentative agreement of bituminous coal operators and miners in Illinois, etc., 277.  
alleged discrimination against, by Coal River Collieries Co., 1056.  
See also INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LEGAL DECISIONS, ETC.; BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION.

**United States:**

international relations, views of A.F. of L. on, 1055.  
Bureau of Mines co-operate with British Dept. Mines, 633.  
Workers' Health Bureau of New York City, work of, 91.  
child welfare report on 10 years' work, 99.  
married women in industry, 281.  
number of French-Canadians returning from United States to Quebec, 208.  
rehabilitation disabled workers, 226, 834.  
See also ACCIDENTS; APPRENTICESHIP; CHILDREN; COPARTNERSHIP; HOURS OF LABOUR; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINING; NEW YORK; PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.; UNEMPLOYMENT.

**United States Railroad Labour Board:**

criticised by Railroad Signalmen, 958.

**Vacations:** See HOURS OF LABOUR.**Vaccination:**

N.B.: employees in lumber camps, 735.

**Vancouver:**

vocational education, 776, 848.

**Vancouver Island:**

cost of living adjustment of miners' wages.  
*See* WAGES.

**Victoria:**

vocational training, 848.

**Vital Statistics:** *See* INFANT MORTALITY.

**Vocational Education:** *See* EDUCATION.

**Vocational Guidance:**

international conference on, at Toulouse, 1052.  
institutions for, favoured by Int. Congress  
on Social Policy, 965.  
need for and aims of vocational guidance in  
a school system, 953.  
medical examinations and vocational guidance,  
629.  
vocational officer to be appointed in Vancouver,  
953.

**Vocational Training:** *See* EDUCATION.

**Voting:** *See* ELECTIONS.

**Wages:**

comparison of real wages in capital cities of  
various countries, 1104.  
Canada: wages and hours of labour in 1921,  
1922 and 1923 (*Supplement to LABOUR  
GAZETTE*, Jan., 1924).  
carpenters opposed to piece work, 957.  
plan to stabilize wages in Canada, 1047.  
railwaymen's wages, 911, 939.  
B.C.: in various industries, 757.  
cost of living adjustment of wages of Van-  
couver Island coal miners, 214, 469, 886;  
bonus to be readjusted, 938; no further  
adjustments, 1090.  
Man.: garnishment act amended, 374.  
N.S.: in steel industry at Sydney (*Supplement  
to LABOUR GAZETTE*, Feb., 1924).  
Ont.: amount collectable in magistrates court,  
480; recovery of, of immigrant children,  
480; piece work in clothing industry in  
Toronto, 206.  
Sask.: attachment of debts act, 277, 375;  
amendment desired by labour, 1058.  
United Kingdom: changes in, 1919 to 1923,  
208; farm wages, 632, 1025.  
Australia: nominal rate in 1922, 283.  
U.S.A.: effect of higher wages to telephone  
employees, 460; railroad signalmen to ask  
for increases, 958; criticize action of U. S.  
Railroad Labour Board, 958; relation of  
earnings to infant mortality, 5.

*See also* AGREEMENTS; FAMILY ALLOWANCES;  
HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES;  
MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES;  
PRICES; SICK PAY; STATISTICS, DOMINION  
BUREAU OF; TRADE BOARDS, ETC.

**War:**

date set for "anti-war day," 306.

**Welfare: Industrial:**

Naswaak pulp and paper mills, 494.  
British miners' welfare fund, 1035.

**Western Canada Coal Operators' Association:**

proposals for amending Alta. Workmen's  
Compensation Act, 2.

**Westmount, Ont.**

superannuation of civic employees, 395.

**Williams, E. H.:**

death of, 774.

**Windsor, Ont.:**

superannuation of civic employees, 394.  
vocational education in, 847.

**Winnipeg, Man.:**

superannuation of civic employees, 390.  
labour asked to assist in public work, 1048.

**Women:**

League of Nations and traffic in women and  
children, 961.  
American Federation of Labour favours work-  
ing women's organization, 771.  
telegraphers' union opposed to blanket legis-  
lation for sex equality, 568.  
Alta.: status of women in, 460.  
B.C.: supervision of, by police, 25; laws  
relating to women and children, 1039.  
Ont.: numbers in various industries, 662.  
United Kingdom: industrial training for, 93;  
report on domestic service, 94.  
China: change in industrial condition, 589.  
Persia: in carpet industry, 549.  
U.S.A.: bulletin on employment of, 638;  
bulletin on conditions surrounding employ-  
ment of, 638.  
*See also* CANADIAN FED. OF WOMEN'S LABOUR  
LEAGUES; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS'  
ALLOWANCES; NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE  
UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

**Women's Educational Federation of Ontario:**

annual convention, 492.

**Women's Institutes:**

Canada: aims of organizations, 765, 950.  
B.C.: pamphlet on provincial laws relating  
to women and children, 1039.

**Works Councils:**

resolution of Int. Congress on Social Policy,  
965.

**Workers' Economic and Social Association:**

new organization in Quebec, 209.

**Workers' Education:** *See* EDUCATION.

**Workers' Educational Association:**

sixth annual report, 954.

**Workers' Health Bureau:**

functions of, 91.

**Workers' Leisure:** *See* LEISURE, WORKERS'

**Workmen's Compensation:**

questionnaire issued by Int. Lab. Organization,  
961.  
proposal for draft convention, 372.  
aliens under proposed draft convention at  
sixth conference Int. L. O. (League of Nations  
653, 656, 657).  
Int. Lab. Organization to discuss insurance  
and workmen's compensation, 222, 1068.  
Imperial Economic Conference favours uniform  
provision for non-residents, for seamen, and  
aliens, 1, 2.  
Canada: Dominion Government's liability  
for accidents to returned soldiers to continue,  
833.  
provisions of provincial laws on points con-  
sidered by Int. Labour Organ., 1069.  
for Royal Canadian Air Force, 534.  
recent laws in Canada on, 554.  
rate making in Canadian provinces, 943.

**Workmen's Compensation—Con.**

definition of "office " workers under acts of various provinces, 819.

amendments to various provincial acts, 352.

Can. Fed. of Labour desire amendment to acts, 859.

Catholic Workers desire inclusion of diseases, 768.

discussed by Can. Mfg. Assn., 488.

Alta.: act amended, 376; annual report of Board for 1923, 837; Board replies to criticism, 284; amendments proposed by labour, 26; amendments proposed by Western Canada Coal Operators' Assn., 2; manufacturers, views on act, 139; assessments, 459, 539; choice of doctors, 458; definition of "workmen" under act, 531; safety regulations' 209, 354.

B.C.: report of Board for 1923, 945; statement of Board in explanation of act, 30; selection of doctors, 204; hospital fees, 459; gains secured by act, 912; workmen's compensation and "extra-territorial" problem, 912; amendments proposed by labour, 1058.

Man.: report for 1923, 838; recommendations of Employers' Assn., 138; committee on workmen's compensation, 352, 373, 909, 1037; Brandon civic employees request full pay while disabled, 282.

N.B.: act amended, 481; provincial conference on act and its administration, 7, 135; report of Board for 1923, 484; rates of assessments in various industries, 29; penalty on employers reduced, 913; amendments desired by labour, 307; instruction in first aid in various industries, 98.

**Workmen's Compensation—Con.**

N.S.: amendments to act, 660; report for 1923, 484; first aid kits required in factories, etc., 206.

Ont.: act amended, 479; amending bill withdrawn, 284; administration transferred, 284; report for 1923, 483; rates of assessment for 1924, 315; hospital fees, 458; Ontario Hospital Assn., and doctors' fees, 822; position of non-resident dependents, 204; proposed amending bill; 203; rehabilitation of injured workers, 834.

Que.: Royal Commission on 203, 284, 538, 914; recommendations of manufacturers and catholic unions, 134; recommendations of Quebec T. and L. Council, 7; physicians and medical fees, 822; diseases not compensable under, 1110.

United Kingdom: act amended, 4; modified by legal decisions, 1042.

U.S.A.: amendment to Federal act re occupational diseases, 670; amendment in New York State, 539; Pennsylvania Bureau's report, 141.

*See also* LEGAL DECISIONS.

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

convention, 836.

**World Federation of Education Associations:**

commission on illiteracy appointed, 849.

**Yorkton, Sask.:**

vocational education in, 670.





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

IN addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains a number of special articles on subjects relating to labour and industry. These include an account of unemployment in various countries, the development of vocational education in Canada, and occupational diseases in the painting industry. There are also two statistical articles, one a review of prices in Canada and other countries in 1923, and the other statistics of wage rates in Canada in 1923 and previous years.

### Monthly summary

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of November, 1923, showed a decrease in the number of vacancies, applications and placements reported, as compared with October, but an increase in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year.

At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.2 as compared with 4.8 per cent at the beginning of November and 6.2 per cent at the beginning of December, 1922.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.73 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$10.69 for November; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920, the peak; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, stood at 153.5 for December, as compared with 153.3 for November, 150.9 for December, 1922; 154.3 for December, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during December was less than during either November, 1923, or December, 1922. Thirteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 2,280 employees and a time loss estimated at 28,023 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 17 disputes involving 2,651 employees and an estimated time loss of 64,000 working days, and for December, 1922, 15 disputes involving 2,950 employees and a time loss of 55,986 working days. At the end of December there were 11 disputes in progress involving 520 workpeople.

### Imperial Economic Conference

An Imperial Economic Conference was held at London, England, during October, 1923, on the invitation of the British Government. There were present representatives from all the British Dominions, India and various crown colonies. The Dominion of Canada was represented by the Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals. At this conference three resolutions were passed relating to workmen's compensation laws, as affecting non-resident workmen, seamen and aliens. The texts of these resolutions are as follows:—

(1) *Non-resident workmen.*—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the existing restrictions in the workmen's compensation laws of certain parts of the British Empire on the payment of benefits to workmen and their dependants on the ground of non-residence in the State in which the accident happened, and having regard to the tendency of such restrictions to discourage movement within the Empire, is of opinion that no British subject who is permanently incapacitated, and no dependant of a British

subject who has been killed, by accident due to his employment in any part of the Empire should be excluded from any benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation law of that part of the Empire on the ground of his removal to or residence in another part of the Empire.

(2) *Seamen*.—That this Imperial Economic Conference, having had its attention drawn to cases where British sailors injured by accident while serving on ships registered in some part of the Empire have had no claim to compensation owing to the law of that part of the Empire being restricted, in its application to seamen, to accidents occurring within territorial waters or other limited area, is of opinion that the Government of any such part of the Empire should ensure that the benefits of its compensation law will extend to all accidents to seamen serving on ships registered within such part of the Empire wherever the ship may be when the accident takes place. And furthermore the Conference invites the Government of any British Colony or Protectorate where there is a register of shipping, but where legislation giving compensation rights to seamen does not at present exist, to consider the adoption of such legislation.

(3) *Aliens*.—That this Imperial Economic Conference, taking note of the disabilities imposed under the Workmen's Compensation laws of certain foreign countries on British subjects residing in those countries and their dependants, invites each Government of the Empire, regard being had to its own particular conditions, to consider the possibility of adopting in workmen's compensation legislation, the principle of reciprocity, that is, that the benefits of such legislation should be accorded to subjects of foreign countries upon the condition that and to the extent to which such foreign countries accord reciprocal treatment to British subjects.

#### Alberta coal operators and workmen's compensation

A delegation from the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association waited upon Premier Greenfield and members of the provincial government of Alberta in December, and requested that amendments be made to the Workmen's Compensation Act along the following lines: that the percentage payable in disability cases be reduced from 55 per cent to 50 per cent; that the weekly payment for disability be limited to a maximum of \$15, the said \$15 being approximately the average maximum payment in Canada and the United States; that the increase in compensation benefits to dependants since 1918 be modified by one-half of the said increase so that payments shall be—to a widow or invalid husband

\$27.50 per month; to children not orphaned, \$5.25 per month; to orphaned children, \$11.25 per month; to parents, \$25 per month; that the maximum monthly payment to widows and children in any one case shall not exceed the sum of \$52.50 per month; that the maximum monthly payment to other dependants shall not exceed the sum of \$47.50 per month.

Elsewhere in this issue an account is given of amendments to the Act which were proposed by the Alberta Federation of Labour. The premier promised that full consideration would be given to both sides of the matter before the legislature would be asked to revise the Act.

#### Quebec legislature in session

The sixteenth legislature of the province of Quebec commenced its first session on December 17. The opening speech of the Lieutenant Governor stated the opinion of the Government that the progress of the province can be best assured by increased aid to colonization and agriculture, a prudent and far-sighted exploitation of the forests, the development of water power and of fisheries, the spread of education, vigorous promotion of public health and the execution of road work. The Speech also stated that the Commission recently appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation with a view to the improvement of the existing act was active and would present a report at the current session. Among the government measures foreshadowed was one to strengthen provincial control over municipal finance by a system of accounting and audit which would uphold the credit of the province and enable the government to co-operate in local work for which help is needed; another bill will aim at providing further protection for the savings of the people; and authority will be sought for the appointment, under the Provincial Superintendent of Public Education, of a school official possessed of wide authority to deal with questions affecting the Protestant minority, so that the interests of the two main religious bodies may be looked after impartially. An



account of the work of the session in connection with labour matters will be given in a future issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

**British Columbia legislature and ex-service men**

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, on December 15, unanimously passed two resolutions on the

subject of the re-establishment of ex-service men in Canada. The first resolution was as follows:

Whereas by Order in Council dated November 3, 1923, the Government of Canada limited further payments of war service gratuity in cases where applications are filed before March 31, 1924: And whereas this gratuity was given to ex-service men on discharge to assist their re-establishment into civil life: Whereas, further, the whole question of re-establishment of ex-service men was recently reviewed by the Ralston Commission, which visited and took evidence in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and made it manifest that re-establishment of ex-service men was yet far from completed: Therefore be it resolved, that this Legislature of British Columbia respectfully requests the Government of Canada to leave open the way for the presentation, reception, and payment of claims of war service gratuity, working pay, separation allowances, and other matters related to overseas service until the last claim has been adjusted.

The second resolution was as follows:

Whereas many ex-service men in the Province of British Columbia are receiving treatment, either at their own expense or at the expense of the province or municipalities, for illness or disabilities which it is claimed is a result of war service: and whereas many ex-service men in British Columbia are physically unable, because of illness or disability, which is claimed to be a result of war service, to earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependants: whereas, further, it has been suggested that the present pension bonus is to be eliminated, thereby reducing the amounts payable to ex-service men and dependants very considerably: therefore be it resolved that this Legislature respectfully prays the Government of Canada: (a) to make permanent the present pension bonus on the pension of ex-service men and their dependants during the existence of such pensions: (b) to give explicit and detailed instructions to departmental heads of the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in Ottawa to assist in every way possible the operations of the newly organized Federal Appeal Board and the Soldiers' Advisers, so that all inequalities and injustices affecting treatment of pensions of ex-service men may be eliminated with the least possible delay.

**Superannuation for Toronto civic employees**

A superannuation plan for the benefit of municipal employees at Toronto has been under consideration of the

Board of Control during the past year. Early in the year it was proposed to establish a fund which would be maintained by joint contributions from the municipality and the employees, and a committee consisting of the heads of the various departments was appointed by the city. This committee held investigations which made it appear that the city would be obliged to pay about \$300,000 a year for five years until the superannuation fund should be established. The proposal was then allowed to remain dormant until near the close of the year when the Council appointed a new special committee to report upon the feasibility of a civic employees' pension or endowment scheme. Among other suggestions it is proposed as a means of avoiding large contributions from the city that assessments on employees should begin some years before any payments are made, the establishment of a pension fund being essential to the stable operation of the scheme. The committee is to meet shortly after the inaugural session of the city council of 1924.

**International emigration conference**

On the invitation of the Italian government an International Emigration Conference will be held in Rome in the

early part of the present year. The object of this conference which is to be entirely technical in character is to endeavour to establish general principles, which might serve as bases for general international conventions or for conventions between individual states or for agreements between the administrative services of the various countries with regard to the following questions: (a) transport of emigrants; (b) hygiene and sanitary services; (c) co-operation between emigration and immigration services of different countries; (d) private aid associations for emigrants in the ports of embarkation, or immigrants in the ports of disembarkation, and for im-

migrants already arrived in the country; special assistance for women and children; (e) assisting emigrants to satisfy the demand for labour in countries of immigration; means to be adopted for this purpose (information service concerning the labour markets, employment facilities, settlement undertakings); (f) development of co-operation, social insurance, and mutual aid among emigrants; (g) principles to which emigration treaties should conform.

**British  
Workmen's  
Compensation  
Act**

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, passed by the British parliament at its last session became law on November 16. The acts of 1917 and 1919 are repealed and a number of important changes are made in the act of 1906. The maximum amount of compensation payable to dependants is raised from £300 to £600. In fatal cases if the workman leaves dependants wholly dependent on his earnings the amount of compensation shall be a sum equal to his earnings during the three preceding years or £200 whichever is the larger. In non-fatal cases compensation will be payable in respect of the first three days of disablement if the incapacity last for four weeks or more. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour are to be regarded as workmen for purposes of the workmen's compensation acts, if their annual remuneration does not exceed £350. The posting up of summaries of acts is made to apply to ships as well as to mines, quarries, factories and workshops. An accident book must be kept in which the injured workman or someone on his behalf may enter particulars of the accident, and this entry is sufficient notice for the purposes of the acts. A weekly compensation payment may be reviewed at any time after six months. A County Court judge may order partial incapacity to be treated as total incapacity in certain cases when a partially recovered man proves that he is unable to obtain light employment suited to his incapacity. A section of the act makes it possible by Order in

Council to give effect to conventions with foreign States providing for reciprocity in matters relating to workmen's compensation. Formerly an act of parliament was necessary. The Home Secretary is empowered to extend the workmen's compensation acts to workmen employed on aircraft when outside of Great Britain. He is also empowered to require the occupier of any factory to make special provision for the safety of employees when he considers it necessary in view of the number and nature of accidents occurring therein.

**Trade Boards  
in Great  
Britain**

A report on the administration of the Trade Boards Acts from January 1, 1922 to March 31, 1923 has recently been issued by H.M. Stationery Office, London (price 6d.). The administration of the trade boards in Ireland has been taken over by the Government of Northern Ireland and by the Irish Free State respectively. The government of Northern Ireland have since withdrawn the flax and hemp trade from the operations of the acts. The number of trades under the acts is 37 and the number of trade boards is 44, no fresh trade having been brought under the acts and no new trade board formed during the period under review, although a request was made for their application to agriculture, and inquiries were made as to the possibility of applying them to twelve other trades. The government however decided that agriculture could not be properly dealt with under the acts, and no decision was taken in regard to the other cases. Minimum rates of wages proposed by the Grocery and Provision Trade Boards had remained unconfirmed by the Minister of Labour. The total number of representatives on the 44 trade boards is 1,716 of whom 136 are appointed members, 790 employers' representatives and 790 workers' representatives. Ninety-four per cent of the employers' representatives are actual employers in the trades concerned and 489 workers' representatives are actual workers, the remaining 301 being full-time trade union officials. There was a continuous



reduction in trade board rates during the period covered by the report, 34 boards reducing the rates for male workers and 39 for female workers. There were 188,405 firms on trade board lists on January 1, 1923. Inspections were made of 4,723 firms and the wages of 94,960 workers were checked. Action was taken to recover some £33,000 of arrears of wages owing to about 8,000 workpeople.

**Earnings and infant mortality in the United States**

An analysis of infant mortality in the United States birth-registration area, prepared by the Director of the Statistical division of the Children's Bureau and published in the eleventh annual report of the Bureau to the United States Secretary of Labour, shows a marked decrease of 24 per cent for the six-year period from 1915 to 1921. The infant mortality rate of 76 in 1921 was the lowest ever recorded for the United States birth-registration area. The decrease, it is claimed, was due almost wholly to improvement in health conditions and was explained only in small part by the expansion of the area. It is the intention of the Bureau to publish during the present year an analysis of the causes contributing to infant mortality in the United States as revealed in intensive field investigations made by the Bureau in eight American cities. These investigations show that the mortality rate of infants whose fathers earned less than \$450 a year was nearly three times as high as that which prevailed in families in which the fathers earned \$1,250 and over. The influence of economic pressure upon infant mortality is shown to be independent of race or nationality, since the same close relationship between the father's earnings and the infant mortality rate is found in each race and nationality group; and the analysis indicates that it is not due to any greater prevalence of artificial feeding in the low income groups, since in fact the infants in these groups receive relatively more breast feeding than those in groups more favourably situated as to income. It was found that if

mothers through gainful employment added to family earnings, the infant mortality rate was raised, the disadvantages associated with the mother's employment more than offset the advantages derived from the income available from her earnings. The influence which the father's earnings exert upon infant mortality is thus augmented by the connection between low earnings and the mother's employment, as it is by that between low earnings and poor housing. So far as low income is responsible for the prevalence of employment of mothers, and for poor housing—conditions which themselves influence infant mortality—the adverse influence of these factors should be charged to it as the underlying cause.

**Labour saving inventions**

The extent to which inventive genius, making possible enlarged production per worker, has stimulated industrial production in America was outlined by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, before the annual meeting of the American Economic Association which was held at Washington, D.C., on December 26.

While inspired invention is the product of no single nation or people, yet invention, Mr. Barnes declared, requires the support of quick and sure and large reward for successful consummation. The very structure of American industry, he added, and its adaptability to new invention, as well as the readiness of the American consumer to welcome new devices, hold out the sureness of generous reward for superior inventive ability. Mr. Barnes cited typical industries in which inventions have enlarged to a remarkable degree the production per worker. Some of these examples are:

In the steel industry, one or two men now with unloaders replace twelve to twenty men unloading by hand. In furnace charging, by use of skip hoist, larry car and automatic weigher, two men replace fourteen. In pig casting, seven men with casting machine replace sixty. In open hearth operation, one operator with charging machine replaces

forty hand chargers. With travelling cranes, twelve men pouring, replace thirty-seven. Two men unloading pig iron with electric magnet and crane replace one hundred and twenty-eight.

In the clothing industry, six men operating two boarding machines replace twenty. One girl operating rib cutting machine produces twenty-five times more than by hand. In men's clothing, in various processes, machines with a single operator replace six and eight workers. In the shoe industry one last-making machine produces the equivalent of six to ten hand workers. In the glass industry, one type bottle making machine replaces 54 workers. In window glass, production with a machine blower increases 30 to 50 times. In coal mines an automatic conveyer for pier unloading with 12 men replaces 150 men. In cigar making, four operators with machines produce the equivalent of 15 by hand. In wrapping machinery for bread, tobacco, chewing gum, cigarettes, soap, sugar and razor blades one wrapping machine with one operator replaces two and five, and eight, and even forty.

"This tendency" Mr. Barnes said "extends through all industry, from foundry work and material handling to bread baking and the manufacture of books; it extends even into office equipment, where adding and calculating and book keeping machines expand human service three and five and ten times. It extends even into agriculture, which does not lend itself so readily to machine production, but the old standard of farm ploughing of one man, one acre per day, has been displaced on a Montana farm adapted to tractor ploughing with the result of 22 acres per man per day. In wheat raising, the average wheat crop of to-day may be fairly estimated to require 7 million days' work; while on the methods before the day of the harvester and reaper and its successors the crop would have required 130 million days' labour.

"It is well at this point to recall that this labour is not released to unemployment, but that only thus has it been possible in America to secure the personnel for enlarged old industry and for the

established new ones which inventive progress continually suggests."

**Labour banks in United States** Reference has been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time to the establishment of labour banks by various labour organizations in the United States.

These organizations are continuing to open new banks in various districts. According to Mr. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, about 20 labour banks have been established in the United States during the last three years and about twenty more are contemplated. The Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Trust Company was opened in New York on December 29. This is the ninth bank formed by the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the fourth labour union bank in New York. It is stated that the first bank of this organization which was opened at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1920 with \$600,000 capital has now resources amounting to \$25,000,000. The Co-operative Trust Company is a branch of this bank. Mr. Stone in outlining the bank's policy said that any person could open a checking account in any sum whereas most New York banks require from \$200 up; 4 per cent would be paid on savings compounded quarterly and 2½ per cent on the daily balance of checking accounts. It is also proposed to perform various services for their customers such as providing railway or steamship reservations, etc. Other labour banks that have recently been established are the bank of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and other needle workers' unions in New York and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' International Bank in Cincinnati.

**Expiry of eight-hour day in Germany**

The government orders establishing the eight-hour day for manual and non-manual workers respectively in Germany expired on November 17, 1923, and as they were not extended the legal eight-hour day ceased to be operative from that date, except for miners whose



hours are fixed by special legislation. The first of these orders was issued on November 23, 1919, and their period of operation had been extended from time to time. With regard to the hours of labour in the mines and the iron and steel industries of the Ruhr district, an agreement providing for a ten-hour day made through the intervention of the Minister of Labour, was submitted to the trade union members on a referendum on December 20. The result was 42,900 votes in favour of the agreement and 539 against, while 69,000 members abstained from voting. The agreement provides that in the industries in which the hours of labour were less than ten before the war, the same period of work is to be maintained. Unskilled workers will not work more than 54 hours weekly, and all other workers will be required to labour 57½ hours weekly. This will insure the men a half holiday on Saturday. The arrangement is to stand until July 1, 1924.

The annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, has recently been issued. The report contains chapters dealing with the various activities of the Department including work under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, conciliation work, fair wages, and the work of the statistical branch, the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Employment Service, technical education, and the Dominion Government Annuities. There is also a chapter dealing with the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

Representatives of the employers, the workers and the government of New Brunswick met in conference early in January, at the call of the Provincial Prime Minister to discuss the various difficulties which have arisen in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration in New Brunswick. Prior to this conference the employers and the workers met separately, and proposals for the amendment of the Act were prepared by each party.

In connection with the provincial inquiry into the subject of workmen's

compensation which is now in progress in Quebec, the Federated Trades and Labour Council of the city of Quebec recommended that compensation in cases of death by accident should be fixed at an amount equal to four times the amount of the yearly income of the deceased workman, and that in disability cases compensation payments should be equal to at least two-thirds of the worker's average wages. The inclusion of provision in case of industrial diseases was also recommended.

The Minister of Public Works of Manitoba announced recently that the provincial government would contribute one-quarter of the expenditure incurred by municipalities in the province, including Winnipeg, in the relief of unemployment. The grant is made on condition that relief be given only to persons with dependants. The provincial contribution in the preceding year was one-third of the total amount expended.

By an order of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, dated December 31, the existing order fixing a minimum wage for female employees in offices, was amended to make the order applicable to stenographers, book-keepers and similar classes of female workers who are employed elsewhere than in an office. Order 5 read "No person, firm, or corporation shall employ an experienced female...in an office as stenographer, book-keeper, etc. at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week." The new order strikes out the words "in an office."

The city of Levis, Quebec, has adopted a system of group insurance for its employees, and the City Treasurer has been authorized to deduct from the salaries of the employees who wish to avail themselves of it, the amount necessary for the payment of the premiums.

A report of the British Ministry of Transport upon the accidents that occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1922 shows 728 persons killed and 19,462 injured, of whom 340 killed and 15,968 injured were employees of the railway companies or contractors. Of the accidents to employees, 4 were killed and 83 injured by



accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc., 203 were killed and 2,864 injured by other accidents in which the movement of trains was concerned, and 33 were killed and 13,021 injured by other accidents. Of the latter class 12,484 or 96 per cent are described as industrial accidents of a more or less non-preventable character. They include 6 killed and 3,918 injured while engaged in handling goods, 2 killed and 1,894 injured when attending to engines at rest, 11 killed and 2,575 injured by falls on railway premises, 4 killed and 2,793 injured upon the permanent way, and 10 killed and 1,841 injured from other causes. The number of employees of the railway companies and contractors on March 25, 1922, was 678,105.

At a recent convention of the Associated Dress Industries of America it was decided to take the initiative in a movement to prohibit the distribution of prison-made merchandise on the open market because of alleged unfair competition. To the resolution there was added a clause suggesting that since the employment of prison labour cannot be eliminated the merchandise thus

manufactured could be distributed among publicly supported institutions throughout the country.

The annual number and cost of industrial accidents in the United States has been estimated by Mr. Carl Hookstadt of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in a recent article in the *Monthly Labour Review* as follows: number of accidents, 2,453,418; working days lost, 227,169,970, and wage loss (\$4.50 per day), \$1,022,264,866. The number of fatal accidents is estimated at 21,232, the days lost due to these accidents, 127,392,000 and the wage loss, \$573,264,000. Permanent total disabilities are estimated at 1,728; permanent partial disabilities at 105,629, and temporary total disabilities, 2,324,829. Among the permanent disabilities injuries to thumbs and fingers ranked highest, and injuries to eyes came second. The number of employees in the industries, based upon the United States Census of Occupation for 1920 is given as 29,679,763, and it is claimed that the average weekly earnings for the industries in which most of the accidents occurred ranged from \$24 to \$30 per week.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices

#### The Labour Situation

THE volume of employment indicated by employers at the beginning of December showed a further decline, which caused the index number to be practically the same as at the same period of 1922, although the situation continued to be much better than in the same period of 1921. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.2 as compared with 4.8 per cent at the beginning of November and 6.2 per cent at the beginning of December, 1922.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in the business of the offices during the month of November, 1923, as compared

with the preceding month. Slight improvement in employment over the same period of preceding year is indicated, however.

The following gives the employment situation at the end of December, 1923, as reported by the superintendents of the employment offices:—

In the Maritime Provinces employment conditions were changed very little from the previous month, only a few requests for farm workers being received. Although a sharp decline was evidenced in construction work there were jobs available for many on city sewers and street repairs, transmission lines and dam construction. The approaching holiday season caused a drop in the demand for bushmen, but pros-

pects were bright for improved employment in this group in the new year. A number of vacancies for domestic workers were reported, but on the whole there was little work offering in this group.

In Quebec a decline was noted in the number of orders for agricultural workers. The logging industry showed a considerable reduction, very few vacancies being offered for work in the camps. The building trades were actively employed, vacancies being reported for plasterers, carpenters, steamfitters and joiners. No demand was received for building labourers and outdoor workers. A slight difficulty was experienced in supplying the demand for domestic servants, but the increased calls for casual workers for the holiday season were more easily met.

In Ontario, with a declining demand for farm workers the offices were able to place a number of applicants at points near Toronto, Oshawa and Ottawa. Many districts reported a further decline in the demand for labour for construction work and other outside employment. At several municipalities arrangements were in progress whereby work on sewer and water-main construction and other excavations would be available for the registered unemployed. Men for railway maintenance and track laying were still required in some localities. The close of navigation and the cessation of all work at the ports for the winter has thrown many out of work, a number of whom have been placed at the lumber camps. In the latter group, however, demand had shown a considerable slackening due to the approach of the holiday season, but the offices anticipated a marked expansion in the near future. Seasonal quietness continued in the manufacturing industries. A slight lessening in the number of vacancies for women household workers was reported, although the supply of experienced applicants was not yet sufficient to meet the requirements.

A continued demand was recorded in the agricultural group in Manitoba with little difficulty felt in filling the vacancies available. There was a reduction in

the number of orders received for construction workers, the offices at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg reporting a number of vacancies for labour for municipal public works. A steady demand of a nominal character was registered in logging. The requirements were for experienced bushmen, tie makers, pulpwood and cordwood cutters, a difficulty being experienced in making placements due to the approach of the holiday season.

In Saskatchewan the demand for farm workers showed a continued decrease with applicants slightly less in number than the vacancies for work. While there was some construction under way much had been held up on account of bad weather. For this reason applications for work increased considerably and the number of casual jobs offering were inadequate to meet the need. Carpenters and plasterers were required as were also a small number of gang and section labourers for the completion of railway maintenance work. Reduced activities were shown in the logging group, many of the camps reporting a sufficient number of workers engaged until the beginning of the new year. Quietness characterized the women's section, the calls being for day workers and experienced household help.

A steady though declining demand for farm workers was reported in Alberta, although improvement was anticipated at the close of the holiday season. Construction activities had slackened considerably at the end of December, nevertheless the number of those out of work in consequence was not appreciable. A few municipalities had in progress work on sewer and water-mains which offered employment to many. The scarcity of experienced tie-makers created a keen demand but on the whole few calls were received for workers in the logging group. The mining industry was very slack. An increased call for women for house work of a temporary nature was received.

Vacancies for both loggers and tie-makers were registered at many of the offices in British Columbia though the number of workers available showed a



slight decrease from the previous period. Many of the camps were supplied with sufficient workers until colder weather set in. In the meantime, construction and outside work was progressing favourably and while few vacancies were offered in this group, the number of unemployed workers was not great. A number of carpenters and labourers were required for repair and alteration work. Several machine miners were in demand at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, but on the whole little activity was evidenced in the mining group. Improvement in demand for women, especially for casual jobs for Christmas week, was shown with a fair number of placements effected.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Further contractions in employment were reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour at the beginning of December. The downward movement repeats that indicated early in December, 1922 and 1921, although the shrinkage then was less than for the period under review. The losses in construction at the beginning of December, 1923, continued to be very heavy; these were supplemented by large declines in shipping and stevedoring, in sawmills and in the iron and steel industries. The reductions, however, were offset to some extent by seasonal gains in logging camps and in retail stores. The volume of employment in all provinces was smaller than at the beginning of November. The greatest decline was recorded in Quebec and the smallest in the Prairie Provinces. Manufacturing and construction showed the largest losses in all districts, although the decline in water transportation in Quebec was very severe, owing to the closing of the summer ports. Shipping and stevedoring in the Eastern Provinces on the other hand, reported considerable improvement in preparation for the winter's work and coal mining in the same district recorded improvement. Logging and trade in every province were decidedly more active. An analysis of the returns by cities shows that the situation in Toronto was more satisfactory than

at the beginning of November, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver the tendency was downward. In Toronto the net additions to staffs were small; decided expansion in retail trade and gains on a somewhat smaller scale in abattoirs, on telephones and street railways were largely offset by contractions in knitting mills and other textile factories, in iron and steel and in construction. In Montreal the heaviest shrinkage occurred in shipping and stevedoring and was seasonal in character. The railway car plants also released a large number of workers and garment and other textile, glass, jewellery, brass, bronze and copper works and construction were slacker. On the other hand, boot, shoe and electrical apparatus factories and trade showed decided increases in Montreal. The most pronounced change in Ottawa was a large decline in sawmilling operations, while the construction industries also registered reduced employment. Rolling mills, railway car, agricultural implement and electrical appliance plants in Hamilton reported smaller working forces than at the beginning of November; the contractions in those industries were partly offset by increases in knitting mills. Retail trade in Winnipeg absorbed a great many extra persons, but construction and manufacturing showed curtailment. In Vancouver increased activity was recorded in shipping and stevedoring; electric current, street railways and construction, however, afforded less employment. Within the manufacturing industries the largest losses occurred in sawmills, in railway car shops and in some other branches of the iron and steel divisions. Pulp, paper, garment, clay, stone, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product factories also reported lessened activity. The favourable movement indicated in boot and shoe works in the last report continued at the beginning of December and considerable improvement was also shown in rubber and electrical appliance works. Although logging operations in some parts of the country were retarded by lack of snow, there was nevertheless an increase of 33 per



cent in the employment afforded on such work. Trade also showed improvement; retail stores in particular indicated greatly increased employment in anticipation of the holiday trade. Water transportation, in spite of improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, was decidedly slacker on the whole, owing to the closing of the summer ports. The seasonal losses in construction, noted in the last few reports, continued to be very severe during the month under review. Hotels and restaurants also recorded smaller working forces.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as on December 1, 1923.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The volume of unemployment at the end of November as reported by 1,456 labour organizations with a combined membership of 153,366 persons was greater than in the previous month, 6.2 per cent of the members being unemployed as compared with 4.8 per cent at the close of October. In comparison with November of the previous year the same level of employment was maintained, 6.2 per cent of the members being out of work on November 30, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) The situation in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia was less favourable than in October the largest percentage declines being shown in Quebec and Alberta due, for the most part in Quebec, to between season idleness among building tradesmen and in garment establishments in Montreal. compared with November of the previous year Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British

Columbia were the only provinces to register improvement. In the manufacturing industries as reported by 407 unions with 46,965 members, slightly more unemployment was shown; textile, garment, cigar and tobacco, wood and jewellery workers all reporting less activity. The situation for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, leather, iron and steel and glass workers, however, was better. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were busier, but in Alberta they were considerably less active. In the British Columbia coal mines and asbestos mines of Quebec no members were reported out of work. The 167 unions in the building and construction group with a membership of 14,759 persons reported considerably more unemployment than in October. Bridge and structural iron workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers were the only tradesmen to register improvement, while employment for electrical workers remained on the same level as in October. In comparison with the previous November steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers were all better employed, but the increase in employment in these trades was more than offset by lessened activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers. The percentage out of work in the transportation industries was slightly larger in November than in the previous month, lessened activity being shown in the shipping division and among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees, however, were slightly busier. More unemployment in the transportation industries was registered during the period under review than in the previous November. Fishermen indicated a slightly larger proportion of their members as being employed than in the preceding month. Practically no change occurred among retail clerks. Hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary

engineers and firemen all reported more inactivity.

During the month of November, 1923, the OFFICE REPORTS of the Employment Service made 31,985 references to positions and effected a total of 30,309 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment totalled 23,652, of which 20,668 were of men and 2,984 of women. The placements in casual work were 6,657. The number of applications for employment was 44,359, of which 34,605 were from men and 9,754 from women. Vacancies notified by employers during the period numbered 25,240 for men and 7,636 for women, a total of 38,876. Compared with the same period of 1922 conditions showed a slight improvement, though a decline is reported from the period ended October 30, 1923. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during November, 1923, declined to \$8,003,601 from \$9,701,080 in the previous month, and \$10,085,415 in November, 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during December amounted to \$21,507,500, compared with \$15,632,200 in November, and \$52,472,400 in December, 1922. Residential buildings amounted to \$6,100,200, business buildings to \$3,420,600, industrial buildings to \$805,000, and contracts for engineering work, \$11,181,700. Of the total value of contracts awarded in Canada, \$14,336,300 was to be spent in Ontario and \$4,865,400 in Quebec. The figures for 1923 show total construction undertaken to a value of \$314,254,300 compared with \$331,843,800 in 1922. During the year there was a falling off of 11 per cent in residential buildings. The maintenance of marked activity in engineering construction is

the outstanding feature of the year. Projects undertaken in this department were 34.9 per cent of the total. The figures for 1923 as given for the various classes of building are: residential, \$97,645,200; business, \$80,436,800; industrial, \$27,022,000; engineering, \$109,150,300.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada during November was 62,202 gross tons, a decline of 11,396 tons from the October output of 73,598 tons. Malleable iron made for sale showed a decline of 43 per cent from the October production of 15,235 tons, the amount produced being 8,676 tons. The amount of basic iron produced during November was 38,110 tons, and of foundry iron, 15,416 tons. The cumulative production for the eleven months ending November by grades was 513,774 tons of basic iron, 209,188 tons of foundry iron and 97,434 tons of malleable iron or a total output of 820,396 tons all grades. Compared with the same eleven months of other years, the 1923 production of all grades showed an increase of 114 per cent over that of 1922 which was 383,057 tons, and 48 per cent over 1921 at 554,437 tons. The average monthly production for the eleven months of 1923 was 75,000 tons, and during the last five years this average was only exceeded in 1920, when the average production was about 84,000 tons. During November, one furnace was banked at Port Colborne, Ont., leaving six furnaces in blast at the end of the month including three at Sydney, N.S., two at Hamilton, Ont., and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. There was a decline in the production of ferro-alloys from 3,013 in October to 2,824 in November.

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 54,674 gross tons in November as compared with 67,496 tons in the previous month. Steel ingots at 51,426 tons showed a decline of 18 per cent from the October production, and steel castings dropped to 3,248 tons, a decline of 30 per cent from the 4,626 tons produced in the preceding month.



The cumulative production of ingots and castings for the eleven months ending November, 1923, was 843,522 tons, as compared with 438,988 tons in 1922 and 624,831 tons in 1921. The average monthly production for the eleven months was 77,000 tons as compared with a monthly average for the five-year period 1919 to the end of November, 1923, of about 69,000 tons.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that 18 cars of silver ore were shipped during the month from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 1,239,002 pounds of ore as compared with 21 cars of silver ore containing 1,588,670 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 399 bars containing 461,334.49 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 165 bars containing 165,329.10 ounces of silver, making a total of 564 bars containing 626,663.59 ounces of silver for the month of November, as compared with 236 bars containing 251,054.35 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 206,764,786 feet board measure of timber was scaled in the province during November. The total includes Douglas fir, 87,470,314 feet; red cedar, 45,388,449 feet; spruce, 23,446,497 feet; hemlock, 33,797,987 feet; balsam, 7,932,301 feet; yellow pine, 2,299,759 feet; white pine, 1,602,155 feet; jack pine, 1,487,729 feet; larch, 3,169,629 feet; cottonwood, 149,112 feet; and other species, 20,854 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$24,209,224 in November as compared with \$26,391,994 in October. The gross earnings for the first eleven months of 1923 amounted to \$232,159,446 as compared with \$212,886,299 for the same period in 1922.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for November were given in a preliminary statement as \$22,244,319 in comparison with \$21,421,078 in the same month of the previous year; and for the eleven months ending

November 30, 1923, as \$176,700,415, while for the same period for 1922 they amounted to \$169,309,396.

#### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during December was less than during either November, 1923, or December, 1922. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 13 disputes, involving 2,280 employees and a time loss of 28,023 working days, as compared with 17 strikes in November, involving 2,651 employees and a time loss of 64,000 working days. In December, 1922, there were recorded 15 disputes involving 2,950 employees and a time loss of 55,986 working days. One new strike commenced during December with a time loss of 1,538 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to December and one strike commencing during December terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 11 disputes involving 520 workpeople.

#### Prices

The level of retail food prices showed little change, being only slightly higher than in November. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.73 at the beginning of December as compared with \$10.69 for November; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs showed the only important increase in price but there were smaller increases in the prices of butter, milk and mutton. The chief declines occurred in beef, fresh and salt pork, and in bacon with slight declines in cheese, bread, rolled oats, prunes and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.21 at the beginning of December as compared with \$21.19 for November; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged. As compared



with December, 1922, and December, 1921, neither fuel nor rent have changed substantially, but as compared with December, 1920, fuel was appreciably lower while rent was higher.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slight but continued to be upward. Based upon average prices in 1913 as 100, the index stood at 153.5 for December as compared with 153.3 for November; 150.9 for December, 1922; 154.3 for December, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to chief component material the Vegetable Products group, the Wood Products group and the Chemical group each were lower while four of the other five main groups advanced, the most important advance being in the Animals group and the Textile group.

The index number, based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour

since 1910 was slightly higher at 222.6 for December as compared with 221.7 for November; 223.0 for December, 1922; 230.7 for December, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920, the peak, and 137.0 for December, 1914. The principal advances occurred in dairy products, fruits and vegetables, textiles, metals, paints and oils and in raw furs. The most important declines occurred in grains, meats, miscellaneous groceries and in chemicals.

The special index of fifty commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list advanced slightly to 153.7 as compared with 152.0 for November; 154.2 for December, 1922; 150.1 for December, 1921; and 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak).

Professor Michell's index of forty articles showed a slight advance from 176.9 for November to 177.3 for December. Foods were down somewhat but this decline was more than offset by the advance in manufacturers' goods.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1923

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of November, 1922 and 1923, and for the eight months ending November of these years, and the ex-

ports, domestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the value of imports free and dutiable entered for home consumption, and the exports domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of November, 1923:—

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods.....	1,681,357	8,809,211	78,107,964	47,790
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods.....	1,762,810	2,813,659	5,634,850	51,559
Animals and animal products.....	1,751,879	2,137,215	14,507,315	44,424
Fibres, textiles and textile products..	6,693,689	7,530,510	682,666	95,606
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1,260,800	2,131,526	23,436,941	22,621
Iron and its products.....	1,252,672	10,897,297	5,661,741	236,772
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	811,222	2,651,011	4,653,828	31,432
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	7,154,617	5,960,565	2,338,146	167,111
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,032,847	1,362,881	1,396,018	21,585
Miscellaneous commodities.....	1,807,267	2,581,269	1,668,404	198,350
Totals.....	25,209,160	46,875,144	138,087,873	917,250

In November, 1923, the duty collected amounted to \$10,659,442 as compared with \$11,605,259 in November, 1922.

The following comparative table shows the value of merchandise entered

for consumption, and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of November, 1922 and 1923, and in the eight months ending November of these years respectively:—

	Month of November		Eight months ending November	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	76,264,250	72,084,304	507,055,187	612,755,275
Merchandise, domestic exported.....	130,796,673	138,087,873	621,705,316	691,981,142
Totals.....	207,060,923	210,172,177	1,128,760,503	1,304,736,417
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,029,309	917,250	9,484,863	9,354,617
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	208,090,232	211,089,427	1,138,245,366	1,314,091,034

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Summaries of earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1923, on pages 1074 to 1084 and in previous issues). In all the cases, the company interested was the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 182 has reference to the claim of yardmen for the work of switching which was performed by a train crew. Case No. 183 has reference to a claim for a minimum day for extra service made by a train crew. Case No. 184 relates to a claim of employees for payment for terminal detention. Case No. 185 has reference to a claim for the reinstatement of a conductor. Case No. 186 has reference to a claim of passenger trainmen for payment for time taken in putting away train equipment. Case No. 187 has reference to a claim of a conductor for the difference between conductor's and trackmen's rate after he had been relieved from acting as spare conductor.

**Case No. 182.—The Canadian National Railways, Central Region, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor and crew of the Canadian National Railways was sent from Capreol to Hanmer Pit to bring in

some crippled cars. On their return to Capreol at 12.20 p.m. they were kept on duty until 6 p.m., performing such switching as was necessary in chaining up cars and making slight repairs to brakes. Two spare yardmen who were in Capreol yard at the time claimed that they were entitled to this work under Article 8, clause (a) of the yardmen's schedule which reads as follows:—

(a) Where yardmen are employed they will do all switching, transfer and industrial work in connection with the terminal.

On account of yardmen not being used in this case they claimed one day's pay.

On behalf of the Railways it was claimed that the switching was solely incidental to the bringing in of the train by the road crew and the work for which they were called, and that the yard crew could not be used while there were road crews available for the trip from Capreol to Hanmer Pit.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

**Case No. 183.—The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor and crew were in charge of a mixed train of the Canadian National Railways, which was scheduled to run between Port Arthur and White-



fish on five days of the week and through to North Bay on Wednesdays. On two Saturdays they were required to go 4.4 miles beyond Whitefish to Mackies and back. The conductor and trainmen contended that the trip from Whitefish to Mackies and return on these days was a side trip outside of their regular assignment, and would therefore come under Rule 6, conductors' schedule and Rule 11, trainmen's schedule, which provide for a minimum day of 100 miles.

The railways contended that the actual mileage for the regular trip would be 86.8 miles, and that the extra service performed on the two days in question would make a total mileage for the round trip 95.6 miles for which the conductor and crew would be paid 100 miles. The Company offered and paid terminal switching rates, or the equivalent through freight rates for the time occupied in making the extra trip from Whitefish to Mackies and return, and contended that this was a reasonable remuneration for the service and that there was nothing specifically in the schedule that required payment for 100 miles under the circumstances.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 184.—The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

Rule No. 59 of the conductors' schedule and Rule No. 71 of the trainmen's schedule provide that the limits of Port Arthur yard will be the Port Arthur Passenger station and the west switch, Fort William loop, and that the switching performed between the west switch Fort William loop and the west switch at Mount will be paid for under terminal time rule. A double track was laid from the west switch Fort William loop to Midway Diamond Crossing in the fall of 1922, being part of the double track then completed, and put into operation as such between Port Arthur and Midway.

The employees contended that previous to the laying of the track between the west switch, Fort William loop, and Midway, crews were paid terminal de-

tention for all time westbound until they left the west switch Fort William loop, including time for delays in meeting trains, etc. After the track was laid to Midway the delays which formerly took place at the west switch, Fort William loop then took place at Midway and the employees claimed that Midway was now in reality the west switch Fort William loop, and that they were entitled to payment for all delay up to the time of leaving the latter point.

The contention of the railways was as follows:—

"The clauses in the schedules above quoted clearly specify that the west switch of the Fort William loop will constitute the westerly limit of Port Arthur yard. The building of double track from Port Arthur to Midway (of which the half mile of track between the west switch Fort William loop and Midway referred to by the men was a part), was to facilitate the handling of traffic, and this does not furnish any justification for extending the yard limits, nor do the schedules call for payment of these claims."

By decision of the Board the contention of the employees was denied on the ground "that the point at which terminal yard time ceases and road time commences was definitely fixed by agreement as between the representatives of the railways and of the employees, in the way of a switch which is still retained at the same point. Therefore, the only manner in which the limits can be extended is by a new agreement between the parties."

**Case No. 185.—The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A freight conductor of the Canadian Northern Railway was dismissed on December 26, 1919, for responsibility in connection with handling of train. The conductor was in charge of a freight train running from North Battleford to Humboldt. The engine was not steaming well and made slow time. On arrival at Howell, after being on duty for fourteen hours, the engineer wired the dispatcher at Humboldt that he would



go through to Humboldt with the caboose or take eight hours rest. The despatcher advised him to try and take the train into Humboldt, but he refused to do so, and finally the despatcher advised him to go through to Humboldt light, which he did. For not bringing in his train to Humboldt, the conductor was dismissed. A few weeks later he took service with the Grand Trunk Pacific as switchman and when the lines were united he became an employee of the Canadian National Railways. He then sought the restoration of his former seniority rights which he had possessed when an employee of the Canadian Northern Railway.

It was claimed by the employees that under Rule 28 of the conductors' schedule, conductors are entitled to take rest on the road at the expiration of fourteen hours.

On behalf of the Railways it was stated that the freight on this train consisted mostly of commercial coal, the prompt movement of which was exceptionally urgent at the time as there was suffering throughout the West on account of shortage of coal and extremely severe weather. It was claimed that the conductor was physically fit to take the train through to the terminal as were the rest of the crew who were quite willing to do so, and that it was a flagrant instance of an employee disregarding the need of his fellowmen, for which reason he did not merit reinstatement.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

Under all circumstances in this case the Board cannot see its way clear to reverse the position taken by the Railways. It is suggested, however, that the matter be taken under further consideration by the officers of the Railways, with a view to deciding whether or not, under all the circumstances, the discipline as already applied might not sufficiently meet the case.

**Case No. 136.—The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

The passenger trainmen of the Canadian National Railways, Western Region, made a claim for pay for time occupied in putting away their train equipment after arriving at the terminal.

The employees contended that under the second paragraph of Clause D, Article 1, of the trainmen's schedule, the trainmen held on duty for any purpose after the train had been registered, were entitled to payment for time so held whether for the purpose of putting away their train equipment or otherwise. It was claimed that some crews were being paid thus under the schedule and to others payment was being denied at various points on the line. The paragraph under which the claim was made reads as follows:—

Trainmen (passenger) held at terminal points after arrival of train has been registered shall be paid for such time at overtime rates.

The company held that the claim made for time occupied by the men in putting away their train boxes after arrival was not a payment to be made under the schedule.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

It is the opinion of this Board that the term "held," second paragraph, clause D, Article 1, of the trainmen's schedule, is not intended to cover time ordinarily occupied in putting away train boxes, etc., and the Board so decides.

When, however, due to local or other conditions, trainmen are unduly delayed in performing work of this character, the Board decides that clause D, Article 1, applies.

**Case No. 137.—The Canadian National Railways, Western Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor of the Canadian National Railways laid off duty at Port Arthur, and Conductor J. being the senior available conductor, took his car. Five days later J. was relieved on this car by another conductor who was a senior man who had been previously holding a temporary vacancy as conductor on another car. It was contended by the employees that no regular conductors' spare board was established at Port Arthur, and therefore Rule 23, conductors' schedule applied, which provides that where no conductors' spare board is kept, the oldest available spare conductor will be entitled to car on run if it is to be vacant for less than ten days. It was claimed that it was not known whether the regular conductor would be laid off for ten days or not until that

time had passed and consequently Conductor J. should not have been relieved before the ten days were up, and he was therefore entitled to the difference between brakemen's pay and conductors' pay up to the end of that period.

The Railways contended that owing to the limited number of crews working out of Port Arthur only one man was required to cover the spare work, although it frequently happened that there would be more than one vacancy at one time, when the senior available man would be called. The senior conductor who replaced J. was doing spare conductor's work on another train when the vacancy which J. filled occurred, and J.

as the next senior man, was called for this position, which he held until the vacancy which the other conductor was filling had expired. The Company held that the claim of the men was extremely technical and unreasonable and submitted that the arrangement carried out complied with the spirit of the schedule.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The evidence was contradictory as to the existence of a spare board at Port Arthur. If it is established that there was a spare board at Port Arthur, in accordance with the provisions of the schedule, the claim of the employees is denied. If, however, it is shown that there was not a spare board there, the claim of the employees is sustained.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1923

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of December was four less than in November. The time loss for December was less than in December, 1922, being 28,023 working days as compared with 55,986 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

and pressmen, Halifax, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported as terminated prior to December but had not previously been so reported.

One of the strikes terminating during December resulted in favour of the employers, while the second one resulted in favour of the employees. The one new strike commencing during December was against the discharge of employees.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Date	Number of Disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
December, 1923.....	13	2,280	28,023
November, 1923.....	17	2,651	64,000
December, 1922.....	15	2,950	55,986

Eleven disputes involving 2,075 work-people were carried over from November. One of the strikes commencing prior to December and one strike commencing during December terminated during the month. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record 11 strikes: coal miners, Edson, Alta.; clothing workers, Winnipeg; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors



**COAL MINERS, EDSON, ALTA.**—The strike of coal miners at Edson, Alta., which commenced November 23, was still in existence. Work was resumed in one of the mines involved in the dispute early in December. The Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour for the District held several conferences with the parties concerned but no settlement had been reached at the end of the month.

**SHOEWORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.**—On December 10, some 205 shoeworkers at Montreal went on strike against the discharge of three union employees, alleged to have been doing organization work for the union, involving intimidation, during working hours. Negotiations were carried on as a result of which the men were reinstated and work was resumed on December 19, with certain changes in working conditions.

**PRINTING TRADES IN TEN CITIES.**—During December information was received in the Department that the strike of printing compositors in job offices at Vancouver had been declared off by the International Union on November 10. Of the eighteen em-

ployers involved at the beginning of the strike, twelve had granted the union's demands for the 44-hour week, the remaining six still operating non-union shops. Those on strike had gradually secured work, until only six employees were on strike. Information received regarding the photo engravers at Montreal indicated that employment conditions were no longer affected as the strikers had secured work elsewhere. Strikes of printing compositors and pressmen still continued in eight cities, 510 employees being involved with a time loss of 12,850 working days.

**LONGSHOREMEN, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—The strike of longshoremen at Vancouver and certain other Pacific Coast ports which began in October terminated the first week of December. The negotiations initiated by the Fair Wages Officer of the Department at Vancouver resulted in a settlement under which the strikers registered for employment at the employment service office and the shipping companies secured men required from that office at the same rate of pay and under the same conditions as before the strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1923

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, 1923.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edson, Alta. ....	80	2,000	Commenced November 23, for recognition of the union. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing:			
Clothing workers, Winnipeg, Man.	23	575	Commenced September 6, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
Printing and Publishing:			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	7	.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	250	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	140	3,500	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1923—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, 1923—Concluded.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—Concluded</b>			
<i>Printing and Publishing—Con.</i>			
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	25	625	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	256	6,500	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Vancouver, B.C.	11	.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Workers secured work elsewhere and strike declared off November 10.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	39	975	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	18	450	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	7	175	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Underminated.
<i>Water Transportation:</i>			
Longshoremen, Miramichi, N.B.	250	.....	Commenced July 9, for increased wages and shorter hours. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Longshoremen, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni, B.C.	1,555	10,885	Commenced October 9, for increased wages and alteration in working conditions. Settlement by mediation of Departmental Officer and work resumed December 10.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during December, 1923.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>			
Shoe workers, Montreal, Que.	205	1,538	Commenced December 10, against discharge of employees. After negotiations work was resumed December 19.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING NOVEMBER, 1923

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November, 1923, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**  
—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 38, as compared with 41 in the previous month, and 34 in November, 1922. In these new disputes about 10,000 workpeople were directly in-

involved, and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 43,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 53, involving about 54,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of about 1,016,000 working days.

The dispute involving members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron

and Steel Shipbuilders in federated shipyards, which began on April 30, came to an end on November 24.

CAUSES.—Of the 38 disputes beginning in November, three, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 14, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; three, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions affecting working hours; five, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; six, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions of unionism and non-unionism; and seven, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected during November in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, and eight old disputes, directly involving 13,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, seven, directly

involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of six disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in November			Number of work people involved in all disputes in progress in Nov.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Nov.
	Started before Nov.1	Started in Nov.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	1	13	14	9,000	32,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	5	6	11	41,000	956,000
Transport.....	1	4	5	1,000	11,000
Other trades.....	8	15	23	3,000	17,000
Total, Nov., 1923	15	38	53	54,000	1,016,000
Total, Oct., 1923	18	41	59	56,000	1,167,000
Total, Nov., 1922	21	34	55	9,000	68,000

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE following paragraphs contain a summary of the latest available statistics on unemployment in the United States of America and in overseas countries.

#### United States

Reports concerning the volume of employment in October, 1923, were received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from 7,233 representative establishments in fifty-one manufacturing industries covering 2,428,247 employees. Reports from the same establishments in September showed 2,433,120 employees on the payroll, so that the decrease shown by the October figures is 0.2 per cent. Increases in the number of workpeople employed were noted in twenty-six of the fifty-one industries, the greatest (8 per cent) being in the confectionery and ice cream industry; dyeing and finishing textiles comes next with 4.7 per cent, followed by paper boxes (3.6), chewing and smoking tobacco (3.3), shirts and collars (2.7) and glass (2.2);

the remaining twenty-one increases were under 2 per cent. The carriage and wagon industry was the only one showing a large decrease in employment (8.2 per cent), the other decreases being 3 per cent or less.

Comparing the month of October, 1923, and the corresponding month of 1922, returns from 3,185 establishments in forty-three industries show a net increase of 9.2 per cent in the number of workers employed. Thirty-one of the forty-three industries show increases in the number of workpeople employed, the highest being 51 per cent in the pottery industry (reflecting the strike of 1922) and 23.7 per cent in the automobile industry. The greatest decreases were shown by the automobile tire industry with 18.4 per cent, and the carriage and wagon industry with 17 per cent.

#### Great Britain

Reports received by the Ministry of Labour from employers, employment exchanges and trade unions showed a



slight improvement in employment during the month of November, chiefly in pig-iron manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and the cotton industry. Returns received from trade unions, having a membership of 1,149,056, showed the percentage of unemployed to be 10.5 at the end of November, compared with 10.9 at the end of October, and 14.2 at the end of November, 1922. Among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who number approximately 11,500,000 and work in almost every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage of unemployed on November 26, 1923, was 11.5, compared with 11.7 on October 22, and 12.7 at the end of November, 1922. The percentage of unemployed males was 12.1 on November 26 in comparison with 12.4 on October 22. The figures for females for the same dates were 9.7 and 9.8. On November 26 there were on the live registers of the employment exchanges approximately 1,257,000 workpeople, of whom 945,000 were men and 240,000 were women, the remaining 72,000 being boys and girls. On October 29, the total number registered was 1,296,000, of whom 970,000 were men and 246,000 were women. These figures do not include those unemployed persons who have no valid claim to unemployment benefit and who, therefore, do not register at the employment exchanges.

#### Austria

The November issue of *Statistische Nachrichten*, published by the Austrian Department of Statistics, gives the number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief at the end of October as 75,775, in comparison with 78,801 at the end of the previous month and 58,008 at the end of October, 1922. Vienna alone had 50,354 persons in receipt of unemployment relief at the end of October, as against 52,599 at the end of the previous month.

#### Denmark

Reports to the Danish Statistical Department from trade unions and from the Central Employment Exchange pub-

lished in *Statistiske Efterretninger* for November 10, 1923, show that out of a total of 249,586 persons 7.6 per cent were unemployed on October 26, as against 7.3 per cent in the preceding week and 11.3 per cent at the end of October, 1922. Figures are given covering the period from January, 1920, to October, 1923, and these show the proportion of unemployed in the months from June to October of the present year to have ranged from 7 to 8 per cent, the lowest level reached since November, 1920.

#### France

The *Bulletin du Marché du Travail* for December 7, 1923, gives the number of unemployed persons on the "live register" at the employment exchanges in the week ended December 1, 1923, as 10,828 (7,131 men and 3,697 women). The total for the previous week was 11,287 and for the corresponding week of 1922 it was 11,637. Unfilled vacancies numbered 7,800 in comparison with 8,541 during the previous week and 7,455 in the corresponding week of 1922. Placements made by the exchanges totalled 26,137 persons (20,982 men and 5,155 women), exclusive of 2,982 foreign immigrants for whom employment was found. According to returns received up to December 6, 1923, two departmental and eighteen municipal unemployment funds were in operation. The total number of unemployed persons receiving aid is 399 (341 men and 58 women), compared with 434 (377 men and 57 women) the preceding week. In the corresponding week of 1922 three departmental and thirty-two municipal unemployment funds were in operation and aided a total of 2,877 unemployed persons. It will be noted that the number of beneficiaries under the unemployment funds does not represent the exact number of unemployed as these funds do not exist in all localities, and where they are in operation their records of unemployed persons are not complete.

#### Germany

According to recent reports to the German Ministry of Labour, which are given in *Reichsarbeitsblatt* for Decem-



ber 1, 1923, unemployment in Germany has reached proportions hitherto unknown in that country. Reports from trade unions show that of 4,812,000 members in 37 unions, 917,384, or 19 per cent were wholly unemployed on October 27, as against 9.9 per cent at the end of the previous month and 1.4 per cent in October, 1922. In addition there were about two million out of four and one-quarter million workers (47.3 per cent) on short time. The report states that, owing to the great increase in short-time working, these figures must be accepted with reserve.

In accordance with a recent order, returns of the number of unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit are supplied by the employment exchanges. Provisional figures show on November 15, 1,249,855 totally unemployed persons and 1,772,108 partially unemployed persons being assisted by out-of-work donations. It is pointed out that there may be some overlapping in these figures which would make the total slightly lower. Applications for work in October numbered 1,660,000, compared with 1,380,000 in the preceding month, while vacancies notified by employers were 276,885, as against 343,084 in September.

#### Belgium

The *Revue du Travail* for November 30, 1923, gives revised figures of unemployment for September, 1923, and provisional figures for October. In September the Ministry of Labour received returns covering 651,568 members of approved unemployment insurance societies. Of these 3,008 (0.5 per cent) were totally and 6,922 partially unemployed on the last working day of the month. The percentage of totally unemployed in August was 0.6 per cent and in September, 1922, 1.4 per cent.

Provisional figures for October are made up from returns from 1,586 unemployment insurance societies with a total membership of 656,247, of whom 12,691 were either wholly or partially unemployed on November 3; 134,652 days were lost through unemployment during the month, or 0.68 per cent of the aggregate possible working days. This

compares with a percentage of 0.79 in the preceding month and 2.05 in October, 1922.

Applications for employment received by the employment exchanges during the month of October numbered 13,280 in comparison with 12,565 in the preceding month. Offers of employment during the month totalled 12,166, compared with 12,476 in September.

#### Netherlands

The December number of the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, gives figures supplied by H.M. Commercial Secretary at the Hague, in a despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade. These figures, which were issued by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance, during the week ended November 10, show that out of 267,226 members of unemployment funds 28,698, or 10.7 per cent were unemployed for six days in the week, and 6,590, or 2.5 per cent for less than six days. The percentages for the corresponding week in October were 10.4 and 2.8, and in the week ended November 11, 1922, 8.5 and 2.2.

#### Norway

Information received by the Ministry of Labour, Great Britain, through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, gives returns from certain trade unions having a membership of 14,111, of whom 7.3 per cent were unemployed at the end of October, 1923, compared with 7.5 per cent in the previous month and 10.5 per cent in October, 1922.

#### Sweden

*Sociala Meddelanden*, November 11, 1923, published by the Social Board, gives returns from trade unions having a membership of 135,994, of whom 10,752, or 7.9 per cent were unemployed on September 30, 1923, as against 8.7 per cent in the previous month and 15.2 per cent on September 30, 1922.

#### Switzerland

*Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt* for December 15, 1923, published by the Federal Labour Office of Switzerland, reports that the total number of unem-

ployed persons on the "live register" of the employment exchanges at the end of November was 27,029, as compared with 24,013 at the end of October and 51,128 at the end of November, 1922. Relief works absorbed 7,330 persons, leaving 19,699 totally unemployed. In addition there were 14,368 partially unemployed. There was less unemployment in the watchmaking trade and in the several branches of domestic service. On the other hand, the unskilled trades, building and allied trades, textiles and food and tobacco industries were among

those showing an increase in the number of unemployed. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 1,811, as against 2,135 in October and 1,161 in November, 1922.

#### Australia

The Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, gives the percentage of members of trade unions unemployed in the third quarter of 1923 as 7.4 compared with 7.1 in the preceding quarter and 9.6 in the third quarter of 1922.

## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Summary of Acts passed at Recent Session of Provincial Legislature

THE fourth session of the Fifteenth Legislature of British Columbia began on October 29 and continued until December 21. Several important measures affecting labour were passed, the act to establish a general eight-hour day for industrial workers being the first Canadian act to give practical effect, without reservation or condition, to the Draft Convention on the subject of working hours which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington, in 1919.

#### Hours of Work Act

The most outstanding legislation of the session was the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings. The Speech from the Throne at the close of the session anticipated that this act would tend towards the betterment of labour conditions and the stabilizing of industrial undertakings in the province. It will be remembered that the British Columbia legislature, in the first session of 1921, enacted a series of measures intended to give effect to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the First International Labour Conference with the reservation, however, that these Acts should, with one exception, remain in abeyance until similar measures were passed by the other Provinces of Canada. Among these acts was the

Hours of Work Act (statutes of 1921, Chapter 22), which, subject to the condition mentioned above, provided for an 8-hour day in industrial undertakings. Bills were introduced at subsequent sessions to remove the contingent section and render the act operative without undue delay; but the amending bills were defeated. During the session just passed, however, the Hours of Work Act, 1923, was introduced and passed as a Government measure, its provisions being similar to those of the earlier act but with some important differences, for instance, instead of the arrangement whereby regulations under the act were to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a Board of Adjustment is to administer the act and grant exceptions therefrom. The new act will take effect from January 1, 1925. Its provisions are briefly as follows: Industrial undertakings are defined in practically the same terms as in the earlier act, both acts applying to mines and quarries, factories, shipbuilding yards, power stations, etc.; railway construction and maintenance and other construction work, but excluding the agricultural and horticultural industry. The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking as so defined (other than one in which only members of the same family are employed) must not exceed eight in the



day and forty-eight in the week, supervisors, managers and persons employed in a confidential capacity being excepted. Provision is made whereby this time limit may be exceeded in cases where a different arrangement of daily hours is made by agreement between the workers and their employers, provided that the working hours must not in any case be more than nine hours in any day, or more than 48 in any week. Exception to this rule is permitted in cases of accident or other contingency, or in work connected with continuous processes, the limit of working hours in the last mentioned exception being increased to 56 hours for the average week. A Board of Adjustment composed of three members appointed by the Government with the Deputy Minister of Labour as chairman will have charge of administering the Act, with full power to hold inquiries and to make regulations in regard to industries temporarily or permanently excepted from the limitation of hours. Such exceptions may only be made after inquiry, the Board being also required to fix the maximum number of additional hours permitted in each industry so excepted; and to see that the rates of pay for overtime shall be at least 25 per cent more than the regular rate. The Board has also power to confirm agreements already in effect in regard to the length of the working day, provided that the average number of working hours per week covered by such agreement shall not exceed 48. Employers may be required by the Board to fix notices at their works setting forth the hours to be worked, the rest intervals, etc., and to keep a record of additional hours worked. The Board has power generally to exempt after inquiry any industrial undertaking or class of undertakings, in whole or in part, from the operation of the act. Offences against the act are punishable on summary conviction by a fine up to \$1,000. The provisions of the act do not limit or affect in any way the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act or the Labour Regulation Act. In the debate upon the bill the Minister of Labour stated that

the employers and the employees would each be represented by one member on the Board. He declined to accept a suggestion that labour appoint its own representative, but promised that labour organizations would be consulted when the appointment was under consideration.

An amendment to the Shops Regulation Act gave authority to Municipal Councils to prohibit hawkers and pedlars from selling their wares during the hours when shops within the municipality are closed under the Weekly Half Holiday Act.

The age at which boys may be employed in factories was by an amendment to the Factories Act, raised from 14 to 15 years, the minimum age of employment being now the same for children of both sexes, and also corresponding to the age limit for the compulsory attendance of children at school.

The Women's and Girls' Protection Act gives authority to municipal police chiefs and provincial police inspectors to control the employment of a white woman or girl, or of an Indian woman or girl in any place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by a person of questionable character, Chinese or other, or the frequenting of such places by white or by Indian women. The section which was added to the Municipal Act in 1919, prohibiting the presence of white women in Chinese places of business, was repealed.

The Police and Prisons Regulations Act (Revised Statutes of 1911, Chapter 180) was revised and amended in several sections relating to the administration of police affairs. The section of the original act which permitted the employment of prisoners outside gaol was retained, the Attorney-General explaining that this practice was necessary in rural prisons where no occupation could be afforded to prisoners.

The hours of labour of firefighters in certain municipalities were the subject of two acts, the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, and the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act. The first of these acts makes the two-platoon system operative in the municipalities of Van-

couver, Victoria, New Westminster, Point Grey, and South Vancouver. The second act allows one day off in seven to firemen in the same municipalities, in addition to the periods during which they are off duty under the provisions of the Two-Platoon Act. These acts are similar in their provisions to acts now in force in Ontario (Statutes of 1920, Chapter 88; 1921, chapter 80.)

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in the sections relating to the notification of accidents in mines, such notification being called for not only in cases of fatal accident, as formerly, but in every accident due to ignition of gas or dust underground (other than ignition of gas in a safety-lamp); underground fires, breakages of ropes or chains, overwinding cages, inrush of water from old workings, and any other dangerous occurrence. Penalties up to two years' imprisonment were provided for persons knowingly making false reports. The maximum penalty for general offences against the act was raised from \$10 to \$100 for the first offence, and from \$100 to \$1,000 for an offence continued after warning has been received.

The legislature unanimously passed a resolution on November 27, strongly condemning, on economic and social grounds, any proposal to allow an Ori-

ental to vote in the Province, either in Provincial or Dominion elections; and urging the Federal Government "to take no steps that would interfere with the undoubted right of the Province to prescribe the form and extent of its own franchise, and further urge the Government of Canada, when defining its Dominion franchise, not to enfranchise Orientals." The preamble to the resolution recited that proposals to the effect that Canada should enfranchise natives of India had been laid before the Imperial Conference; that practically the whole Hindu population of Canada resides in British Columbia; that the franchise in India is so limited that if the Canadian franchise were on the same basis less than a score would be able to vote, and that the Hindu residents have expressed no desire for the franchise.

Another unanimous resolution of the legislature urged upon the Federal Government and the Directorate of the Canadian National Railways the advisability of investigating thoroughly the suggested railway route from Prince George to the Peace River district, as the most economic for the movement of grain from the Peace River to the Pacific Coast; and also as promising to open up a greater area of territory having traffic possibilities for the Canadian National Railways.

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## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME OF ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Delegation presents labour demands to Provincial Government

A DELEGATION representing the Alberta Federation of Labour and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, waited on the premier and cabinet of Alberta on December 10, to submit a programme of proposed legislation and amendments to existing acts. In his reply Premier Greenfield intimated that a number of the requests appeared to be reasonable and would receive the serious consideration of the Government. The memorandum pre-

sent by the delegates contained the following requests:—

1. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for extension of the scope and for larger benefits.

2. Amendments to the Mines' Act, providing for greater protection for employees.

3. A new Mechanics' Lien Act, which will guarantee adequate protection to the wages of all workers, and provide



that wages will have preference over all other claims.

4. In connection with the administration of sanitarium for the care and treatment of consumptives that provision be made which will guarantee that treatment and care given in these institutions shall be free to all.

5. Legislation that will compel operators of industries—where townsite and houses are owned exclusively by operators—to provide adequate family accommodation for their employees and rooming accommodation for single men with not more than two persons to a room.

6. An amendment to the schools ordinance making it compulsory for all children to attend school until they reach the age of sixteen years.

7. The adoption of the proportional representation method of voting in the election of members to the provincial legislature.

8. The enactment of a law providing for a full day's holiday each week for employees of permanent fire departments.

9. Amendments to Mothers' Allowance Act, to include wives where desertion occurs and to provide an allowance compatible with the cost of living.

10. Pending a permanent scheme of unemployment insurance, that the government provide employment through public works. Failing such that relief be granted to meet all needy cases.

11. That legislation be passed which will put into operation the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week as provided by the Labour conference in connection with the League of Nations and Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles.

12. That the Alberta legislature assume financial obligations in connection with the promotion and maintenance of educational facilities of the province with provisions that all school supplies be furnished free to all school children and that a system of free medical, surgical, dental and optical treatment to all school children be put into operation.

12a. Amendments to teachers' contracts which will provide: (1) For an appeal in the case of unjust dismissal.

(2) For representation on behalf of the teacher at school board meeting called for the purpose of discussing reasons for dismissal. (3) For sufficient notice of such a meeting to permit teacher to prepare a defense.

13. Amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act which will provide that drivers of motor vehicles must possess proper qualifications.

13a. The enactment of an Industrial Conditions Act.

14. Amendments to the Minimum Wage Act which will provide:

(a) The elimination of conferences between employers and employees as a basis of determining wages.

(b) Empowering the board to regulate overtime and remuneration for same.

(c) Empowering the board to have a check on training of apprentices where special rates are made for such employees.

(d) That the Act apply to all towns with a population of 1,000 or over.

(e) That male minors under the age of 18 years be included.

In connection with the operation of the Minimum Wage Act, the memorandum states: "We desire to bring to the attention of the government what we consider to be unjust action on the part of the Minimum Wage Board. A year ago, after a thorough investigation throughout the province, the board adopted a report and made certain awards under the Act. A minimum wage of \$14 per week was fixed for female employees in industry. This decision of the board was unanimous. The orders were to go into effect on April 1 of this year, but just prior to that date the board met and suspended the \$14 minimum wage in orders Nos. 1, 2 and 6 until September 1. Early in September the \$14 minimum in orders 1, 2 and 6, was again suspended until November 15 and finally until December 1. In the meantime the board held conferences between employers and employees and decided to reduce the minimum in Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 6 to \$12.50 per

week. This was done in spite of the fact that, as has been pointed out before, the \$14 minimum was arrived at after a thorough investigation throughout the whole province and the decision was unanimous. There has been no decrease in the cost of living which would warrant a decrease in the minimum wage. On the contrary, there has been a slight increase according to the *Labour Gazette*." The memorandum concludes:

"We desire to protest against the form of conferences held between employers

and employees. We have every reason to believe that there was intimidation of employees and the very fact that unorganized women and girls were compelled to give evidence in the presence of their own employers should be sufficient evidence of the impossibility of securing proper representations on behalf of the girls through such conferences. The only cases where employees differed with their employers at the conference were cases in which the employees were protected by being members of a trade union."

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

UNDER the provisions of the Technical Education Act the Dominion Government shares equally with each of the provincial governments in all expenditures on approved vocational education of secondary grade. The Act has been in operation since July 1919, and during the four years ended last March the Dominion Government has paid to the provinces a total of \$2,135,699. Somewhat more than this amount was expended by the provincial governments owing to the fact that Ontario and Alberta have earned more money than was available under the provisions of the Act during each of the past three years. The total expenditures from all sources on work coming within the provisions of the Act during the past four years exceeds \$10,000,000. This does not include expenditures on agricultural education, manual training or the domestic science classes in connection with the regular public and high school work. There is available for the use of the provinces during the current year the sum of \$1,866,966.57, which is distributed as follows: British Columbia, \$128,989.99; Alberta, \$77,725.40; Saskatchewan, \$201,058.96; Manitoba, \$173,711.30; Ontario, \$347,636.30; Quebec, \$588,376.47; New Brunswick, \$127,321.23; Nova Scotia, \$169,256.82, and Prince Edward Island, \$52,920.10.

At the close of the past school year, there were in Canada 70,300 pupils in approved vocational classes in 156

centres. The enrolment was distributed as follows: 16,242 in 54 day schools, 53,080 in 156 evening schools and 978 in correspondence departments maintained by Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. The teachers employed numbered 2,674, and 290 teachers and prospective teachers received special instruction in summer training schools conducted by four provinces.

Some idea of the character and extent of the work being assisted by federal grants may be obtained from the following brief summaries of the principal developments in the various provinces during the past year.

The work in Prince Edward Island was confined to the Provincial Agricultural and Technical School at Charlottetown with an enrolment of 177 students. Plans are being made for extending the work to include household arts courses for girls and women.

There was an increased enrolment in every branch of the work in Nova Scotia. New classes for men engaged in the deep sea fisheries were organized. The correspondence division has succeeded in establishing combined correspondence and evening classes for plumbing apprentices, and efforts are being made to provide similar classes for other industries. The students in all classes numbered 4,111.

The total enrolment in vocational classes in New Brunswick was 1,227.



Short term classes for automobile mechanics were introduced during the winter and the Vocational Education Act was amended so as to centralize the control of all educational work under the Provincial Board of Education. The summer training school was attended by 92 teachers from all parts of the province.

Approximately 6,650 pupils attended vocational classes in Quebec during the past year. A provincial school of fine arts was opened in Quebec City and another was under construction in Montreal. A pulp and paper school was opened in Three Rivers, and plans are under way for establishing apprentice classes in Montreal.

There was a continued growth in all branches of the work in Ontario. The total enrolment in all classes was 42,983, and schools were conducted in 52 centres. Over \$5,000,000 has been spent on buildings for vocational classes during the past three years, and new day schools were opened or were in course of construction in eleven cities. Extensive changes were made in the courses of study, and the work was improved in many ways.

Vocational education made no progress in Manitoba during the year, but arrangements were made for a new summer course in home-making at Winnipeg for girls from all parts of the province. The total enrolment in all classes was 3,485.

In Saskatchewan there was very little change during the year. Two new collegiate buildings were in course of construction at Regina and Saskatoon, in both of which vocational classes will be accommodated. The reported enrolment in all vocational classes was 2,361.

Alberta has an enrolment of 3,770 in day, evening and correspondence classes, 281 of whom attended the Provincial Institute of Technology at Calgary. A new technical school was opened at Edmonton.

In British Columbia the enrolment in vocational classes of all kinds was 5,536. The teacher-training activities were extended to include courses for commercial teachers, home-making teachers and shop teachers, in addition to the more elementary course for manual training instructors.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### Rates of Assessment of Employers in Various Industries

REFERENCE has been made in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the rates of assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick (September, 1923, page 977; August, 1923, page 829, etc.), and the objections which had been made by certain employers, especially in the lumbering group, to the amount levied upon their industry by the Board.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act (sections 47 and following) the Board has given notice of assessment of the various industries at the rates mentioned below, the assessments being based upon estimates of the amounts necessary to provide funds in each of the classes sufficient to meet all claims

for compensation payable during the year 1924. Employers were required to furnish the Board before January 1 with an estimate of their probable pay-roll for the year, together with other information required for the purposes of the Board, employers who refuse to furnish such estimate or information being liable to a penalty up to \$20 a day for each day of default. The rates of assessment vary according to the risks of the industry from \$10 for diving, to 20 cents for "safe" occupations such as the manufacture of clothing, whitewear, etc. The rates of assessment for 1924 in industries which are assessed over \$1 are as follows, the corresponding figures for 1923 being also shown:—

**Class I (mining, quarrying, etc.)**

	1924	1923
Glass products, etc.....	\$1.00	\$1.00
Quarrying, etc.....	3.00	2.50
Coal mining.....	3.50	2.50
Mining (other than coal).....	2.00	2.00
Stripping operations in coal mining.....	2.75	1.50
Manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc.....	2.00	1.00
Manufacture of cement, etc.....	2.00	1.50
Boring gas, and oil wells, etc.....	3.00	3.00
Manufacture of oil from shale.....	2.50	2.50

**Class II (lumbering, saw mills, etc.)**

Saw-mills, shingle mills, etc.....	4.00	3.00
Planing mills, etc.....	2.00	2.00
Logging, river driving, etc.....	4.00	4.00

**Class III (manufacturing steel, etc.)**

Manufacture of saws, skates, stoves, pumps, tools, implements, etc.....	1.25	1.00
Car building; engines, iron and steel foundries, machine shops, boilers, etc.....	1.25	1.00
Erection of steel buildings.....	7.00	7.00
Garages, etc.....	1.00	0.80
Installation of machinery.....	1.50	1.50
Manufacture of bolts, nuts, etc.....	2.00	1.00
Manufacture of oxygen gas, etc.....	2.00	2.00
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	2.50	2.50
Wagons, balcksmith shops, etc.....	1.00	1.00
Battery service.....	2.00	1.00

**Class IV (Manufacturing—miscellaneous)**

	1924	1923
Cutting and storing ice.....	\$1.70	\$1.70
Compression of hay (not farming).....	1.00	1.00
Canning fruit, fish, etc.....	1.50	1.00
Manufacture of beverages, etc.....	1.00	0.90
Flour mills, etc.....	1.00	1.00
Fertilizers.....	1.50	2.00
Sugar refineries.....	1.50	1.20
Tanneries, etc.....	1.60	1.20
Warehousing.....	1.00	0.90
Junk shops.....	1.00	1.00
Window cleaning as a business.....	3.00	3.00
Caretakers.....	1.00	1.00
Distribution fuel oil for steamers, etc.....	2.00	2.00

**Class V (building construction)**

General construction.....	2.20	2.20
Chimney stacks.....	3.00	3.00
Shipbuilding (wood).....	2.50	2.50
Electric wiring, plumbing.....	1.00	1.00
Housewrecking or moving.....	5.00	5.00
Work on high steel structures.....	5.00	5.00
Moving of machinery, etc.....	2.50	2.50

**Class VI (Construction of bridges, electric railways, etc.)**

Bridges (wood).....	4.00	2.50
Bridges (steel).....	7.00	7.00
Concrete work.....	2.00	2.00
Electric power lines, etc.....	1.00	1.20
Excavations.....	4.00	4.00
Roads and streets.....	1.80	1.50
Paving material.....	1.00	1.00
Water works maintenance.....	1.00	1.20
Sewers and water works.....	2.00	2.50
Trenching for pipes.....	1.50	1.50
Telegraph and telephone operation, extension, repairs, etc.....	2.00	2.00
Painting bridges.....	5.00	5.00
Wood stave pipe insulation.....	2.00	2.00

**Class VII (storage dredging, etc.)**

Construction of docks, etc.....	2.00	2.00
Diving.....	10.00	10.00
Express companies.....	1.00	0.90
Fishing vessels, ferries, river and harbour steamers, tugs, etc.....	2.00	2.00
Fish traps.....	2.20	2.20
Marine wreckage and salvage.....	5.00	5.00
Railway operation.....	2.00	2.00
Dry docks, maintenance.....	2.50	2.50
Stevedoring (scows and cars).....	1.50	1.50
“ (Bay of Fundy).....	3.50	3.25
“ (other than Bay of Fundy).....	3.00	2.75
Tunnelling, rockwork, blasting.....	5.50	5.50
Marine warehousing, etc.....	1.50	1.50
Railway construction.....	3.50	3.00
Concrete or wood dam construction.....	3.00	3.00

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia has prepared the following statement for the information of employers and others who are not familiar with the provisions of the workmen's compensation act and its practical working:—

1. However small the operation may be every employer engaged in any industry within the scope of the Act is required to report to the Board previous to the commencement of same. Failure to do so renders him liable for the costs of all accidents occurring before making such report.

2. The amount of assessments required from the employer in any class depends directly upon the cost of the accidents in that particular class, so that to the exact extent to which you prevent accidents, you reduce assessments upon your class with a consequent saving in cost to you. You should familiarize yourself with the Accident Prevention Regulations. Failure to install the necessary accident prevention requirements makes you

responsible for additional assessments as well as the cost of each accident occurring as a result of such failure.

3. Assessments are based on the estimated pay-roll of each employer and are called up in instalments as the money is needed to pay the cost of accidents that have occurred. Only enough instalments are requested as are needed to pay for the year's accidents. These instalments do not cover any particular definite portion of the year. When the operation ceases, or the end of the year comes, an audit is made of the pay-rolls and an adjusted assessment is sent out for the underpayment, or a credit is given for the overpayment. Proper pay-rolls should be kept for production when required.

4. By the system in force no "reserves" are accumulated. The assessments collected during the year pay the complete cost of the accidents for the year. That cost also includes the total cost of the pensions to the workmen permanently crippled and to the dependents of those killed in industry during the year. This pension fund is not a "reserve" but is simply a fund already expended,



but for the time being held in trust for those to whom it belongs. Employers commencing operations in the years to come consequently are not burdened with any portion of the cost of accidents occurring in the years prior to their commencing business.

5. All employers, whose operations are under the Act, are required by the Act to deduct from the wages of their employees one cent for each day or part of a day worked by them, and to remit the same to the Board for the credit of the Medical Aid Fund, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, without any notice from the Board.

6. Special attention is called to the "Optional Protection" clause. The employer, members of his family (as defined by the Act), or partners in a firm are not covered under the Act except by special application. If it is desired that the employer personally, or any members of his family employed by him, be entitled to the same benefits under the Act as are afforded the workmen, a request should be made to the Board for the proper form on which to make application for such protection. This protection terminates at the end of the calendar year when a fresh application for a continuance must be submitted. The minimum amount of wages of an employer acceptable in such application for optional insurance is \$1,200 per calendar year or any part thereof. The maximum amount of wages to any workman upon which compensation is paid is \$2,000 per year. The amount at which such protection is given is to be included in the pay-roll, and assessments are payable in respect of same, in addition to the Medical Aid dues. Personal coverage to employers ceases when they cease to employ workmen.

7. The Act provides that on the failure to make prompt payment of assessments to the Accident Fund or Medical Aid Fund, a penalty of 5 per cent is imposed for the first month of default, and 1 per cent for each additional month thereafter, together with the

costs of any accidents occurring during any period of delinquency.

8. The injured workman, (except those covered by Approved Medical Aid plans), has the right to select his own physician. Employers are requested not to interfere with this right. Should a change of doctor be desired by him, written permission for change must first be obtained from the Board.

9. First Aid equipment should be maintained in accordance with the First Aid Regulations, and be readily accessible at all times. Prompt use of this service will prevent trifling injuries from developing into costly claims.

10. When hospital treatment is necessary the employer is required to provide the injured workman with immediate transportation to the nearest hospital where the necessary treatment is available for the particular injury sustained.

11. All accidents should be thoroughly investigated by the employer, or responsible official, and his report containing complete and accurate particulars, should be submitted at once to the Board. Information so supplied is treated as strictly confidential. The practice of permitting junior officials to complete employer's reports on accidents is dangerous. A report on your behalf favourable to a claimant is tantamount to a request to the Board to pay the cost of the accident. The person signing your reports should be a person whom you would entrust with handling your funds. The cost of claims allowed fixes absolutely the amount which it is necessary to collect from employers by way of assessments.

12. Forms for reporting accidents may be obtained from any Government agent, or by applying to the Board, 402 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The co-operation given to the Board in the past has been appreciated and we trust that the same co-operation will continue in the future.

## OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE PAINTING INDUSTRY

THE Journeymen Painters and Allied Crafts Health Department of New York city, a department opened in July, 1922, by the New York section of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America for the prevention of trade diseases, has recently issued a report on the first 267 men examined. Only two per cent of the men were over 55 years of age and 12 per cent were between the ages of 45 and 54 years. All the men were supposedly in good health, as all members came in turn for examination regardless of physical con-

dition, each local sending its quota. The studies which were divided into three sections dealt, first with men of the average age of 30½ years who had been in the trade over 7 years with 90 per cent of them over 15 years, and second with men of the average age of 38½ years who had been in the trade over ten years with 84 per cent of them over 15 years, and third with men whose average age was 45 years, 85 per cent of whom had given from 16 to 39 years of labour to the painting trade and 9 per cent of whom had been painters for 40

years or over. The record showed that 33 per cent of the men in the latter group were suffering from organic heart trouble, there was one case of active lead poisoning, two men were lead suspects and four had a history of lead poisoning. The following gives the percentages of men suffering from various symptoms in these classes as shown by the report:—

Symptom	Average age of 30 years	Average age of 38½ years	Average age of 45 years
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Loss of weight.....	40	49	46
Headaches.....	13	12	.....
Muscular rheumatism.....	23	31	35
Constipation.....	43	47	41
General weakness.....	10	.....	.....
Stomach trouble.....	26	31	20
Anemia.....	57	60	.....
Arteriosclerosis.....	34	30	60*

\*5 per cent indicated hardening of the arteries to a marked degree.

A summary of the analysis shows that of the 267 painters examined, 165 men, or 60.33 per cent, had occupational dis-

eases—5 men (1.9 per cent) were severe cases; 24 men (9 per cent) were moderately severe cases; 34 men (12.7 per cent) were chronic cases; and 102 men (38.17 per cent) were suffering from various diseases brought on by their trade—88 men, or 35 per cent had non-occupational diseases, and only 14 men, or 5.2 per cent, were in normal health. The conclusions drawn from the findings showed that the painter is exposed to constant dangers from the use of poisonous materials; that the painters' trade is a hazardous one from the standpoint of accidents, the risk being over twice as great as that of the general population; that the dangers of the trade are undermining the health of the young men to an alarming degree; and that exposure to the combined risks of poisonous dusts, fumes and accidents shortens the average life of a painter by at least 16 years. The records of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, covering the years 1914-1921, show that out of 5,484 death claims, 10 per cent, a total of 554, were paid for deaths caused by accidents.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE report of the Labour Department of the Province of Quebec for the last yearly period forms part of the general report of the Provincial Minister of Public Works and Labour for the year ending June 30, 1923, recently published. The Deputy Minister of Labour in his annual statement reports on the rapid and marked results which have followed the Act of 1921 for the protection of public buildings against fire, both in actual prevention of fires and also in advancing the interests of the electricians, contractors and workmen affected. This Act, the provisions of which were outlined in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1921 (page 680), provided for the licensing and inspection of electrical construction work and of heating systems and for the examination and licensing of electrical engineers. Contractors and electricians generally welcomed the application of

the Act when its provisions were understood. Certificates and licenses were issued during the period under review to 2,115 electrical contractors, journeymen electricians, moving picture operators, maintenance and repairmen and other operators, while 360 renewals were registered. The Provincial Bureau of Electrician Examiners held meetings during the year at Ottawa with the Canadian Engineering Standard Association, at which representatives of the other provinces were also present, the purpose being to draw up a uniform code of regulations governing electrical installations which would in time be adopted by all the provinces in Canada.

Good results also followed from the amendments of 1919 to the Industrial Establishments Act, providing that boys and girls aged from 14 to 16 years who wish to obtain work must first apply to the provincial labour department



and obtain employment certificates. On July 1, 1922, the Department had registered 14,024 children, and in the course of last year 2,110 others were added, making the total number of children registered 16,134 on June 30, 1923.

The work of the Department in connection with the securing of fair wages for work under provincial government contracts was advanced during the year by the preparation of a scale of fair wages based on the standards already established by the Federal Government and by municipal authorities, and on actual contractors' wage scales. The new fair wage scale was used by contractors during the year, but owing to a revival of activity in the construction industries the question of fair wages was not often under discussion toward the close of the period under review.

The reports of the Provincial Employment Bureaus indicate a marked improvement in labour conditions over the previous year, especially at Montreal. The building industry obtained the largest number of workers; the

lumber and logging industry came second, and the metal industry third. The demand for farm workers and domestic help always exceeded the available supply. The number of situations filled by the Bureaus during the year was 18,076, compared with 11,903 in 1922; 12,237 in 1921; 13,508 in 1920; and 5,688 in 1919.

Conciliation and arbitration proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act (Revised Statutes of 1909, article 2489 etc.) were concerned with a dispute in the building industry at Quebec, and in the lumber industry at St. Romuald, at which the department's representatives used their good offices to further agreements. In the case of a dispute between the City of Montreal and its policemen, the Council of Arbitration appointed under the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act (Statutes of 1921, chapter 46) recommended a scale of pay and the granting of one day's leave per week to the policemen. These recommendations were accepted by the policemen's union but not by the City.

## PENSION PLAN OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

### Extension to employees on Western and other lines

THE directors of the Canadian National Railways recently appointed a committee from their own body with powers to extend, as from June 1, 1923, the pension benefits now granted under the Grand Trunk system's pension rules, to employees on western and other lines who had not been included in any existing pension scheme. This extension of the present Grand Trunk plan is, however, a temporary expedient, and will in time be superseded by a new general pension plan covering all Canadian National Railways' employees.

Some of the rules and regulations for the administration of the existing Grand Trunk scheme are outlined below. The scheme was adopted under the provisions of the Grand Trunk Act of 1906-7 (chapter 89) which enabled the Com-

pany to establish a pension fund for their employees. The fund is administered by a pension committee appointed by the board of directors of the Company. Its present members were reappointed last September as follows: W. D. Robb, vice-president; J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president; Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, chief medical officer; W. C. Chisholm, K.C., assistant general counsel; J. M. Rosevear, general comptroller; J. A. Yates, general treasurer; C. G. Bowker, general manager. All actions and decisions of the pension committee must be confirmed by the Board of Directors. Subject to such confirmation the committee has authority to determine the eligibility of employees to receive pension allowances; to fix the amount of such allowances; and to prescribe the conditions under which such

allowances may be granted; and they may for the government of their own proceedings, make rules not inconsistent with these regulations.

The benefits of the pension system apply to those persons only who are now or hereafter may be in the service of the Company and who have been required to give their entire time and attention to the business of the Company or of the Company and some controlled company jointly. In cases of such joint employment the pension committee will decide the amount of the employees' pay to be taken into account in determining the pension allowance.

It is intended that in future all officers and employees shall be retired on reaching the age of 65 years. The pension committee may, however, upon the recommendation of the Superior Officer, approve of the continuance in the service of the Company of any Officer or employee for such further period as the committee may determine.

The pension committee has power under special circumstances to retire an employee prior to his reaching the prescribed age limit. Any employee after the age of 60 years, with not less than 20 years' continuous service, claiming to be unfitted by reason of permanent physical or mental disability from following his usual or any other suitable employment in the Company's service, may be retired if the Company's chief medical officer certifies to such disability.

Any employee after 10 years' continuous service, who becomes incapable of continuing his service by reason of injuries received whilst actually at work in the employment of the Company, so long as his incapacity continues, is eligible for pension or allowance.

All employees aged 50 years or upwards, and who have been for 15 years or upwards in the continuous service of the Company, may on their discharge (otherwise than for misconduct), be considered eligible for pensions or allowances.

An employee retiring on attaining the age limit of 65 years, provided he has been not less than 15 years in the Com-

pany's service, and an employee retiring under other circumstances or entitled to benefit as above stated, may be granted an annual pension or allowance calculated at the rate of one per cent for each year of continuous service on the highest average rate of his wages or pay during any ten consecutive years of service, the calculation to be made on the gross amount from time to time credited to the employee on the payrolls without deduction of any kind.

(Example.—An employee in continuous service from the age of 30 years to 70 with the highest average rates of wages between 40 and 50 of \$1,000 per annum, would receive forty hundredths of \$1,000, or \$400 per annum.)

For the purpose of ascertaining the length of service of an employee, the period of service, if any, of the employee under the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company, the Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company or any other railway company controlled by the Company, is considered as if such service had been for the Company.

The pension allowance of a joint employee is based upon the proportionate amount of his wages paid by the Company.

No pension may be at a lower rate than \$200 per annum, except in cases of joint employees.

No employee who sues the Company for damages on account of personal injuries sustained by him in the course of his service has any claim for pension or allowance under these rules.

Pensions are payable monthly in arrears at some station of the Company's System. Pensions, at the request of the recipient paid elsewhere, are subject to the deduction of the cost of transmission.

The date of the compulsory retirement of any employee and of the commencement of his pension is the first day of the calendar month following that on which the specified age is attained.

Absence on leave, suspension or discharge followed by reinstatement within a year, or temporary layoff on account of reduction of force, need not neces-



sarily be considered as a break of continuity of service. If during such absence whether on leave or from suspension, discharge or layoff the employee has entered other employment, it is in the discretion of the pension committee to determine whether or not by reason thereof there has been a break in the continuity of service.

No pension or allowance is assignable, and in the event and during the continuance of any seizure, attachment or garnishment, ceases to be paid. The pension committee may also withhold permanently or temporarily the payment of any pension or allowance in case of any misconduct on the part of the recipient of the same, or of any action on his part inimical to the interests of the Company.

The Secretary keeps himself informed of the whereabouts of all employees who have been retired from the service, and requires satisfactory evidence from each of such employees at least once a year that he still comes within the rules and regulations. The proportion of unpaid pensions of deceased employees is paid up to and including date of death as the pension committee decides.

The acceptance of a pension allowance does not debar a retired employee from engaging in other business, but such retired employee cannot so engage in other business or re-enter the service of the Company, except with the consent of the

pension committee, without forfeiting his pension allowance.

It is not intended in future to appoint to the permanent staff of the Company any person above the age of 50 years, and any one whose employment may be authorized after that age is not eligible for pension.

It is expressly provided that neither by establishing out of its revenues a system of pensions by the Company nor by any other action now or hereafter taken by them or by the pension committee, shall it be construed as giving to any official, agent or employee of the Company a right to be retained in the service or any legal right or claim to have any pension whatsoever, and the Company expressly reserves its right and privilege to discharge at any time such official, agent or employee when the interests of the Company in its judgment may so require, without liability for any claim for pension or other allowance than salary or wages due or unpaid.

The foregoing rules are not intended to apply to employees who are now eligible for pensions from the Superannuation and Provident Fund Association established in connection with the Company so long as they remain so eligible, and they will therefore not be deemed entitled to pensions or allowances under these rules unless and until they withdraw from the said Superannuation and Provident Fund Association.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO

### Orders governing (1) electrical trades throughout the Province; (2) Departmental stores in Toronto employing more than 150 female workers

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently issued two orders, one to govern female employment in electrical trades throughout the Prov-

ince, and the other to govern employment in departmental stores in Toronto which employ more than 150 female workers.

#### Electrical Trades

The minimum rates of wages for the various classes of female employees in

electrical trades throughout the Province are shown in the following table:—

Population groups	Experienced adults (over 18 yrs)	Inexperienced adults (over 18 years)	Young girls (under 18 years)
	\$	\$	\$
Toronto.....	12 50	6 months at 10 00 " 11 00	6 months at 8 00 " 9 00 " 10 00
Cities of 30,000 population or over.....	11 50	6 months at 9 50 " 10 50	6 months at 8 00 " 9 00 " 10 00
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 30,000 population	11 00	6 months at 9 00 " 10 00	6 months at 7 00 " 8 50 " 10 00
All below 5,000 population and rural parts.....	10 00	6 months at 9 00 " 10 00	6 months at 6 00 " 7 50 " 9 00

No worker who begins her employment as a young girl is to receive, after she reaches the age of eighteen years, less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced adult.

The number of inexperienced adults or young girls in any establishment is not to exceed one-third of the total female working force, and the number of these two classes combined must not exceed one-half of the total working force. Temporary employees, that is, those whose term of employment is not more than a month, and establishments employing only four or less female workers, are not subject to the foregoing rule.

The rule with regard to piece-workers is that the wages paid during the first six months' experience must conform to the order, while for piece-workers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent of such workers receive wages which conform

with the order. Wage rates may be averaged for any piece-worker, provided the average is maintained at each payment. Wages received before the order became effective, or more than three months before the date of the payment concerned, are not to be considered in the calculation.

No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence may exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishments concerned.

An employee required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent, piece-workers being paid for waiting at a rate not less than that fixed for their class.

The Board reserves the right to issue permits for lower wages to handicapped workers.

The order, which is subject to annual revision, became effective on January 1, 1924.



**Large Departmental Stores in Toronto**

The following table shows the minimum rates of wages for the various classes of female employees in departmental stores in Toronto which employ more than 150 employees. (The order governing retail stores in Toronto was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921, page 1157, and for retail stores elsewhere in Ontario in the issue of December, 1921, page 1485.)

Class of employees	Minimum wage per week
Experienced adults (18 years or over)	\$ 12.50
Inexperienced adults (18 years or over)	1st 6 months 10.00
	2nd " 11.00*
Young girls (under 18 years) age at commencement—16 years	1st 6 months 8.00
	2nd " 9.00
	3rd " 10.00
	4th " 11.00*
" " 16½ years	1st 6 months 8.50
	2nd " 9.50
	3rd " 10.50*
" " 17 years	1st 6 months 9.00
	2nd " 10.00
	3rd " 11.00*
" " 17½ years	1st 6 months 9.50
	2nd " 10.50*
Saleswomen reaching age of 18 years without experience	1st 6 months 11.00*

\* Thereafter full minimum wage for experienced adults

The number of inexperienced adults or young girls must not in either case exceed 25 per cent of the total female working force.

Females working for less than 36 hours in any one week are to be considered as part-time employees and paid at rates not less than the established minimum rate reckoned on an hourly basis for the time they have worked in proportion to the normal week in vogue in the store or shop.

This order governs the selling office and mail order employees, but not the restaurant or operative employees. It took effect from September 1, 1923.

**Working Hours in Laundries**

The Minimum Wage Board is now reported to be engaged at the present

time in making a careful survey of the hours of labour in several industries. The subject of working hours in laundries, dyeworks and dry-cleaning establishments in Ontario was discussed before the Minimum Wage Board at a meeting held at Toronto in December, the views of the employers and workers being presented by representatives of each party. The Board subsequently fixed the working hours in the laundry industry at fifty in the week for all Ontario. These hours constitute the maximum period in which the minimum wage may be earned, and all hours worked in excess of fifty per week must be paid for as overtime. The laundry workers delegates requested a minimum week of 40 hours and a maximum of 44 hours, and further, that the minimum wage for experienced laundry workers should be raised to \$15 per week. Suggestions made on behalf of the laundry owners included the following draft rules:—

The working period for which the minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 per week.

Work in excess of 50 hours per week shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rate fixed by this order and reckoned on the basis of a 50-hour week.

Work for less than 44 hours per week may be counted as short-time, and shall be paid at an hourly rate not less than the minimum wage rate fixed by this order, reckoned on the basis of a 50-hour week.

The wage minimums shall be payable for the work period actually in vogue in any establishment, within the limits of from 44 to 50 hours per week. Pay may be proportionately deducted from any worker for time lost.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Dairy Factories of Canada

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on the dairy factories of Canada for the calendar year 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November 1923 and in previous issues.

#### Statistics of Dairy Factories

The number of dairy factories in operation in Canada in 1922 was 3,095, comprising 1,166 creameries, 1,554 cheese factories, 352 combined butter and cheese factories, and 23 condensed milk factories. Compared with the previous year, the creameries show an

increase in number of 74, while the cheese factories, combined factories and condenseries show decreases respectively of 65, 24 and four. The total number of patrons (farmers who supply milk and cream to dairy factories) for all the factories in 1922 was 313,792, compared with 312,369 in 1921 and 276,693 in 1920. The following table shows by provinces the number of factories for 1922 and the two preceding years. In the general tables the creameries, cheese factories and factories making both butter and cheese are combined and the statistics of the condensed milk factories are given separately.

Province	Butter and Cheese Factories									Condensed Milk Factories		
	Creameries			Cheese Factories			Combined Factories					
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Prince Edward Island.....	12	12	12	20	18	18	4	4	3	1		
Nova Scotia.....	22	23	23	2	1	1				2	2	1
New Brunswick.....	15	14	14	22	24	21	1					
Quebec.....	634	677	739	813	759	706	361	330	307	1	1	
Ontario.....	188	202	204	816	803	795	33	35	34	21	22	20
Manitoba.....	53	45	44	4	6	3						
Saskatchewan.....	46	55	59	1	1	1						
Alberta.....	48	40	46	2	5	6	5	5	8			
British Columbia.....	27	24	25	3	2	3	1	2		3	2	2
Total.....	1,045	1,092	1,166	1,683	1,619	1,554	405	376	352	28	27	23

Of the total number of butter and cheese factories, 405 were operated by co-operative associations, 517 by joint stock companies and 2,150 by individuals and partnerships; and of the condenseries, 22 were operated by joint stock companies and one was individually operated. The number of butter and cheese factories in operation for periods of from 120 to 179 days was 918, and for periods of from 180 to 239 days, 1,073. The factories operating for periods of 240 days and over numbered 905, and for periods of less than 120 days, 176. Nearly all the condenseries were in operation for the full year, 20 being in the group of those operating 240 days and over, one in the

group of 180 to 239 days, and two in the group of 120 to 179 days.

The total value of capital employed in the operation of dairy factories in 1922 was \$36,824,319 of which \$30,648,068 was invested in the butter and cheese factories and \$6,176,251 in the condensed milk factories. Of the \$30,648,068 invested in the butter and cheese factories, \$13,331,506 was invested in the province of Ontario and \$7,409,683 in the province of Quebec. The total value of production of all factories in 1922 was \$104,972,046, comprising butter, \$53,453,282; cheese, \$21,824,760; condensed products, \$6,839,232; whole milk and cream sold, \$17,916,443; ice cream, \$3,669,564; and miscellaneous, \$1,268,-



765. The total quantity of milk required to supply the factories in 1922 was 5,716,061,818 pounds (including butter fat content of cream delivered, 104,113,601 pounds) an increase over the previous year of 229,159,845 pounds. The number of cows furnishing the milk supplied to the factories was estimated at 1,943,977 in 1922 as compared with 1,851,199 in 1921 and 1,718,999 in 1920. The number of persons employed in the dairy factories in 1922 was 11,156 and in 1921, 11,155. The expenditure for the operation of the factories during 1922 was \$98,742,196, including \$9,351,329 for salaries and wages, and the amount of \$76,477,009 paid to patrons. In 1921 the capital invested in the dairy factories was \$35,257,831; the value of production, \$111,924,017; and the expenditures, \$106,320,990, including salaries and wages \$9,211,093 and

amount paid to patrons \$81,422,226. The following table shows the average price throughout the Dominion of dairy products in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. Prices for milk and cream are those received by the patrons. The prices for butter and cheese are wholesale prices received by the factories:—

Products	Prices		
	1920	1921	1922
Milk (per 100 pounds).....	\$ 2 40	\$ 1 57	\$ 1 42
Cream (per pound of butter fat).....	0 56	0 39	0 36
Creamery butter (per pound).....	0 56	0 37	0 35
Cheese (per pound).....	0 26	0 17	0 16

The number of employees of different classes and the amount paid in salaries and wages are shown in the following table:—

Class of employment	Butter and Cheese factories		Condensed milk factories	
	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	No. of employees	Salaries and wages
		\$		\$
Superintendents and managers (including head butter and cheese makers).....	1,675	2,051,240	48	110,747
Other salaried employees.....	2,036	1,442,553	78	107,281
Employees on wages.....	6,683	5,093,176	636	546,332
Total.....	10,394	8,586,969	762	764,360

In 1921 there were in the condensed milk factories 1,081 employees receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$1,006,627, and in 1920 there were 1,369 persons employed receiving salaries and

wages \$1,144,228. A summary of the total number of employees in the butter and cheese factories in 1922 is shown by provinces in the following table:—

Provinces	Employees			Salaries and Wages		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
				\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	92	96	95	36,556	50,661	55,267
Nova Scotia.....	96	138	182	64,207	88,357	116,831
New Brunswick.....	110	120	122	77,027	82,577	86,538
Quebec.....	2,657	2,699	2,695	1,535,965	1,505,945	1,412,792
Ontario.....	4,408	4,712	4,829	3,474,608	3,474,608	3,880,982
Manitoba.....	723	729	810	885,671	861,960	1,011,223
Saskatchewan.....	483	503	543	463,668	507,647	583,493
Alberta.....	814	781	782	838,487	807,732	816,496
British Columbia.....	320	296	336	447,672	418,605	427,774
Total.....	9,703	10,074	10,394	7,823,861	8,204,466	8,586,969

The number of wage-earners employed in the butter and cheese factories on the fifteenth of each month showed a gradual rise from 2,725 in January to 6,683 in July and a gradual decline from July to December 15 when the

number employed was 3,725. In the condensed milk factories, the number rose gradually from 498 in January to 651 in September then showed a decline to December 15, when the employees numbered 550.

### CHILD LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE eleventh annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, has recently been received. The report states that since the Federal child labour tax law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in May, 1922, four States—California, Nevada, Washington, and Wisconsin—have petitioned Congress to submit to the States an amendment to the Federal Constitution making possible Federal prohibition and regulation of child labour. A proposed amendment to the Constitution enabling Congress to pass legislation with reference to child labour was favourably received by both Houses but did not come to a vote in either House before adjournment. In 32 of the States the standards of protection afforded children by the State child-labour law were in some particulars below the standard which the Federal law had in effect established. Information obtained by the Bureau showed that in eight of the States—Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming—improvements had been made in the age and hour standards of the child-labour law but in none of them were the State standards brought up to the Federal Law in every particular. In Rhode Island, the minimum age for work during school hours was raised to 15 years, but the new law is not effective until September, 1924. Maine reduced the maximum daily hours of work for children from nine to eight. Delaware reduced the legal hours of employment for children less than fourteen years of age in canneries and under certain conditions in

other occupations. In Michigan and Missouri, it is stated, the raising of one standard was accompanied by the lowering of another. For three of the States—North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—where no action was taken during the year, the following information is given; In North Carolina boys may and do still enter the mills at the age of 12, and boys and girls between 14 and 16 may be employed 11 hours a day. In South Carolina children between 14 and 16 years of age may work 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week. In Georgia children may go to work in factories at 12 years of age if they are orphans or have widowed mothers dependent upon them for support, and they may work 60 hours a week and any number of hours a day. After they reach the age of fourteen and a half years they may legally work all night.

During the year the Bureau received data on the number of children to whom work permits or employment certificates were issued in a number of cities. The figures showed that the increase in child labour which occurred during the war years in practically every important industrial and commercial city in the United States, and which reached its peak in 1918, began to decline in the late summer of 1920, at the beginning of the recent business and industrial depression. With better times in 1922, the number of children taking out their first work permits began to mount. Of the 35 cities for which statistics were secured, 21 reported increases (5 reporting increases of over 100 per cent) and 14 reported decreases. The increases reported were more marked in the latter half of 1922 and the first six months of 1923.



Continuing a series of studies in rural child labour, and its relation to school attendance begun in 1920, the industrial division during the year completed field work in connection with two such surveys and began a third. Approximately 11,000 children under 16 years of age in 14 States working in the cotton fields, on truck crops, in beet and tobacco fields, and on farms in the wheat and corn belts were included in the surveys. From 15 to 40 per cent of the children at work were found to be under 10 years of age; only from 17 to 29 per cent were between 14 and 16 years of age. Approximately 4,600 worked on the home farm, but 3,700 were hired labourers, and of these over 1,000 were seasonal labourers migrating from the cities chiefly for harvest work. From 30 to 60 per cent of the children who did farm work were absent from school to do this work, and about one-fifth of the absentees had missed at least 40 days at school. Largely as a result of their irregular school attendance, from 38 to 69 per cent of the whites and from 71 to 84 per cent of the coloured children were from one to six years behind the grades which at their ages they should normally have reached. In all areas in which comparative material was secured the amount of retardation was much greater among working than among non-working children attending the same schools. Illiteracy was found to be more general in the country than in the city. The report points out that "while it might be assumed that a good compulsory school-attendance law is all that is required to control child labour in the rural districts, the experience everywhere has been that it is impossible to enforce a school-attendance law when the community sanctions or does not prohibit child labour; and too often rural children have suffered from the community's approval or tolerance of their employment so long as it was confined to farm work." The States of Ohio and Nebraska were mentioned as having legislation intended to reach the rural children. In Ohio the child-labour law adopted in 1921 prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age during school hours except in "ir-

regular service" ("Irregular service" is defined as service which does not involve confinement; does not require continuous physical strain; is interrupted with rest or recreation periods; and does not require more than four hours of work in any day or twenty-four in any week).

Other investigations of child labour included children in street trades, employment of children in Atlanta, work opportunities for subnormal minors, industrial accidents to minors and the minimum wage for minors. In regard to the latter investigation it is stated that thirteen States—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin—the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, have enacted minimum-wage legislation which is still on the statute books, and that Texas and Nebraska have passed minimum wage laws which were afterwards repealed. The South Dakota law was enacted in 1923. In addition to women and girls, boys under 18 years of age are included in the laws of California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington, and boys to the age of 21 are included in the Minnesota and Wisconsin laws.

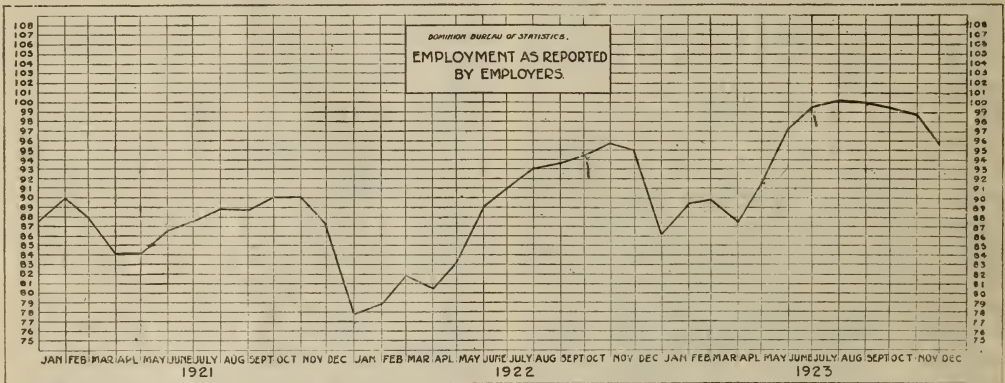
In a summary of child welfare legislation in 1923 it is stated that North Carolina and Rhode Island have adopted the system of public aid to children in their own homes. Changes in the method of administration and the general application of mothers' pension laws were made in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Illinois and North Dakota raised the age limit of children for whom aid may be given from 14 to 16, and West Virginia from 13 to 14. Pennsylvania increased its biennial State appropriation for mothers' allowances from \$1,000,000 to \$1,750,000. Colorado provided for aid to mothers for six months before and after childbirth, to be administered as the mother's compensation act is administered.

### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1923, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE trend of employment at the beginning of December, as indicated in reports from employers of labour tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was retrogressive, continuing the downward movement which commenced during August. These recent declines, as reflected in the curve in the accompanying chart, were very slight until December 1, when the contraction affected about 3 per cent of the payroll and caused the curve to be on practically the same level as in December, 1922. It was still, however, considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1921. The tendency at the first of December, 1922 and 1921, had also been unfavourable, although the decreases recorded then were less extensive than in

increases in personnel, almost 8,000 men having been sent to the bush by the reporting firms during the month. Retail stores, moreover, were decidedly busier, as is usual at the time of year.

Employment in all provinces declined; the losses in Quebec, of more than 10,000 persons or 4.6 per cent of the payroll, were especially heavy, while in the Prairie provinces the contractions affected only about 200 workers or .2 per cent. In the Maritime district the largest reductions were reported in lumber mills and on highway and railway construction. Fish canning, iron and steel and building construction also showed curtailment. On the other hand, logging, coal mining, railway and water transportation recorded



1923. The heaviest reductions during the period being surveyed occurred in the construction industries, in sawmills and in iron and steel, as well as in some

According to returns from 5,828 firms, their payrolls aggregated 787,666 persons as compared with 812,664 on November 1, a decline of 3.1 per cent. The losses in construction affected approximately 17,500 workers; these were the largest indicated in that group during 1923. The contractions in sawmills were also very extensive and important decreases were registered in iron and steel and water transportation. Seasonal activity in logging caused substantial the other hand, increases on a large scale were reported in logging and trade. other branches of manufacturing. On

considerable expansion, and retail trade reported seasonal gains. The closing of the summer ports affected employment very extensively in Quebec, some 4,500 persons being released from the shipping and stevedoring group. Railway car and other iron and steel works, sawmills, pulp and paper, stone and clay factories, highway, building and railway construction all showed substantial curtailment of employment at the beginning of December. Leather, rubber and electrical appliance factories, logging camps and retail stores, on the other hand, reported considerably increased activity. In Ontario construction and sawmills registered especially heavy declines, but iron, steel, textile and some other manufactures were de-



cidedly slacker as was also transportation. In this province there was a large increase in personnel in logging camps; retail trade, street railways and edible plant product works also recorded substantial improvement. In the Prairie provinces the construction industries reported especially heavy declines, which, however, were largely offset by substantial increases in logging, on steam railways and in trade. There was a general downward tendency in British Columbia, where sawmills, construction and some branches of manufacturing showed pronounced curtailment. In this province, as in others, logging camps recorded decided expansion; shipping and stevedoring also afforded increased employment. The index numbers of employment in these districts are given in the following table:—

District	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922	Dec. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces.....	8.7	91.2	95.2	92.1	89.5
Quebec.....	27.6	98.5	103.2	93.9	83.7
Ontario.....	42.0	93.4	96.0	94.4	85.9
Prairie Provinces.....	13.4	99.3	99.2	101.5	95.6
British Columbia.....	8.3	97.8	102.8	95.6	88.9
Canada.....	100.	95.7	98.8	95.1	87.2

Toronto alone of the six cities of which special tabulations are made, showed an increase in employment. The gain there, however, was very slight, the 790 firms making returns having increased their payrolls by 194 persons to 98,395. This increase of .2 per cent was chiefly due to improvement in retail stores, on the street railway and in abattoirs and meat packing plants. Printing shops and telephone works also afforded more employment. On the other hand, construction was decidedly slacker; textiles, iron, steel and confectionery factories also suffered losses. The closing of the summer ports affected employment in Montreal to a considerable extent. Railway car shops, textiles, jewellery, clay and stone works, road and building construction also reported curtailment of employment. Electrical appliance and boot and shoe plants were decidedly busier, and retail trade reported the customary increase at this time of year.

Statements were received from 728 employers, whose payrolls stood at 108,269, as compared with 114,618 in the preceding month. This was a decline of over 5 per cent. Seasonal slackness in sawmilling operations, together with decreases in building and highway construction caused a falling off of about 9 per cent in the employment afforded by the 126 firms in Ottawa making returns. Their payrolls declined from 10,992 persons on November 1 to 10,001 on December 1. The changes in Hamilton were on a smaller scale, those in the iron and steel group being the largest. The production of electrical appliances also showed a reduction. Textiles and some other branches of manufacturing, however, reported improvement, and retail trade registered expansion. An aggregate working force of 26,970 persons was indicated by the 198 employers making returns, whose payrolls had comprised 27,346 workers in the last report. The most decided change in Winnipeg was an increase in retail trade, but declines in a number of industries, notably construction, caused the balance of employment to be unfavourable. Reports were received from 286 firms in that city employing 24,644 persons, or 305 less than at the beginning of November. There was a rather small decrease in employment in Vancouver, 157 persons having been released by the 225 firms whose reports were tabulated. Their payrolls totalled 21,036 persons whereas in the month before they had employed 21,193. A large increase was registered in shipping and stevedoring, but sawmills, electric current plants, street railways and building construction afforded less employment. The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

City	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922
Montreal.....	13.8	93.6	99.1	94.7
Toronto.....	12.5	90.2	89.9	92.9
Ottawa.....	1.3	94.3	103.8	98.6
Hamilton.....	3.4	88.5	89.7	88.2
Winnipeg.....	3.1	88.2	88.6	97.8
Vancouver.....	2.7	98.1	98.6	90.7

### The Manufacturing Industries

In spite of improvement in some lines, employment in manufacturing showed on the whole a downward tendency. Sawmills continued to register very heavy seasonal losses; the iron and steel industries also showed considerable contractions and declines on a somewhat smaller scale were indicated in pulp, paper, garment, knitting, clay, stone, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product works. On the other hand, boot, shoe, rubber and electrical appliance factories were decidedly busier, as were also meat packing and slaughtering establishments. Reports were compiled from 3,793 manufacturers employing an aggregate payroll of 435,416 persons, as compared with 449,487 in the preceding month. This was a recession of 3 per cent, which with the single exception of the decrease recorded at the first of the year, was the largest registered during 1923. A very slightly upward movement had been shown at the beginning of December, 1922, but the index number then stood lower by less than one point.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Continued losses were indicated in fish canneries in the Maritime provinces, but abattoirs and meat packing houses were considerably more fully engaged in Ontario and the Prairie provinces. The balance of employment in the edible animal products division was very slightly favourable, there being a net increase of under 1 per cent. The payroll of the 143 reporting firms aggregated 13,469 persons as compared with 13,376 at the beginning of November. Employment during the corresponding period of last year had decreased, but the index number then stood slightly higher than at the period under survey.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Further expansion was indicated in this industry at the beginning of December, when 550 persons were added to the staffs of the 203 firms making returns. Their payrolls aggregated 17,841 or 3.2 per cent more than in the preceding month. Boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the increases, the

gains in the former province being larger. An upward tendency, though on a somewhat smaller scale, had also been shown at the beginning of December, 1922, but employment then was in somewhat greater volume.

**LUMBER PRODUCTS.**—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to release large numbers of men, while a little improvement was shown in furniture works. According to returns from 715 manufacturers, they employed 44,788 persons as compared with 52,892 at the beginning of November; this represented a decline of 15.3 per cent. All provinces shared in the contraction, but the largest actual loss occurred in Ontario, where some 3,300 men were released from employment in the lumber group. A shrinkage that affected a somewhat smaller number of persons had been shown at the beginning of December, 1922, when the index number stood about 2 points higher than in the same month of 1923.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Marked improvement was shown in sugar refineries, but fruit and vegetable canneries, chocolate and confectionery works were less fully engaged than on November 1. The additions to staffs were reported largely in Ontario. Statements were received from 287 employers in this division, whose payrolls comprised 27,513 persons or 61 less than in the previous month. The index number of employment in this industry coincided with that reported on December 1, 1922, although employment at that time had shown greater curtailment.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Very large reductions in personnel were recorded in pulp and paper mills at the beginning of December, but the losses were partly offset by increases in the production of paper goods and in printing and publishing shops. The decreases were registered chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The downward trend indicated at the beginning of December repeats that shown during the corresponding period of 1922, when conditions were not quite as favourable as at the present time. A combined payroll



of 52,327 persons was recorded by the 457 firms from which returns were received; this was smaller by 754 persons or 8.1 per cent than the working forces employed by the same concerns on November 1.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Rubber footwear factories in Quebec afforded increased employment, chiefly owing to the resumption of operations in a large plant which had been closed down for some little time. According to information from 31 manufacturers, their payrolls were increased from 9,337 workers on November 1 to 9,879 at the beginning of December; the difference represented an increase of 5.8 per cent. Moderate improvement had been indicated at the same period of the previous year, but the index number then stood slightly higher than at the beginning of December.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—The production of thread, yarn and cloth afforded rather more employment than on November 1, while garment, personal furnishing, hosiery, knitting and bedding factories were slacker. The 554 firms making returns, whose payrolls covered 70,140 persons, reported that they had released 775 persons since the last return. Over half of this decline of 1.1 per cent occurred in Ontario, but the tendency in all provinces was unfavourable. The contractions recorded repeat those indicated at the beginning of December, 1922; employment then was on a rather higher level.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Factories manufacturing clay and stone products showed considerable curtailment of employment at the beginning of December, while no change on the whole was indicated in glass works. An aggregate working force of 9,295 persons was reported by the 117 employers making returns; these firms had 9,923 persons working for them in the month before. This decline of 6.3 per cent was reported largely in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. An upward tendency had been indicated during the corresponding period of 1922, when the situation had been somewhat better.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—The volume of employment afforded in electric current works was somewhat smaller than in the preceding month, the working force of the 86 operators making returns being 363 less than on November 1. Their payrolls comprised 11,105 persons as compared with 11,468 in the preceding report. A large share of this decline of 3.2 per cent occurred in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The index number of employment in the industry stood some 5 points higher than on December 1, 1922, when contractions, though on a smaller scale, had also been registered.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—The trend of employment in electrical appliance works continued to be favourable and the situation was considerably better than during the corresponding period of 1922. Improvement had also been indicated then; the gains then, however, were somewhat less extensive. Statements were tabulated from 31 employers with an aggregate working force of 8,547 persons in comparison with 8,190 at the beginning of November. Firms in Quebec reported practically all of this expansion of 4.4 per cent.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—Considerable curtailment of operations was indicated by manufacturers in this group at the beginning of December, when 4,201 persons were let out from the staffs of the 634 firms making returns. Their working forces comprised 122,074 persons, whereas at the beginning of November they had employed 126,275 workers. About half of this 3.3 per cent reduction occurred in Quebec, while there were also large losses in Ontario and decreases on a smaller scale in British Columbia. The recessions were most pronounced in railway car shops, while employment in rolling and forging mills, general machinery, fabrication, heating appliance, shipyard, pipe, hardware and sheet metal works also declined. A large increase in activity had been in evidence at the beginning of December, 1922, but the index number then stood very slightly lower than at the present time.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Smelting, refining, gold, silver, platinum, lead, tin, zinc and copper works were less fully engaged than in the preceding month. Reports were compiled from 109 employers in the non-ferrous metal products division, whose staffs included 11,806 persons as compared with 12,307 on December 1. The difference represented a decrease of 4.1 per cent, of which the greater part was reported in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment during the period being surveyed was on a higher level than at the same period of 1922, although employment then had shown an increase.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Petroleum and gas works, chiefly in Ontario, were slacker than in November; this curtailment of operations repeats that indicated on December 1, 1922. The index then was lower than for the month being reviewed. A total working force of 9,060 persons was indicated by the 72 concerns making returns, who had employed 9,244 in the preceding month. A considerable share of the recession was registered in Ontario.

#### Logging

Continued and very large additions to staffs were reported at the beginning of December in logging camps. The increases exceeded those recorded at the beginning of December, 1922, but the index number then stood slightly higher than at the present time. Returns were tabulated from 225 operators employing 31,714 persons or 7,877 more than on November 1. While all provinces shared in this expansion, the gains in Ontario were the largest.

#### Mining

**COAL MINING.**—Employment in the Maritime coal fields showed an increase, which was partly offset by the declines in British Columbia. The 91 reporting mines indicated a working force of 30,324, which was larger by 161 persons or .5 per cent than in the preceding month. Substantial declines had been registered at the same period of last year, but employment then was in

rather greater volume than during the month being surveyed.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.**—Employment in this division showed a fairly extensive decrease, 423 persons having been released by the 71 employers making returns. As their payrolls comprised 6,310 persons as compared with 6,733 in the preceding month, this represented a reduction of over 6 per cent. Slackness in natural gas production in Alberta contributed largely to the shrinkage. The index number in the month under review stood several points higher than at the beginning of December, 1922; contractions had also been reported at that time.

#### Transportation

**STREET RAILWAY AND CARTAGE.**—Considerable improvement was indicated by street railways in Ontario, while in British Columbia reductions were recorded; elsewhere the situation showed little change. A combined working force of 20,884 persons was recorded by the 107 concerns making returns who had employed 20,535 workers in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of nearly 2 per cent. The index number was slightly higher than during the corresponding period of 1922, when heavy declines had taken place.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Fluctuations in different districts produced a net increase of .1 per cent in the employment afforded by the operation departments of the railways. In the Maritime and Prairie provinces there were additions to staffs, those in the latter district being considerable. On the other hand, curtailment was registered in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The level of employment, however, continued to be well above that indicated at the same period of the preceding year, when substantial declines had been recorded. For December 1, 1923, 105 concerns and divisional superintendents reported an aggregate working force of 81,784 persons, as compared with 81,698 at the beginning of November.



SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.—Activity, due to the reopening of the winter ports caused increased employment in this division in the Maritime Provinces, but the closing of the summer ports had a reverse effect upon the situation in Quebec and Ontario. In British Columbia, however, there were increases in payroll. Statements were tabulated from 63 employers whose payrolls comprised 11,911 persons as against 15,582 in the preceding month. Nearly all of this decrease of 23.6 per cent was recorded in Quebec. Employment during the corresponding period of last year had shown an upward movement and the index number stood several points higher than on December 1, 1923.

**Construction and Maintenance**

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Continued curtailment of operations was reported by building contractors at the beginning of December, some 2,700 persons having been released by the 302 builders making returns. Their working forces declined from 27,249 persons on November 1, to 24,506 at the beginning of December. The reductions in Ontario were especially heavy, but shrinkage was recorded everywhere. Declines on a somewhat smaller scale had been registered at the beginning of December, 1922, but the situation then was not as good as during the month under review.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Further heavy reductions were indicated in the employment afforded on highway construction and maintenance; this seasonal recession was also in evidence at the same period of the preceding year, when the index number of employment stood higher. Statements were received from 92 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 8,710 persons, in comparison with 14,556 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario firms released the majority of the persons laid off.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—The construction and main-

Industry	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1923	Nov. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922	Dec. 1, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>55.3</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Animal products—edible	1.7	87.6	87.2	88.4	89.2
Fur and its products.....	2	110.8	109.1	108.3	105.8
Leather and products.....	2.3	82.0	80.2	85.1	86.2
Lumber and products.....	5.7	88.6	106.2	90.9	76.3
Rough and dressed					
lumber.....	3.6	100.2	128.4	98.5	77.1
Lumber products.....	2.1	73.8	76.8	81.0	75.5
Musical instruments.....	.4	69.6	68.1	77.5	67.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	100.7	100.3	100.7	96.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	102.1	103.9	98.7	89.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	102.2	113.1	101.0	85.8
Paper products.....	.8	97.7	91.7	93.0	85.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	99.5	97.9	98.0	84.6
Rubber products.....	1.2	69.0	65.3	71.5	70.7
Textile products.....	8.9	88.7	89.8	90.7	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	101.4	101.2	102.7	97.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	94.0	95.7	96.4	89.7
Garments and personal					
finishings.....	2.8	73.5	75.9	77.6	74.1
Others.....	1.2	95.8	95.8	92.1	84.9
Tobacco, distilled and					
malt liquors.....	1.5	102.0	102.3	97.4	98.9
Wood distillates and					
extracts.....	.1	114.9	107.8	102.6	82.5
Chemicals and allied					
products.....	.9	88.3	88.6	87.9	84.1
Clay, glass and stone					
products.....	1.2	93.3	99.9	97.3	79.8
Electric current.....	1.4	120.4	124.1	115.5	107.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.1	108.8	104.6	87.5	72.8
Iron and steel products...	15.5	79.2	81.8	78.1	68.3
Crude, rolled and					
forged products.....	1.7	64.1	66.8	66.7	61.0
Machinery (other than					
vehicles).....	1.2	75.9	78.5	66.3	62.0
Agricultural imple-					
ments.....	.8	58.3	57.8	57.2	43.4
Land vehicles.....	7.4	97.1	100.5	97.2	84.2
Steel shipbuilding and					
repairing.....	.4	25.7	28.7	22.2	23.9
Heating appliances.....	.7	87.9	92.6	94.3	87.8
Iron and steel fabrica-					
tion, n.e.s.....	.7	91.6	97.6	85.6	71.5
Foundry and machine					
shop products.....	.5	76.7	78.6	73.9	61.3
Others.....	2.1	77.6	79.3	75.2	65.1
Non-ferrous metal prod-					
ucts.....	1.5	86.0	89.0	79.6	62.2
Mineral products.....	1.1	97.7	99.7	93.1	85.4
Miscellaneous.....	.5	85.3	88.2	91.9	83.1
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>4.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>6.1</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>98.0</b>
Coal.....	3.7	97.3	96.7	101.9	104.8
Metallic ores.....	1.6	138.5	137.4	109.4	86.6
Non-metallic minerals					
(other than coal).....	.8	101.7	102.1	97.6	79.2
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>103.8</b>
Telegraphs.....	.6	107.9	103.7	102.6	103.2
Telephones.....	2.2	105.6	104.5	101.2	104.0
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>14.5</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>106.9</b>
Street railways and car-					
tage.....	2.6	124.2	122.0	120.8	119.6
Steam railways.....	10.4	106.3	106.1	100.7	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring					
.....	1.5	170.3	221.7	287.3	187.0
<b>Construction and main-</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>113.2</b>
tenance.....					
Building.....	3.1	127.5	141.4	105.1	85.2
Highway.....	1.1	1230.2	2238.2	2312.9	2760.1
Railway.....	3.9	98.8	127.3	108.0	105.2
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.6</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>
Hotel and restaurant.....	.8	110.9	114.6	96.4	92.2
Professional.....	.2	108.2	111.4	97.8	86.3
Personal (chiefly laun-					
dries).....	.6	99.7	100.3	94.5	95.2
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.3</b>
Retail.....	4.7	96.5	91.2	97.1	95.7
Wholesale.....	2.6	97.5	96.6	96.8	97.5
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100.</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>

tenance departments of the railways continued to release large numbers of workers, especially in Ontario, although there were declines in every district. Thirty-two concerns and divisional superintendents employed 31,087 persons, which was a reduction of 8,866 or 22 per cent from their working forces on November 1. This contraction brought the index number for the first time since the end of April, below the 100 mark, and caused it to be slightly lower than during the corresponding period of last year, when marked curtailment had also been shown.

#### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—Employment in this industry showed a slight diminution, chiefly in Ontario. A combined working force of 6,713 persons was reported by the 68 firms making returns, who had employed 6,960 persons at the beginning of November. Shrinkage had also been indicated at the same period of last year; the index number then stood several points lower than during the month being surveyed.

#### Trade

Seasonal improvement on a large scale was shown in the trade group at the beginning of December, 2,386 persons being added to the sales force of the 566 establishments making returns. They enlarged their payrolls from 55,418 on November 1, to 57,804 during the month under review. A very large share of this increase of 4.6 per cent occurred in the retail division, where it occurred to some extent in all provinces. The situation during the corresponding period of last year had also shown improvement, though on a somewhat smaller scale.

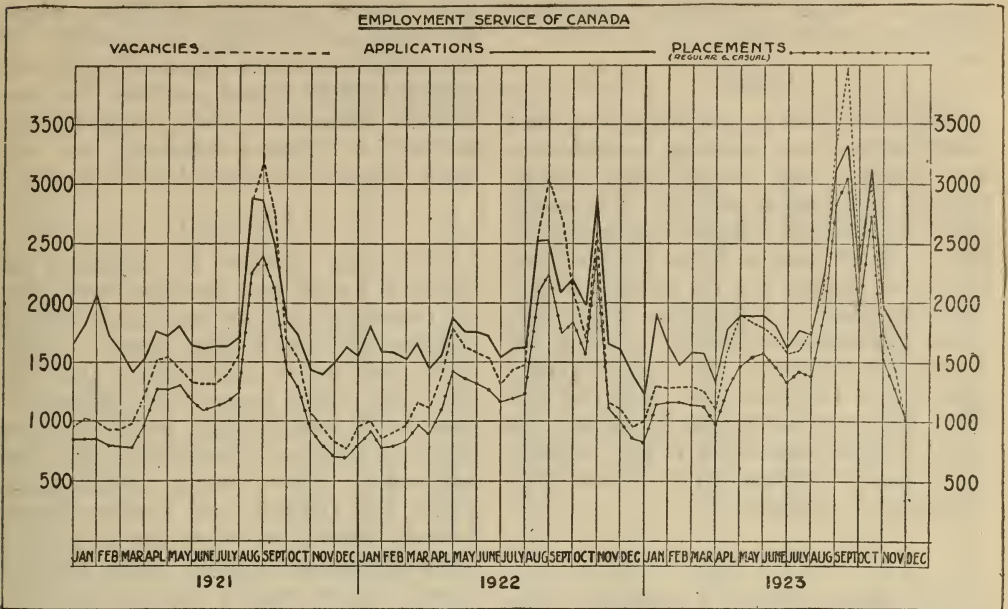
The table on page 47 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as on November 1 and December 1, 1923, and December 1, 1922 and 1921. As usual, the first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the indicated month. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).

### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1923

**T**HE decline occasioned by the cessation of the demand for harvesters and thresher hands at the end of October was followed by a further drop in the business of the offices of the Employment Service during November, 1923. The decrease during the month was due, mainly, to the completion of a large number of the contracts on roads, highways and public buildings, and with the approach of winter few new projects were opening up. Compared with the same period of 1922, however, slightly improved conditions are indicated. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a continuous and gradual decline in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements during November, their levels at the end of the month being higher than the same time in the previous year. The reports in-

dicating that applications for work averaged 1,794 daily during the first half of November as compared with 1,977 during the previous period and with 1,658 during the same period a year ago. The average number of applications registered daily during the second half of November was 1,618 as compared with 1,611 during the same period in 1922. The vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,456 and 1,073 during the first and second half of November respectively, as compared with 1,156 and 1,101 during the corresponding periods in November, 1922. During the latter half of October, 1923, vacancies averaged 1,754 daily. The offices of the Service effected an average of 1,286 placements daily during the first half of November, of which 1,034 were in regular employment and 252 in casual work, as compared with a total of 1,111





during the first half of November, 1922. The placements effected in regular employment during the latter half of the month under review numbered 786, while those in casual work were 260, representing a total average of 1,046 placements daily, as compared with 999 during the same period a year ago. Placements effected during the latter half of October, 1923, averaged 1,527 daily.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923 (11 months).....	332,488	107,913	440,401

During the month of November the offices referred 31,985 persons to employment and effected a total of 30,309 placements. Of the placements in regular employment which numbered 23,652, those of men totalled 20,668 and of women 2,984, while the placements in casual work were 6,657. Vacancies notified during the period totalled 38,876, of which 25,240 were

for men and 7,636 for women. Applications for employment were received from 34,605 men and 9,754 women, a total of 44,359 registrations.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 411 men, 61 women; New Brunswick, 558 men, 143 women; Quebec, 1,482 men, 369 women; Ontario, 7,591 men, 1,105 women; Manitoba, 2,796 men, 406 women; Saskatchewan, 2,892 men, 355 women; Alberta, 2,903 men, 326 women; British Columbia, 2,035 men, 219 women.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Practically all outside construction was nearing completion although at New Glasgow and Halifax, work continued on the erection of transmission lines, dams, and sewer construction. Some small repair jobs were available at Moncton and St. John. The majority of the offices reported an increase in the number of registrations of building labourers and tradesmen. Aside from a few track repairs there was little work offered in the railway construction group. Handicapped by wet weather the logging group showed considerable slackness, although a number of vacancies for experienced bushmen were offered with placements made from

Amherst, New Glasgow, Moncton, Chatham and St. John.

#### QUEBEC

Although work on highway and road construction was nearing completion, the building and construction groups showed considerable activity, with many calls for building labourers and tradesmen. There was a large demand for bushmen, loggers and tie makers, at the offices at Hull and Montreal with sufficient applicants available to meet the demand. Requests for longshoremen and freight handlers were received and filled from the offices at Montreal. A slight decline was noted in the demand for domestic workers, with a scarcity of experienced workers.

#### ONTARIO

The offices reported a small but continuous demand for farm help, the placements being effected chiefly in the vicinity of Chatham, Belleville, Hamilton and London. Due to the slackening of road and highway construction in all parts of the Province many men were unemployed, though for the most part vacancies in the bush were available in sufficient numbers to give work to many. Building remained fairly active with a brisk call for carpenters, bricklayers and building mechanics at Toronto, Timmins and Kitchener. The demand for railway construction work had declined, a number of men being required for section work at Cobalt and Fort William, and for local track laying at Toronto. At this time the largest number of opportunities for employment was in the logging group, the offices at Cobalt, Belleville, Fort William, Sudbury, Timmins and Toronto, reporting many shipments of men to the lumber camps in the northern part of the province. At North Bay and Pembroke there was a call for tie makers, with a slight shortage of experienced workers. There was a general decline in the number of vacancies offered and placements made in the manufacturing industries, especially at Toronto, but at Belleville a few vacancies were offered for factory workers. Longshore work was brisk at

Port Arthur and Fort William, where the shipment of grain was heavy. In the women's section slight difficulty was experienced in filling positions for permanent household work, although the number of women applying for day work was greater than the demand.

#### MANITOBA

While the number of vacancies for thresher hands had declined there was an increased call for men and married couples for winter farm work. Quietness prevailed in the business and construction group, many building tradesmen being unemployed, while work on highway and road construction had been suspended. There was a declining demand for railway and section hands. Labour conditions were much quieter, the employment offered being confined largely to the logging group with an increased movement of labour to the camps. The predominating demand was for general bushmen, pulp wood cutters and tie makers, the offices at Winnipeg and Dauphin reporting an inadequate supply of labour. There was an increase in the regular employment offered for women, but a slight decline in the number of vacancies available for casual work.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

While a contraction from last month was reported in the agricultural group the calls for farm helpers for winter work remained fairly numerous with a good supply of applicants. Building tradesmen were actively employed, a number of offices experiencing slight difficulty in securing sufficient carpenters. A continued call for extra gang and steel workers was reported at North Battleford, Regina and Saskatoon. Prospects in the logging group indicated an improved demand as soon as colder weather set in. Large numbers of men were shipped into the camps north of Prince Albert and to points in Manitoba from the offices at Moose Jaw, North Battleford and Regina. There was a continued call for miners and mine labourers at Estevan and Bienfait, with no difficulty in securing ex-

*(Continued on page 52)*



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1923

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>713</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>492</b>
Amherst.....	44	6	95	52	38	8	51	91
Halifax.....	327	65	487	322	112	199	328	145
New Glasgow.....	144	58	230	191	140	9	196	117
Sydney.....	198	18	275	258	182	62	118	139
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,011</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>543</b>
Chatham.....	91	53	93	88	38	50	100	64
Moncton.....	578	27	667	612	361	236	69	276
St. John.....	345	10	410	361	302	59	432	203
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,626</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Hull.....	301	462	298	263	233	0	42	168
Montreal.....	974	75	2,635	1,204	1,135	22	1,027	984
Quebec.....	154	33	476	276	283	0	162	169
Sherbrooke.....	74	65	164	148	144	0	15	136
Three Rivers.....	123	29	231	167	56	0	82	43
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>16,259</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>18,267</b>	<b>12,102</b>	<b>8,696</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>9,607</b>
Belleville.....	172	19	173	167	117	48	32	190
Brantford.....	191	37	465	159	91	66	173	75
Chatham.....	241	205	256	256	202	44	10	276
Cobalt.....	508	147	461	453	440	12	14	260
Fort William.....	678	325	619	592	483	34	42	421
Guelph.....	122	10	173	99	73	16	144	125
Hamilton.....	1,045	95	1,694	1,131	481	578	1,264	451
Kingston.....	186	32	257	166	78	87	139	64
Kitchener.....	150	29	326	162	100	59	156	148
London.....	280	63	500	285	207	49	315	273
Niagara Falls.....	190	50	368	203	187	1	123	138
North Bay.....	577	260	471	464	459	5	7	617
Oshawa.....	101	35	402	117	103	14	208	84
Ottawa.....	625	154	894	803	652	62	221	538
Pembroke.....	163	136	118	121	120	1	1	168
Peterboro.....	217	160	273	212	194	5	132	162
Port Arthur.....	3,649	1,378	914	917	896	15	12	796
St. Catharines.....	234	8	415	289	220	69	175	226
St. Thomas.....	190	17	205	185	89	98	32	113
Sarnia.....	158	13	190	147	112	36	43	114
Sault Ste. Marie.....	984	1,747	566	347	252	36	133	215
Sudbury.....	1,825	2,655	522	502	490	12	29	513
Timmins.....	464	105	395	371	366	5	19	325
Toronto.....	2,919	242	7,004	3,501	1,908	1,185	3,046	3,089
Windsor.....	390	16	606	453	376	77	188	226
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,254</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>2,674</b>
Brandon.....	213	29	298	236	213	23	39	219
Dauphin.....	239	69	181	128	97	23	103	87
Portage la Prairie.....	282	21	326	303	223	60	74	174
Winnipeg.....	2,520	110	5,088	4,288	2,669	1,433	849	2,194
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,955</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>2,739</b>
Estevan.....	102	6	120	100	92	8	20	114
Moose Jaw.....	547	45	794	729	570	112	157	452
North Battleford.....	78	84	67	67	52	15	0	54
Prince Albert.....	746	411	362	357	346	11	8	306
Regina.....	593	27	909	804	686	118	161	633
Saskatoon.....	569	87	1,369	1,363	1,263	88	35	879
Swift Current.....	84	44	104	101	98	3	3	152
Weyburn.....	115	64	108	104	78	23	10	54
Yorkton.....	121	23	95	93	62	31	2	95
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,601</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,442</b>
Calgary.....	1,261	98	1,692	1,279	1,032	244	291	473
Drumheller.....	233	9	419	244	220	24	45	25
Edmonton.....	1,534	78	1,762	1,708	1,463	267	133	627
Lethbridge.....	350	0	420	372	326	46	71	252
Medicine Hat.....	223	8	268	235	188	47	33	65
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,454</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>1,584</b>
Cranbrook.....	440	38	615	613	559	0	54	416
Fernie.....	182	63	33	33	33	0	0	62
Kamloops.....	145	62	293	166	73	5	226	82
Penticton.....	59	2	112	81	42	14	65	.....
Nanaimo.....	35	2	62	15	7	8	41	7
Nelson.....	228	11	222	204	202	1	22	113
New Westminster.....	96	0	221	97	56	41	103	27
Prince George.....	474	39	148	148	148	0	0	118
Prince Rupert.....	201	13	209	157	134	21	54	59
Revelstoke.....	61	10	88	39	35	4	52	21
Vancouver.....	1,167	55	2,987	1,486	785	573	1,547	549
Vernon.....	57	5	61	48	33	11	23	4
Victoria.....	309	16	593	343	147	144	384	126
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>32,876</b>	<b>10,368</b>	<b>41,359</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>23,652</b>	<b>6,657</b>	<b>13,885</b>	<b>20,586*</b>

\* 5 Placements effected by offices since closed.

perienced workers. The domestic workers for rural and urban districts were in demand, though not in so great numbers as previously.

#### ALBERTA

A decided falling off in vacancies in the agricultural group was recorded although many placements for farm workers for the winter were effected by the offices. Continued activity was noted in the number of calls for building labourers, while at Edmonton the prospects were good for work in the near future. Vacancies were offered in large numbers in the railway construction and maintenance group at Calgary, Lethbridge and Drumheller. A lessened demand for loggers was reported in the northern sections due to the approach of the holiday season. However, placements in this group remained very high. At Drumheller pick-miners for coal mines were required. There was a falling off in the demand for women workers with an increase in the number of applicants for casual jobs.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

While activities in the construction group were not so brisk, building tradesmen, carpenters, painters and plasterers, were well employed. A number of repair jobs were available and work was progressing fairly rapidly on roads and irrigation projects at Penticton, Vernon, Revelstoke and Kamloops. The seasonal demand for loggers, tie makers, teamsters and swampers, was greater than the supply of workers, although placements in the logging group continued to form a large part of the business of the offices at Kamloops, Fernie, Prince Rupert and Vancouver. The mining group showed considerable slackness, the supply of workers being in excess of the demand, although several machine miners for the quartz mines could be placed at Cranbrook. The demand for domestic workers was fairly brisk with a slight slackening in the number of workers applying.

#### The Movement of Labour

During November, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service effected

23,652 placements in regular employment, of which 16,432 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 5,863 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 3,540 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 2,323 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 391 certificates, 29 to bushmen going to points within the province and 362 to bushmen going to camps in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins, Ont. The number of reduced rate certificates issued in Ontario was 1,503, of which 8 were to bushmen going to camps in the Province of Quebec. The majority of the provincial transfers were of bushmen sent to various camps in the vicinity of North Bay, Sudbury, Timmins, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie. Three were of farm hands going from Windsor and Sudbury to Guelph, 1 was of a miner from Pembroke to Timmins, 9 were of labourers going from North Bay to Timmins, with several cooks and a few carpenters going to various points in the province. Manitoba offices despatched 1,678 workers at the special rate, 191 of whom, chiefly farm workers and bushmen, were going to various points in the province. The offices transferred 5 bushmen and 12 farm hands to Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina in Saskatchewan, and 1,470 workers, including bushmen, tiemakers, blacksmiths, teamsters and kitchen help, to the vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Of the 1,433 transferred at the special rate from Saskatchewan offices, 3 were of miners going from Regina to Vancouver, 15 were of farm hands from Regina and Saskatoon to the vicinity of Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., while 88 were of bushmen from Prince Albert and Saskatoon to points north of Dauphin, Man., and 69 of bushmen going to the districts near Port Arthur, Ont. Of the 1,258 provincial transfers more than 75 per cent were of bushmen, the remainder including farmers, labourers and housekeepers. The 291 transfers from Alberta offices to



British Columbia were of camp workers and carpenters destined to Fernie and Prince George. The provincial certificates were issued to more than 200 bushmen, 6 miners and mine labourers, one stone mason, 2 bricklayers, machinists and farm workers, going to points near Edmonton. British Columbia offices granted 319 certificates to persons going to points within the province, of which nearly 200 were to bushmen and mill hands, 38 to miners going to Nelson, Cranbrook and Prince Rupert, 6 to car-

penters bound for Kamloops, 16 to railway construction labourers in the Prince Rupert zone and several to housekeepers and bookkeepers going from the Vancouver office.

Of the 5,863 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 3,946 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,896 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 21 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING NOVEMBER, 1923

ACCORDING to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a decline in the value of the building permits issued during November as compared with October. The permits issued during the month under review also had a lower valuation than those issued in November, 1922. Statements were furnished by 56 cities, showing that the authorized building to the value of \$8,003,601, as compared with \$9,701,080 in October, 1923, and \$10,085,415 in November of last year. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$1,694,479, or 17.5 per cent, in the first and of \$2,078,814 or 20.6 per cent in the second comparison.

Detailed statements were furnished by 45 cities, which issued approximately 1,100 permits for dwellings at an estimated cost of more than \$4,800,000 and for 2,100 other buildings valued at slightly over \$3,100,000. During October detailed reports were tabulated from 47 cities, which issued approximately 1,400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly \$6,200,000 and for over 3,000 other buildings at a proposed cost of approximately \$3,400,000. The number of buildings to be erected is usually in excess of the number of permits issued, since the construction of several buildings may be authorized by a single permit.

Manitoba and Prince Edward Island reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with October; in the former province there was

a gain of 9.4 per cent. The largest actual decrease in the remaining provinces occurred in Ontario, where the value of projected building declined by \$962,685 or 19.1 per cent. The most pronounced percentage decrease, however, was that of 79.8 per cent in New Brunswick.

As compared with November, 1922, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia reported increased in the estimated value of building. Quebec showed the largest actual increase, of \$431,499, or 20.3 per cent, while Manitoba registered the greatest proportional increase, of \$228,363, or 99.9 per cent. Ontario, with a decline of \$2,620,924, or 39.1 per cent, recorded the most pronounced actual loss, but the largest proportional reduction occurred in Alberta, when the value of building permits showed a falling off of \$326,849, or 81.4 per cent.

Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded expansion in the value of the permits issued as compared with October, 1923, and November, 1922; in Montreal there was a decline as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over November of last year, while the value of building authorized in Toronto was higher than in October, 1923, and less than in November, 1922. Quebec, Brantford, Chatham, Niagara Falls, Stratford, Welland, Nanaimo and New Westminster recorder increases in the building permits issued in both comparisons.

## ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

—	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	—	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1923	1923	1922		1923	1923	1922
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>*St. Catharines.....</b>	28,676	142,890	70,550
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>51,637</b>	<b>90,415</b>	<b>80,406</b>	<b>*St. Thomas.....</b>	14,230	15,580	11,337
*Halifax.....	29,642	74,465	55,580	Sarnia.....	21,015	35,442	77,770
New Glasgow.....	295	3,975	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie.....	10,348	25,498	700
*Sydney.....	21,700	11,975	24,826	*Toronto.....	2,013,513	1,940,285	3,213,307
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>19,190</b>	<b>95,040</b>	<b>55,235</b>	York Township.....	606,150	613,000	794,800
Fredericton.....	2,400	19,950	3,500	Welland.....	41,640	20,390	7,820
*Moncton.....	6,190	57,590	4,735	*Windsor.....	304,415	447,145	276,840
*St. John.....	10,600	17,500	47,000	Woodstock.....	5,763	20,096	9,818
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>2,559,589</b>	<b>2,994,028</b>	<b>2,128,090</b>	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>456,850</b>	<b>417,542</b>	<b>228,487</b>
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	1,862,214	2,116,180	1,675,370	*Brandon.....	4,200	6,712	4,037
*Quebec.....	561,000	296,158	243,420	St. Boniface.....	18,400	34,380	12,600
Shawinigan Falls.....	100	35,000	4,000	*Winnipeg.....	434,250	376,450	211,850
*Sherbrooke.....	64,000	40,000	16,000	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>60,827</b>	<b>191,880</b>	<b>129,730</b>
*Three Rivers.....	61,825	63,730	96,200	*Moosejaw.....	777	26,985	22,680
*Westmount.....	10,450	442,960	93,100	*Regina.....	19,775	134,870	48,355
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>4,078,299</b>	<b>5,040,975</b>	<b>6,699,214</b>	*Saskatoon.....	40,275	30,025	49,695
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	1,950	<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>74,775</b>	<b>148,535</b>	<b>401,624</b>
*Brantford.....	25,202	17,737	11,955	*Calgary.....	27,500	64,200	103,800
Chatham.....	11,822	7,000	7,676	*Edmonton.....	35,750	55,875	250,879
*Fort William.....	5,925	23,150	456,300	Lethbridge.....	7,690	26,150	45,945
Galt.....	2,825	12,505	8,978	Medicine Hat.....	3,835	2,310	1,000
*Guelph.....	24,495	58,847	86,268	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>702,443</b>	<b>722,665</b>	<b>368,429</b>
*Hamilton.....	337,550	351,100	337,525	Nanaimo.....	10,395	6,700	2,500
*Kingston.....	2,300	25,823	297,169	*New Westminster.....	49,650	28,140	11,950
*Kitchener.....	60,075	93,725	446,872	Point Grey.....	120,500	262,500	132,750
*London.....	163,600	264,055	165,875	Prince Rupert.....	6,065	4,285	3,677
Niagara Falls.....	87,380	56,940	29,000	South Vancouver.....	31,390	34,100	21,475
Oshawa.....	52,560	97,330	22,100	*Vancouver.....	427,125	297,523	165,379
*Ottawa.....	194,040	633,365	330,980	*Victoria.....	57,318	89,417	30,698
Owen Sound.....	10,000	25,600	5,675	<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	<b>8,006,601</b>	<b>9,701,080</b>	<b>10,085,415</b>
*Peterboro.....	12,855	21,455	11,678	<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>6,953,028</b>	<b>8,357,929</b>	<b>8,888,481</b>
*Port Arthur.....	2,681	72,450	5,790				
*Stratford.....	39,230	19,567	10,481				

The value of the building permits issued during the first eleven months of 1923 was lower by 9 per cent than during the same period of last year, but was about 13 per cent higher than during the first eleven months of 1921. The totals for 1923, 1922 and 1921 stand at

\$123,333,235, \$135,543,521 and \$108,929,544 respectively.

The table on this page shows the value of the building permits issued during November, 1923, as compared with October, 1923, and November, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1923

**D**URING December, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to twenty-nine fair wage contracts. Twenty-eight of the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the

legitimate rights of the labour employed. The remaining one contained a fair wage schedule.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging Eastern Harbour Entrance Channel, Cheticamp, N.S. Name of contractors, Glasgow Dredging Com-



pany, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, November 5, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 63 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging Grand Trunk Pacific railway dock, Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Northwestern Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 6, 1923. Amount of contract, Class "B" 35 cents per cubic yard place measure.

Construction of a section of rubble mound breakwater, Main Harbour North, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredging Co., Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1.20 per ton of stone.

Superstructure of greenhouse at Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The King Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$12,000.

Extension to breakwater, Port Lorne, N.S. Name of contractors, The Reid Construction Company, Grand Ferry, N.S. Date of contract, November 24, 1923. Amount of contract, 10  $\frac{7}{10}$  cents per cubic foot of cribwork.

Extension to breakwater, Tiverton, N.S. Name of contractors, I. K. Thurston, R. W. Durkee and J. D. Thurston, Sanford, N.S. Date of contract, November 22, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf, Beach Point, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Henry James Phillips, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, November 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fitting in public building, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractor, W. W. Hoyt, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 4, 1923. Amount of contract, \$575.

Extension to wharf, Burlington Centre, N.S. Name of contractor, A. E. Cunningham, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, November 29, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations, etc., to heating system in public building, Edmonton, Alta. Name

of contractor, Ideal Plumbing and Heating Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, November 20, 1923. Amount of contract, \$8,203.

Construction of government telegraph office building, Invermere, B.C. Name of contractors, A. J. Dobbie and G. H. Cartwright, Invermere, B.C. Date of contract, September 14, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,695.

Post office fittings in public building, Grande Prairie, Alta. Name of contractor, Harry Leonard Shaver, Grande Prairie, Alta. Date of contract, November 20, 1923. Amount of contract, \$1,475.

Harbour improvements (east pier and sheet pile wall), Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, The Port Arthur Construction Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 8, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of huts and buildings and erection of wire fences, Bentinck Island, B.C. (Lazaretto). Name of contractor, Eli Hume, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 20, 1923. Amount of contract, \$14,000.

Construction of breakwater, St. Francis Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Naugle and Hiltz, East Lawrencetown, N.S. Date of contract, December 8, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of harbour protection wall, Belle River, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Company, Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Addition to ore dressing laboratory, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Taylor and Lackey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1923. Amount of contract, \$3,094.

Construction of wharf, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson. Date of contract, December 21, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of public building, Sackville, N.S. Name of contractors, E. F. Powers Construction Company, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$29,802.55 and \$1.25 per cubic yard for

excavation and \$14 per cubic yard for mass concrete including forms.

Reconstruction of wharf, St. Pierre les Becquets, Que. Name of contractor, Onésime Poliquin, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, December 19, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Reconstruction of breakwater, Igonish, N.S. Name of contractor, Thomas D. Morrison, D'Escousse, N.S. Date of contract, December 20, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs, renewals, etc., to tug Hercules. Name of contractors, The Toronto Dry Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$5,955.

Repairs, etc., to two steel hopper scows Numbers 14 and 15. Name of contractors, The Toronto Dry Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$10,378.

For towing scows Numbers 14 and 15, from Goderich to Toronto. Name of contractors, The Toronto Dry Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,000.

Addition to northern end of dormitory building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, H. M. Watts, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 26, 1923. Amount of contract, \$103,000 and \$14 per cubic yard for additional concrete required.

Supply and installation of post office fittings in public building, Sussex, N.B. Name of contractor, Frederick Howland, Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, December 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$800.

Construction of office building at Dominion Astrophysical Laboratory, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Williams, Trerise and Williams, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 21, 1923. Amount of contract, \$23,950.

Construction of wharf, Baie St. Paul, Que. Name of contractors, E. Méthot and N. Fournier, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, December 26, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of botanical laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name

of contractors, Taylor and Lackey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$24,084 and \$1 per cubic yard for extra excavation and \$15 per cubic yard for extra concrete required including forms. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract was as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
	\$	
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Plumbers helpers.....	0 45	8
Electrical workers (inside wiremen)	0 80	8
Electrical workers (improvers)....	0 55	8
Electrical workers (helpers).....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Paperhangers.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	9
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	0 70	8
Derrick hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Builders' labourers.....	0 45	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	9
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in December, 1923, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	743 67
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	143 26
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	13,430 19
Scales, new and repaired.....	86 50
Repairing boxes and hampers, etc.....	169 80
Supplying ink.....	314 30
Mail bag fittings.....	8,838 53
Letter carriers' satchels.....	2,343 32
Mail bagging.....	110,342 05



**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1923**

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slight; both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the various index numbers of wholesale prices, however, continued upward.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.73 at the beginning of December as compared with \$10.69 for November; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. Eggs showed the only important increase in price but there were smaller increases in the prices of butter, milk, and mutton. The chief declines occurred in beef, fresh and salt pork, and in bacon, with slight declines in cheese, bread, rolled oats, prunes and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.21 for December as compared with \$21.19 for November; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged. As compared with December, 1922, and December, 1921, neither fuel nor rent have changed substantially, but as compared with December, 1920, fuel is appreciably lower while rent is higher.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced slightly to 153.5 for December as compared with 153.3 for November; 150.9 for December, 1922; 154.3 for December, 1921; 212.1 for December, 1920; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). According to this calculation prices reached the low point in September, 1922, having fallen 43.4 per cent from the peak of 1920. Since September, 1922, the price level advanced till April, 1923, being then 7.5 per cent above the

low point. Since April little change has occurred though the general level is now somewhat below the April figures.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups were lower while four advanced. The Vegetable Products group declined chiefly because of lower prices for grains, flour, and fruits, and in spite of substantial increases in sugar and vegetables. Lower prices for lumber and pulp caused a decline in the Wood Products group. The Textiles group and the Animals group showed the greatest advances, the former mainly because of higher prices for raw cotton and cotton yarns. In the latter group substantial declines in hides, furs, meats and poultry were more than offset by the advances in milk and its products and in eggs. The Iron group advanced somewhat due partly to higher prices for pig iron.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced, while producers' goods declined. In the former group the increase was due to higher prices for foods. Breadstuffs, meats, and fruits declined but these were more than offset by advances in dairy products, sugar, vegetables, and eggs. The lower level for producers' goods was due mainly to declines in the prices of materials for the Leather Industry, the Milling Industry, and the Fur Industry, though there were advances in the prices of materials for the Metal Industries and the Textile Industry.

In the grouping according to origin the indexes for domestic farm products and for articles of mineral origin advanced while the indexes for articles of marine origin and of forest origin declined.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 advanced slightly to 222.6 for December, as compared with 221.7 for November; 223.0 for December, 1922; 230.7 for December, 1921; 290.5 for December, 1920; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 137.0 for December, 1914. The chief advances occurred

in the prices of butter, eggs, milk, apples, sugar, woollen yarn, pig iron, bar silver, lead, and in mink skins, while the prices of grains, hogs, bacon, fowl, turkeys, lemons, flour, raw silk, horse hides, linseed oil, and turpentine showed the chief declines. Compared with December, 1922, all the main groups were lower except dairy products, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, metals and implements, and building materials which were higher.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 153.7 for December as compared with 152.0 for November; 154.2 for December, 1922; 150.1 for December, 1921; 199.9

for December, 1920; and 260.5 for May, 1920, the peak. This increase was due largely to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, milk and butter, and in spite of substantial declines in the prices of grains, hogs, bacon, and turpentine.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, again declined slightly to 147 for October as compared with 148 for September; 149 for August; and 145 for October, 1922. The indexes for goods imported and producers' goods advanced while those for all other groups were lower.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 177.3 for December as compared with 176.9 for November; 170.2 for December, 1922; 217.4 for December, 1920; and 118.6 for December, 1914. The slight decline in the index for foods was more than offset by the advance in manufacturers' goods.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	April 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	150.4	150.9	152.9	155.4	156.3	155.0	155.1	153.6	153.3	154.7	153.1	153.3	153.5
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)....	67	148.3	136.8	142.3	144.3	150.9	152.5	150.6	146.7	147.2	148.0	141.6	138.2	135.2
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	135.1	141.0	138.6	139.4	136.0	126.9	126.4	125.7	126.9	132.5	133.9	136.5	140.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	178.2	188.2	198.7	205.3	202.1	198.4	202.1	198.7	195.9	196.7	197.8	204.1	207.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4
V.—Iron and Its Products....	26	149.7	157.3	160.5	163.3	166.3	170.7	171.5	169.9	170.3	168.2	167.4	167.5	168.7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.....	15	99.0	99.9	97.8	102.5	102.3	102.7	101.7	99.0	97.9	98.3	97.5	97.6	98.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.....	17	189.3	186.4	185.1	186.8	187.0	183.1	183.1	184.0	184.0	183.6	184.9	183.3	183.3
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.7	166.7	166.6	164.7	164.8	164.7	164.4	165.7	165.4	167.9	164.5	163.8	162.2
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	139.2	128.2	128.5	127.2	132.3	132.4	128.3	123.9	128.6	128.8	122.3	124.6	126.4
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4
IV.—Mineral.....	68	155.5	156.4	155.9	158.3	159.0	157.8	157.7	157.5	156.9	156.6	156.6	156.0	156.3
All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	142.7	144.2	145.2	148.0	147.9	147.2	144.4	144.0	145.2	143.1	142.9	142.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	154.9	156.5	160.0	164.2	164.3	160.0	158.4	157.7	156.3	158.9	157.9	156.4	156.4

(Continued on page 60.)

by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices

for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY  
THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—(Concluded)

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'ge 1922	Jan. 1923	Feb. 1923	Mar. 1923	April 1923	May 1923	June 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923
<b>Classified according to purpose:</b>														
<b>I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....</b>														
98	153.5	150.4	150.4	152.6	154.4	149.0	148.5	148.2	148.7	152.3	152.1	151.6	153.0	
<b>(A) Food, Beverages and</b>														
Tobacco.....	74	145.9	148.1	148.5	150.6	150.0	144.9	143.9	143.3	144.5	150.9	149.3	149.2	151.6
Beverages.....	4	198.9	208.6	221.8	222.8	220.2	220.2	218.8	218.8	219.0	220.4	221.1	225.1	225.1
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	139.3	139.1	142.3	142.2	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.2	130.1	126.9	123.6
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.8	131.7	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	179.4	179.7	187.2	209.3	209.4	216.4	204.8	202.4	197.1	189.7	165.3
Meats, Poultry and Lard..	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	129.2	132.0	129.4	136.8	136.8	135.4	134.8	131.6	126.8	121.9
Milk and Milk Products...	11	136.0	148.9	154.3	166.3	157.3	132.8	126.6	128.5	132.5	142.6	147.7	146.2	152.4
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	216.1	233.2	232.9	243.5	243.5	233.9	216.1	230.9	243.5	229.8	234.4
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	131.8	135.4	151.4	162.3	170.9	164.3	158.4	196.6	171.2	158.7	165.4
Eggs.....	2	133.0	160.9	138.7	122.0	108.2	104.5	98.1	92.2	99.1	126.0	130.4	171.8	203.0
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	173.6	167.1	167.0	161.7	162.8	162.7	161.4	161.5	163.0	163.1	163.6	169.4	170.1
<b>(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....</b>														
24	163.8	159.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	153.9	153.7	155.6	154.5	154.7	
<b>Clothing, (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)</b>														
11	161.8	164.1	164.1	165.1	165.3	165.6	166.1	164.7	160.9	159.9	159.9	159.9	160.6	160.6
Household Equipment...	13	163.5	157.6	155.0	158.1	158.1	150.5	150.5	151.0	151.7	151.7	154.2	152.8	152.8
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	219.6	219.6	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2	228.2	228.2
Glassware and Pottery...	3	381.0	325.3	318.6	317.3	322.1	317.1	317.1	302.9	274.2	274.2	303.5	274.7	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	153.6	156.8	149.0	149.0	149.6	150.5	150.4	152.8	151.6	151.6	151.6
<b>II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....</b>														
48	146.5	143.3	146.4	148.6	151.2	151.6	150.2	147.3	145.5	145.2	143.5	142.5	141.0	
<b>(C) Producers' Equipment</b>														
16	189.0	188.3	187.0	188.8	188.8	184.5	184.5	184.4	184.5	185.0	186.4	185.2	185.3	
Tools.....	14	199.5	209.6	209.6	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0
<b>Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies</b>														
8	189.2	187.9	186.5	188.2	188.2	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.7	184.7	186.0	184.4	184.4	
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	197.1	199.5	199.5	197.1	197.1	183.2	172.4	188.9	192.6	199.5	203.6
<b>(D) Producers' Materials</b>														
132	142.0	138.6	142.1	144.4	147.2	148.1	146.6	143.4	141.3	141.0	139.0	137.9	136.2	
<b>Building and Construction Materials</b>														
32	162.0	163.7	164.6	166.3	166.1	167.3	171.0	169.8	167.9	166.7	167.0	167.4	166.3	
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	165.9	163.9	165.7	167.0	168.9	167.5	166.4	167.0	167.3	165.8
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	193.8	195.8	215.9	215.3	215.9	200.9	195.0	196.7	192.5	192.5	189.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.1	162.8	163.6	164.6	167.3	167.3	168.0	169.4	166.7	164.8	164.8	164.9	165.7
<b>Manufacturers' Materials</b>														
100	137.5	132.9	137.1	139.4	143.0	143.8	141.1	137.5	135.4	135.2	132.7	131.3	129.5	
<b>For Textile and Clothing Industries</b>														
21	182.0	193.4	206.3	213.8	210.0	206.1	210.6	206.6	204.3	204.3	205.4	212.4	215.8	
For Fur Industry.....	2	194.2	169.4	199.2	169.4	199.2	203.2	194.3	206.7	209.2	140.5	185.3	190.3	184.3
For Leather Industry...	6	102.9	110.6	109.6	106.4	107.0	103.3	98.7	95.9	95.3	95.4	94.2	88.6	85.0
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	111.2	115.1	115.2	119.6	120.2	122.9	122.6	119.9	118.6	118.8	117.8	117.9	118.9
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	192.1	182.2	181.7	181.4	181.4	181.4	174.4	177.7	177.8	178.6	178.6	177.2	177.2
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	103.9	113.1	110.0	105.1	103.4	101.4	95.8	89.8	89.2
For Milling and Other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	127.6	128.9	137.9	134.8	131.9	124.4	127.6	121.8	114.2	112.6	107.1
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	155.0	157.8	160.4	161.3	155.6	155.1	147.3	154.1	154.4	152.3	150.0

the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when

the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER 1923, NOVEMBER 1923, DECEMBER 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS											
		Dec. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	172.1	173.3	174.4	179.4	261.1	344.4	283.4	312.5	238.4	173.3	178.5	141.0
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	203.7	210.6	228.4	219.6	320.8	326.4	343.3	312.0	234.5	188.3	174.2	188.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	257.7	238.9	246.0	261.9	340.0	355.2	293.0	254.7	245.7	189.6	180.1	185.5
IV.—Fish.....	9	172.4	170.7	179.8	191.4	236.5	242.4	268.3	239.1	180.0	155.2	160.0	157.2
V.—(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	16	194.2	190.5	190.3	224.6	226.1	286.6	249.6	263.2	230.1	156.6	114.2	130.8
(b) Miscellaneous Foods.....	25	186.1	187.5	182.3	183.2	256.3	267.3	262.0	223.1	174.1	137.4	132.2	111.9
VI.—Textiles.....	20	246.8	245.4	238.4	230.4	328.6	399.7	379.5	322.9	216.3	163.3	124.6	136.6
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	11	148.4	152.1	167.2	163.6	231.8	377.8	280.7	272.9	309.0	183.1	175.6	166.2
VIII.—(a) Iron and Steel.....	11	196.7	196.2	191.8	185.9	255.8	223.9	273.6	286.1	180.9	120.2	99.9	101.4
(b) Other Metals.....	12	172.5	168.5	161.2	151.2	171.4	208.1	244.9	243.1	233.4	230.2	124.8	128.4
(c) Implements.....	10	224.8	224.8	230.7	245.0	273.2	245.3	226.4	197.8	151.5	114.8	108.2	106.9
All.....	33	196.4	194.8	192.4	191.2	230.4	224.7	254.1	243.7	191.1	158.6	111.9	113.3
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	235.9	235.2	265.4	249.3	317.6	247.6	249.6	186.9	163.4	115.6	109.1	114.4
X.—Building Materials:													
(a) Lumber.....	14	343.4	343.4	333.0	326.9	457.0	406.9	279.9	236.0	185.3	174.5	179.5	183.8
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	224.4	224.2	213.1	225.4	266.8	230.2	237.0	209.6	181.6	123.9	108.6	112.8
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass.....	14	274.2	267.3	267.1	290.1	382.7	425.3	341.0	268.9	222.6	169.7	142.9	140.0
All.....	48	276.3	271.6	263.8	273.9	356.5	338.7	279.8	234.6	194.6	152.0	139.3	141.7
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	271.1	271.1	275.5	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.3	222.0	171.8	140.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	177.4	180.7	181.0	188.6	228.1	214.4	276.8	279.5	238.5	228.1	134.9	111.5
XIII.—Miscellaneous:													
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	558.1	544.7	588.5	664.0	364.6	1608.3	742.3	465.3	351.0	279.1	96.1	236.6
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	6	264.4	264.4	264.4	265.6	298.0	316.2	218.1	203.7	169.1	134.0	138.3	134.6
(c) Sundries.....	7	157.9	157.9	156.8	172.4	210.3	210.4	219.1	199.8	154.8	123.5	111.5	110.7
All.....	17	289.6	286.5	296.4	321.0	277.5	576.7	341.8	263.6	198.8	163.8	117.3	148.8
All Commodities.....	†262	222.6	221.7	223.0	230.7	290.5	322.7	288.8	257.1	207.4	162.0	137.0	137.1

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of foods, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not

purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

**Cost of Electric Current for Housholders**

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914,

(Continued on page 63)





96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923).

#### Retail Prices

Meat prices again averaged lower. Sirloin steak declined from an average of 27.8c. per pound in November to 26.9c. in December, nearly all localities showed a decrease. Round steak was down from an average of 22.6c. per pound in November to 21.7c. in December. Rib roast also showed a general decline, averaging 20c. per pound. Shoulder roast fell from 15c. per pound in November to 14.4c. in December. Veal averaged lower at 17.9c. as compared with 18.5c. in November. Mutton was up slightly from an average of 26.6c. per pound in November to 27c. in December. Pork roast fell from an average of 25.9c. per pound to 24.6c., and mess pork from 25.2c. per pound to 24.3c. Bacon also was slightly lower, averaging 37.5c. per pound. Fresh fish was little changed. Salt herring advanced slightly but salt cod and finnan haddie were lower.

Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 60.1c. per dozen in December as compared with 52c. in November and 44.3c., in October, and cooking averaging 47c. per dozen in December, 44c. in November, and 39.7c. in October. Milk advanced in the average from 12c. per quart in November to 12.2c. in December. Increases occurred in Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Belleville, St. Catharines, Port Arthur and Fort William. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced, the former from an average of 40.6c. per pound in November to 41.7c. in December and the latter from 44.9c. per pound in November to 46.1c. in December. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 34c. per pound.

Bread declined in New Glasgow, Amherst, and Stratford. Soda biscuits and flour showed little change. Tapioca advanced from an average of 14.7c. per pound in November to 15.1c. in December. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn

were slightly higher. Beans and onions were steady. Potatoes averaged \$1.41 per 90 pounds in December as compared with \$1.39 in November, and \$1.58 in October. Evaporated apples were down slightly from an average of 18.9c. per pound to 18.7c. Prunes were 1c. per pound lower at 16.9c. Raisins and currants also declined slightly, the former averaging 18.6c. per pound and the latter 21.6c. per pound. Raspberry jam showed little change. Canned peaches were down from an average of 31.4c. per tin in November to 30.8c. in December. Granulated sugar showed a general decline, averaging 12.2c. per pound in November and 12c. in December. Coffee was down from 54.5c. per pound to 53.7c. Cocoa also was slightly lower, averaging 27.5c. per pound. Cream of tartar declined from 68.5c. per pound to 66.3c.

Anthracite coal averaged \$18.01 per ton in December as compared with \$17.92 in November. Increases occurred in Belleville, St. Catharines, and Winnipeg. Bituminous coal and hard wood were practically unchanged. Soft wood, four feet long, averaged \$9.46 per cord in December and \$9.53 in November. Rent advanced slightly at Orillia.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of the statement on price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued downward. No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Winnipeg averaged 93½c. per bushel in December as compared with 97½c. in November. American corn at Toronto declined from \$1.17 per bushel in November to 89c. in December. Western oats were down from 39c. per bushel to 36¾c. Rolled oats also were lower at \$3 per sack. Flour declined 20c. per barrel to \$6.10. Potatoes at Montreal rose from 97½c. per bag in November to \$1.05 in December. Apples, No. 1 Spy, at Toronto, declined from \$7-\$8 per barrel to \$6-\$7. Oranges also were lower at \$3.75-\$4.25 per case in December as compared with \$6.50-\$7.50 in November. Hogs at Toronto continued to decline, averaging \$8.10 per cwt. in De-

(Continued on page 70)

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	26.9	21.7	20.6	14.4	11.0	17.9	27.0	24.6	24.3	37.5	42.1	59.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.6	24.4	20.3	16.0	12.9	16.2	23.8	26.2	25.0	35.0	41.2	60.6
1—Sydney.....	29.5	23.1	21.3	16.4	13.8	16.5	25.2	27.2	25.6	31.2	40.4	58.0
2—New Glasgow.....	28.6	23.1	19.4	14.7	11.6	12	19.7	25	25.6	35	40.5	63.6
3—Amherst.....	23.4	22.6	16.6	14.2	12.6	20	21	23	23.4	34.4	38.2	61.7
4—Halifax.....	32.1	24.1	24.2	16.2	13.2	17.7	28.3	28.6	24	32.1	37.9	56.9
5—Truro.....	34.2	29.2	22.3	18.7	13.2	15	25	27	26.4	42.5	49.2	63.3
6—P.F.I.—Charlottet'n.	24.8	23.3	20.4	15.7	12.1	14.9	21	22.5	21.6	30.8	35.7	53.7
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28.8	22.8	21.5	15.4	12.3	15.7	23.1	26.0	24.4	36.5	41.1	53.4
7—Moncton.....	29.5	22.5	21	16.5	12	.....	25	30	25.2	40	43.3	60
8—St. John.....	35.7	25.3	26.4	15.7	12.9	15.6	27.5	26	23.2	38.2	42.2	61.6
9—Fredericton.....	30	23.3	23.3	17.2	14.2	15.7	20	24.2	24.2	33.7	38.7	59.2
10—Bathurst.....	20	20	15.3	12.2	10.2	.....	20	23.8	25	34	40.1	52.5
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	22.8	20.7	19.5	13.4	9.3	14.2	23.7	20.8	21.7	34.2	36.8	56.7
11—Quebec.....	21.2	20.5	17.2	13.7	8	14.8	24.8	20.7	21.2	33.3	37.2	56.8
12—Three Rivers.....	21.9	21.4	20.6	12.9	9.4	16.2	17.5	21.2	22	35	38.3	57.1
13—Sherbrooke.....	30.2	24.7	26.2	19.9	13.6	14.5	22.5	21	22.5	35.2	36.4	65
14—Sorel.....	20.2	17.5	16.3	11.2	7.5	12	19.5	18	20.7	.....	37.5	53.3
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	19.3	16	11	7.1	17.3	22	18.3	19.2	32.5	35	50
16—St. John's.....	22	23.7	22	13	9.7	.....	31.2	21.7	22.3	38.2	40	67.5
17—Theford Mines.....	17.5	18	14	13	11	14	24.5	21	23.2	31	32	45
18—Montreal.....	25.2	20.7	22.2	11.4	8.4	10.1	26.2	22.3	21.7	34.4	38	59
19—Hull.....	24	20.7	21.1	14.2	8.9	14.8	25.4	23.3	22.1	33.8	36.9	56.5
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	27.4	22.0	20.5	15.2	11.6	19.9	26.7	24.3	24.2	34.5	38.6	57.3
20—Ottawa.....	25.6	20.7	20.7	14.4	10.1	13.9	26.3	23.4	24.4	36	40.2	53
21—Brockville.....	26.7	23.3	21	13.7	8.7	15.7	25	24.3	25	32	36.7	54
22—Kingston.....	24.6	20	19.5	14	9.9	15.6	23.6	23.4	22.6	32.5	40.9	54
23—Belleville.....	25.3	18.6	20	14.3	9.3	18.3	26.7	20.7	.....	38	41	59.6
24—Peterborough.....	23.5	22.8	20.1	16	12	20.2	25	24.1	26	36.7	41	55
25—Oshawa.....	27.8	22.8	20	13.8	12.8	22	28	25	24	31.7	36	56
26—Orillia.....	24	20	18	14	10.2	18	23	21.6	23.6	34	37.3	57
27—Toronto.....	28.4	20.1	21.2	15	11.8	19.7	28.1	25	22.5	35.3	39.3	57.2
28—Niagara Falls.....	32.5	24.6	22	15.3	10.6	23.6	31	25.6	23.5	30.1	33	58.2
29—St. Catharines.....	25.2	21	21	14.2	11.1	21	30	24.8	19.3	32.9	34.7	57.7
30—Hamilton.....	31.8	24.5	24.2	18.3	13	21.8	27.6	24.4	28	34.1	39.3	57.0
31—Brantford.....	27.8	22	19.3	14	10.6	20.5	25.5	23.5	25	32.9	35.7	57
32—Galt.....	28.2	22.7	20	15.2	12.4	24.5	28.3	25.7	27.6	33.6	37.3	56.8
33—Guelph.....	26.2	20.7	19.5	15.2	13	20	25.5	20.4	25	31.6	36.7	54.4
34—Kitchener.....	28.5	26	20.3	18	14	24.2	26.6	25	20	31.2	35.6	55.5
35—Woodstock.....	26.6	20	21.3	14.4	11.9	17.3	24.8	22.8	20	33	36.5	54.3
36—Stratford.....	27.5	25.7	21	17.5	13.6	20	26.2	24.7	25	37.1	41.5	57.8
37—London.....	27.5	22.8	22	15.4	10.4	20.3	28.1	23.2	22.2	34.4	38	59.4
38—St. Thomas.....	24.3	19.1	18.1	13.3	10.7	19.2	26	24.3	23.4	33	36.6	56.1
39—Chatham.....	28.4	23	21.1	16.5	12	21	25.2	24.5	23.3	33.9	37.8	59
40—Windsor.....	25	18.5	19.7	13.1	10.5	22.1	29	24	22.3	34	37	56.6
41—Owen Sound.....	25	20	20	16.7	13.3	21	27.5	23	24	32.6	35.3	53.1
42—Cobalt.....	30	26.5	25	16	14	20.3	27.5	27	25	35.4	38.8	60
43—Timmins.....	26.6	21.6	20	16.3	11.2	22.3	27	27.6	24	36.6	41.5	54.2
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	28.3	25	22.5	17	12	19	25	26.2	26.2	36.4	39.8	56.2
45—Port Arthur.....	32.4	22.3	18.5	14.8	11.5	17.6	30	26.6	29.3	41.3	49.4	68.6
46—Fort William.....	28	20.4	16.6	14	11.5	17.7	26.2	25.6	29	40.4	45.2	63.3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	23.1	16.7	15.7	10.8	8.0	13.5	24.9	21.7	21.7	37.7	42.5	60.0
47—Winnipeg.....	24	16.4	16.5	10.1	7.6	13	25.5	21.8	23.4	37.4	42.2	57.4
48—Brandon.....	22.2	16.9	14.9	11.5	8.3	14	24.3	21.5	20	38	42.8	62.5
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	26.0	19.5	16.7	11.4	8.4	14.5	27.7	22.3	21.6	47.0	54.0	61.7
49—Regina.....	26.9	18.6	17.4	11.1	9.3	14.3	29.7	22.9	18	43.4	55.5	66.5
50—Prince Albert.....	25	20	15	10	8	12.5	23	20	20	50	53.3	55
51—Saskatoon.....	23.3	17.7	15.8	12.1	8.2	14.6	29	23.3	22.2	43.6	48	56.2
52—Moose Jaw.....	28.7	21.5	18.5	14.2	8.2	16.5	29	23	26	51.1	59.1	68.8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	22.9	17.0	15.7	10.5	7.8	13.3	29.8	22.6	24.5	42.7	45.5	59.7
53—Medicine Hat.....	25	17.6	16.5	11.2	7.5	14.2	31.7	25	29	46.8	50.9	63.0
54—Edmonton.....	22.9	16.1	16.8	9.7	7.8	14.5	30.1	22.4	21.7	41.1	48.6	58.6
55—Calgary.....	20.3	15.3	14.2	9.7	7.8	11.8	28.4	22.5	24.6	43.4	49.6	58.9
56—Lethbridge.....	23.5	19	15.2	11.3	7.9	12.5	28.8	20.3	22.7	39.6	44.7	57.8
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.5	23.9	22.4	15.6	12.8	22.2	34.7	32.0	29.3	46.6	52.3	65.2
57—Fernie.....	27	22.7	22	14.6	10.8	16.6	35	32.5	31	45	53	65
58—Nelson.....	28.6	24	21.3	13.9	9.6	20	35	33.3	27.6	50	56.2	64
59—Trail.....	32	25	21.3	17.5	14.2	24	35	33.3	30.3	51.4	57.9	67.5
60—New Westminster.....	35	25	25	20	13.5	25	30	.....	32	43.3	48.4	64
61—Vancouver.....	29.5	22.7	20.2	13	12.6	22.1	35.7	27.6	25.9	44.4	48.1	62.7
62—Victoria.....	28.1	20.3	20.8	13.7	13.1	21.8	33.5	28	23.2	42.6	47.6	64.1
63—Nanaimo.....	32.4	25	23.2	16.9	15	28.4	35.6	31	28.2	45.1	49.3	64
64—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	25	15.5	13.7	20	37.5	38.3	36.2	51.2	57.5	70

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized guaranteed pure.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1923.

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haitbut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17.4	29.0	19.2	14.1	.578	20.9	19.8	32.9	23.0	60.1	47.0	12.2	41.7	46.1	
11.5	29.7			.500	17.4	17.0	26.4	24.3	55.3	49.1	12.1	41.2	48.1	
10				.60	17.1	16.4	28.9	24.8	55.8	49.5	b12-14	39.6	47.6	
12	35			.50	16.6	16	26.7	23.7	52.6	48.1	14	40	47.7	
12	23			.45	17.0	19.3	24.6	23	49.7	46	9	42.6	48.4	
12	30-32			.45	17.1	15	23.3	23.8	63.2	50	a13-3	39.8	47.3	
				.50	18.4	18.2	23.6	23	55	50	11	43.8	49.5	
12				.60	18.1	19	37.5	24.0	40.9	33.2	9-10	35.6	42.4	
13.0	35.0			.525	18.0	17.1	30.9	24.0	54.9	47.9	12-3	43.9	47.6	
12	35		10	.60	18.3	18	30.9	23.3	53.3	50	11-13	47.3	49	
15	35			.60	17.3	13.9	35.2	24	61	47.1	13	43.6	47.5	
12	35			.50	17.3	18.3	27.3	23.7	60.4	51.2	12	47.2	49	
				.40	18.2	18	26.7	23.5	45	43.3	12	37.5	45	
15.0	27.3	18.5	10.0	.583	21.2	20.3	28.6	22.6	58.6	44.5	11-2	40.8	43.4	
10	20	20		.50	21	21	33.1	23.7	59.9	43.9	14	39.5	42.3	
12-15	25			.50	20	17.5	27.9	23.7	66.1	45.8	13	43	44	
20	35		12		22.8	23.2	32.9	22.9	59.1	47	a11-1	41.2	45.7	
15	20						26.8	21.8	52.4	40.7	8		41.3	
	15	15					18.5	20.4	66.2	47.5	8		42	
		10		.60		18		22.2	57.5	51.2	11	42	45.1	
				.50				22.6	49	40.3	11	40.6	43.7	
15-18	32-35	10-25	8	60-1.00	21	22	35.3	22.1	57.9	42.2	14	41.3	43.3	
	30				20.4	19.5	30.9	24.2	59.5	42.2	11	38.7	43.6	
19.2	30.2	29.7	12.3	.636	20.4	19.5	33.8	22.6	61.8	47.9	12-3	42.4	45.5	
18	32	22			20.2	17.8	37.8	23.7	70	48.9	11	41.6	45.5	
	25-30	20			18.3	20	25.3	22.5	58.3	47.5	10-11	36	42.5	
15	30	20-22			21.2	18.6	32.6	22	64	45.5	10	39	42.5	
		15			25	22.5	25.5	22.4	66	46.3	a11	44.5	42.5	
15	35	22-25		.75	18	22.8	26.8	23.2	65.7	45.7	10	40.6	43.2	
	30	20			19	18.5	35.8	23	65	46.9	13	45	45.3	
18-20	29-30	18-22		.60	19	17.6	28.1	23	55	47.3	10-11-5	39.8	44.2	
22	35	25	12.5		23.5	17.4	36.1	22.6	67.8	41.2	a13-3	42	46.1	
		25			23.2	19.8	40.6	21.8	61.5	46.5	12	43.3	48	
		15			22.7	16.7	36.2	22.1	60.6	46.5	13	42	44.0	
20	30	25			20	17.8	43	22.3	63.2	57.6	13	42.1	46.4	
	30	22			20	16.4	32	22.1	57.2	46.9	11	43.1	45	
	30	22			20	21.4	28.4	22.2	63.7	45	a11-8	41.6	45.5	
	30	20			17.1	18.6	34.7	23	65.6	49.5	10-11	43	46.6	
				.60	20	20	29.5	21.5	65.8	51.6	a11-8	44.4	45.7	
25		25			21.3	21.2	30	21.1	57.1	46	10	40.5	43.6	
20	35	25			18.6	19.2	31.1	21.6	64.7	43.2	12	41.2	46.6	
20	30	20		.60	20	19.6	36.5	21.4	67.1	52.6	11	42.7	45.5	
20-25	30	25	10	.50	20.3	21.5	40.3	23.3	60	51	12	44.8	45.7	
18	30	18	12		20.6	23	32.1	23	56.4	48.6	12	44.9	45.7	
	25	20			21	20.8	39.4	22.3	68.3	50.8	15	46.8	46.8	
		17			17.5	16.8	26.7	22.3	51.2	46.6	a11	40.1	42	
	30	15		.70	20.1	19.3	24.6	24.7	47.2	45.5	c15		47.2	
					19.3	21.6	32	22	56.2	50	20	48	49.2	
18	30	20			22.1	20.5	44	22.8	71.1	46	13	38.3	46.2	
15-20	25-30	16	9		21.8	17.2	40.4	25	56.4	50	a14-3		46.7	
	29.3	18		.70	20.3	19.5	43.3	23	57.7	48.1	a14-3	45	47.1	
	27-30	15.9			22.0	17.4	39.7	22.6	59.3	41.3	11.0	38.0	45.4	
	30	18			21.9	16.6	37.4	22.4	68.5	39.5	12	37.9	45.6	
17.5	29.4	12.5-15			22	18.2	41.9	22.7	50	43	10	38	45.2	
	30	13.2			21.8	21.3	33.1	23.4	53.2	42.5	12-8	38.7	45.2	
	30				18	21.7	29.9	21.8	60	44.1	13	39.2	45.6	
15	25-30	15			22.5	20	29.2	25	45	40	11	37.5	45	
20	30	15	15	.50	25	20	34.2	22.5	54.7	41.4	12	37.2	43	
22.1	26.5	15.6	17.5		23.9	22.2	36.9	22.6	61.8	46.3	11.0	39.1	47.8	
25	30	20			25	23.5	37.1	24.5	65	50	11	38.7	46.9	
17.5-20	23-25	12.5			22.4	22	34.4	21.8	63.1	44.7	a11-1	38.5	47.9	
25-28	30	15		.80	23.3	20.8	42.2	21.6	62.5	43.7	10	39	48.5	
13	22	20			24.8	22.3	33.9	22.5	56.7	46.7	12	40	48	
19.1	26.1	29.0	17.0		24.8	22.6	35.4	23.7	66.6	59.6	14.2	43.9	49.7	
20-22	18-30	20	13		27.5	24.3	39.2	25	68	53.3	15	40	50.5	
25	30	20	20		26.6	25	36.6	26.6	61.2	53	a17	45	50.6	
15	30	20	20		25	25	31.2	26.4	70.6	50	15	40	46.3	
17.5	25	20			21.2	22	35.6	22	59	50	10	41.5	48.6	
15	30		16.5		21.2	19.2	37.7	22.1	65.7	46.3	a11-1	40.4	47.8	
15	30		12.5		24	19.5	33.9	21.5	67.8	51	a12.5	46.1	50.9	
15	25				22.5	20.8	40.3	23	67.4	51.4	13	48.3	51.5	
	25	15			30	25	28.7	23.3	73	50	20	50	51.7	

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 2½ lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.2	33.4	6.7	17.6	4.3	5.5	10.4	15.1	18.2	17.9	16.6
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	32.8	33.6	7.4	17.5	4.8	5.8	10.0	16.3	20.1	19.0	18.1
1—Sydney.....	30	34.1	8	17.0	5.2	6	9.8	16.8	20.1	19.5	19
2—New Glasgow.....	41	34.2	7.3	17.1	4.7	5.5	10.1	15.6	20	20	18.6
3—Amherst.....	31	31.7	7.3	17.0	4.8	6.5	10	14.3	20.3	19.2	16.7
4—Halifax.....	30	32.8	7.3	16.4	4.7	5.3	9.6	19	20	18.3	17.8
5—Truro.....	30	35	7.3	18	4.8	5.7	10.6	16	20	19.2	18.6
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	30	30	6.7	18	4.3	5	10.1	16.5	18	15.9	16
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	26.5	35.4	8.0	17.8	4.8	5.6	10.8	16.2	18.4	18.2	16.8
7—Moncton.....	27	37.5	7.3	18.7	4.9	6.1	12.4	16.7	18.8	19.2	18.7
8—St. John.....	27	33.7	6	19.2	4.6	6.2	10.4	16	17.3	18.2	15.9
9—Fredericton.....	26	35.4	6	16.5	4.5	5.5	10.2	17.2	18.3	16.5	16.5
10—Bathurst.....	27	35	6	16.7	5.1	4.7	10	15	19.3	19	16
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27.0	30.9	6.2	17.9	4.6	6.1	9.5	15.4	17.2	18.1	15.9
11—Quebec.....	30	31.3	7.5	17	4.3	5.8	10.4	15.9	18.1	18.5	15.7
12—Three Rivers.....	27.5	29.8	6	18.5	4.5	5.7	9.4	16	17.9	20.9	15.4
13—Sherbrooke.....	29.5	33.2	7.3	18.5	4.4	6.1	10.1	16.2	18.1	19.2	15.9
14—Sorel.....	25	28.1	5.3	18.2	4.3	7.2	8.8	14.2	16.3	18.5	15.5
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	24	32	5.3	17.8	4.4	6.7	9.6	17	18	20.7	17
16—St. John's.....	30	32.7	5.3	17.7	4.8	5.7	10.2	16.5	15.5	17.3	16
17—Theford Mines.....	23.5	28.2	6	17.4	4.8	6.4	8.7	14	17.9	15.4	16.6
18—Montreal.....	26	32.8	6.7	18	4.6	5.3	10.2	14.8	17.4	16.7	15.6
19—Hull.....	27.3	30.2	6	17.8	4.9	5.8	8.3	14.4	15.8	15.9	15
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	27.0	33.0	6.3	17.1	4.0	5.1	11.0	15.4	17.7	16.5	15.6
20—Ottawa.....	28.3	33	6.7	17.2	4.8	5.5	10.4	15.6	17.4	16.5	15.5
21—Brockville.....	26.8	29.3	6	16.7	4.1	4.6	9.9	14	16.5	14.5	14
22—Kingston.....	25	31.6	6	15.4	4.3	4.8	9.6	14.7	16.5	15	14.9
23—Belleville.....	27	32.2	5.3	16.8	4.2	4.5	10.8	16.6	16.6	15.4	15
24—Peterborough.....	26	33.3	6.7	18	3.5	4.8	10.9	14.9	18.3	17.8	15.3
25—Oshawa.....	28	34	6	16.5	4.0	5.0	11.4	16.7	16.5	17	15.2
26—Orillia.....	26.1	32.7	6	17	3.9	4.9	10.6	15.6	18.1	17.1	15.3
27—Toronto.....	26.1	35.7	6	17.5	4.1	5.5	10.9	14.8	17.2	15.7	15.3
28—Niagara Falls.....	28.5	32.4	6.7	17	3.9	4.8	11.2	16.8	18.4	17.6	15.8
29—St. Catharines.....	25.5	31.4	6.7	15.4	4.1	4.9	11.8	15	18.4	15.8	14.8
30—Hamilton.....	26.1	34.2	5.3	17.1	3.7	4.9	10.7	14.7	17.3	16.3	15.6
31—Brantford.....	24.5	32.9	6	17.3	3.6	5.1	12.5	15.6	17.6	15.9	15.4
32—Galt.....	28.3	32.2	6.7	17.6	3.8	5.1	11.2	16	17.4	17	15.4
33—Guelph.....	26.2	33.5	6	16.4	3.5	5.1	11.7	14.5	17.4	15.9	16.4
34—Kitchener.....	25	34.5	6	17.5	3.3	5	12.5	16.1	13	16.4	15.8
35—Woodstock.....	26	31.2	6	17.1	3.7	4.9	10.8	16	16.4	15.5	15.2
36—Stratford.....	28.3	32.3	5.6	17	3.9	5.2	12	14.3	18.2	16.3	16.2
37—London.....	26.3	33.6	6	17.5	4.0	5.1	11.5	14.2	18.3	17.3	16.4
38—St. Thomas.....	27.6	32.9	6	17.5	3.9	5.3	10.5	15.7	17.5	16.5	15
39—Chatham.....	28.4	32.9	6.7	15.9	3.9	5	10	14.6	18	15.4	14.6
40—Windsor.....	30.4	30.3	6.7	17	3.3	5	10	14.2	16.5	15.3	15.4
41—Owen Sound.....	25	31.1	5.3	17	3.3	4.4	10.2	14.2	16.5	15.3	15.4
42—Cobalt.....	29	36.3	7.4	18.7	4.5	6.6	12.2	14.5	18	18.7	16.9
43—Timmins.....	25.2	34	8.7	16	4.8	5.6	11.4	17.3	17.2	16.6	15.9
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.2	39.2	6.7	17	4.3	5.6	10.1	18	19.7	19	17.2
45—Port Arthur.....	30	33.1	6.7	19.5	4.3	5.3	10.8	14.7	18.8	18	16
46—Fort William.....	30	32.5	6.7	18	4.4	5.3	10.4	15.4	19.1	18	17.2
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.8	32.8	5.9	19.0	4.3	5.2	11.6	15.6	20.2	19.7	18.5
47—Winnipeg.....	27.5	32.8	6	19	4.2	5.4	11.1	14.9	19.6	18.7	17.8
48—Brandon.....	28	32.7	5.7	19	4.4	4.9	12.1	16.2	20.7	20.6	19.2
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	27.5	36.0	6.7	17.6	4.1	5.7	10.8	14.2	20.0	20.4	19.2
49—Regina.....	32.7	37.2	7.2	17	4.1	5	10.2	14.4	19.7	18.9	17.4
50—Prince Albert.....	30	40	6.7	14	3.9	5.8	10.6	15	21.2	22.5	20.6
51—Saskatoon.....	25	35.5	6.7	19.3	4.1	6.2	11.5	14.6	20	20	20.6
52—Moose Jaw.....	35	35.6	6	20	4.4	5.8	10.0	14.4	18.6	19.6	18.0
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	31.7	36.0	7.1	17.4	4.0	5.6	9.7	13.7	18.9	21.6	17.5
53—Medicine Hat.....	35	37.9	5.7	17.9	4.0	6.2	9.2	13.8	18.6	18.7	18.5
54—Edmonton.....	34.2	37.2	7.2	16.5	4.1	5	9.2	14.4	18.4	19.2	19.4
55—Calgary.....	30	36.9	7.2	19.6	4.0	5.6	10.3	15.5	18.3	18.8	16.5
56—Lethbridge.....	30	35	8	15.7	4.0	5.9	9.6	12.7	18.1	18.9	17.7
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.0	34.8	7.7	19.2	4.2	5.7	11.3	14.2	19.2	19.2	20
57—Fernie.....	33.7	37	7.7	16	4.2	5.8	10	13.2	17.3	20	17.5
58—Nelson.....	32.5	35	8.3	17	4.3	5.2	10	13.2	15	18.2	18.2
59—Trail.....	30	35	7.7	18	3.9	5.2	8	10.9	17.2	19.3	15.4
60—New Westminster.....	28.2	33.3	8.3	22.1	4.2	5.2	8.1	11.5	17.7	18.4	16.6
61—Vancouver.....	28.5	33.1	6-6.7	20.8	4.3	5.5	8.6	11.5	18.3	17.8	16.3
62—Victoria.....	29.4	33.6	7.4	19	4.2	5.2	10.1	11.9	18.9	18.3	17.5
63—Nanaimo.....	28.5	36.7	7.4	20.6	4.2	6.5	10.1	11.9	18.9	18.3	17.5
64—Prince Rupert.....	35	35	8.3	20	4.4	8	10	15	21	20	20



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1923—(Continue 1).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8-7	6-0	1-412	28-4	26-4	18-7	16-9	18-6	21-6	.981	30-8	.818	49-8
8-8	5-5	1-406	27-4	25-1	18-6	17-6	19-4	22-7	1-021	31-8	.910	51-1
9-4	6-2	1-72	33-2	.....	19-5	19-3	20-6	25	1-11	30-7	1-01	.....
8-8	5	1-46	28-1	22	18	18-1	19	22	1-05	31-1	.823	53-3
8-6	5-4	1-11	20-7	30	20	17	19-7	24	.90	31-7	1-00	45
9	5-5	1-39	30	26-2	18	17	18-4	20-1	.967	32-5	.817	.....
8	5-5	1-35	25	22	17-5	16-6	19-5	22-6	1-08	33	.90	55
8-2	5-8	.97	18-3	17-2	20	17	18-4	22-4	1-05	28-9	.86	61-7
9-4	5-9	1-388	29-8	30-1	17-9	19-4	18-6	22-1	1-016	31-8	.893	48-1
8-8	5-2	1-31	27	26-7	.....	21	20-7	22-5	1-12	30	.85	50
10-9	5-8	1-80	33-4	31-7	18	20	17	19-8	.90	32	.90	.....
9-7	6	1-19	30-3	31-9	17-7	17-7	17-2	22-7	.925	28-9	.82	44-3
8	6-7	1-25	28-3	.....	18	19	19-3	23-5	1-12	36-2	1-09	50
8-3	6-6	1-275	25-5	31-3	18-3	17-2	20-1	22-8	1-058	31-5	.933	47-2
8-9	7-1	1-04	22-1	30	21	17-4	19-5	21-3	1-07	33-9	.887	46-9
7-9	7-4	1-14	26-2	28-7	18-2	17-2	22-9	22-5	1-10	26-2	.867	47-1
8-3	7-1	1-42	25	28-6	19-3	18-5	24-4	25	1-00	35-7	.837	50
7-7	7-3	.867	19-5	.....	16-7	17-7	21	26-7	1-06	28-3	.95	44
8	5	1-16	21	.....	15	16-7	21	20	1-10	35	1-25	45
8	7-5	1-65	31-7	35	19	15	20	25	1-00	32-5	1-00	47-5
7-4	6-6	1-16	22-6	.....	19-6	19-7	20	22	1-12	35	1-00	50
8-9	5-3	1-47	28-8	34-8	17-9	15-9	19-4	21-2	1-10	27-3	.772	47-5
9-2	6-3	1-57	32-8	30-9	17-7	16-9	18-4	21-4	.83	29-2	.83	46-9
8-9	6-4	1-469	30-1	25-0	16-9	16-8	18-0	20-2	.955	28-5	.759	45-7
9-2	6	1-61	33-4	31	18-3	17-2	17-2	21-9	.974	30-1	.735	47-2
8-1	5-7	1-57	30	18-3	20	16-3	17-8	21-5	.87	30-8	.743	44-5
7-9	5-8	1-67	33-5	22-2	15	16-2	18	18-9	.942	26-6	.766	46-4
8-6	6-1	1-60	31	19-6	.....	15-8	17-8	20-2	.87	25-2	.683	43-8
9-3	6-5	1-46	26-8	22-2	12-7	15-1	16-5	18-8	.933	26-4	.743	42-8
8-8	7-3	1-54	35	25	16-5	17-7	18	20	.95	27-5	.693	46
8-7	6-6	1-25	25	22-5	.....	15-3	17-1	20-1	.985	26-3	.746	49-6
9	6	1-50	29-5	26-8	16-6	15-2	18-2	19-4	.881	26-7	.71	45-4
9-6	7-5	1-74	31-7	31	.....	17	18-2	18-5	1-04	29-6	.864	46-6
9-1	7-1	1-85	35-9	22	.....	16-7	18-8	19-8	.931	27-8	.744	44-8
9-2	6-6	1-43	31-6	17-5	18	15-5	17-1	18-5	.915	24-3	.736	41-4
8-7	6-1	1-23	24-5	17-5	.....	15-9	16-6	18-5	.892	24-8	.741	44-3
8-9	6-1	1-15	25	20-6	.....	15-8	17-2	19-1	.922	24-3	.724	44-1
8-1	6-2	1-29	29	20	12	16-3	17-6	18-8	.876	28	.702	44-8
8-9	5-9	1-31	27	27-5	.....	17-2	17-7	20-8	.88	30-4	.792	43-5
8-9	6-7	1-19	24-5	15-6	.....	17-6	16-2	19	.906	25-7	.718	43-7
8-9	6-8	1-43	30-5	18-1	.....	18	18-2	19-2	.97	29-8	.749	43-8
8-5	6-4	1-26	25-7	22-2	.....	16-8	17	19-1	.974	29-2	.672	46
9-5	6-7	1-41	28	20-6	.....	18-1	18-3	19	1-01	29	.782	45-2
9	5	1-64	32-5	19	.....	17-8	17-4	19-2	.973	33	.787	43-7
8-9	6-1	1-45	27-1	27-5	16-5	16-8	17-2	20-4	.835	30-1	.835	47-2
8-9	4-9	1-23	25	16-1	.....	15-4	15-4	18-6	.885	27	.778	44-6
10	7-4	1-79	41-7	40	20-2	21-6	23-8	26	1-07	28-3	.875	51-7
8-7	6-9	2-06	46-2	50	17-5	14-6	19-5	18	1-05	28-3	.75	48-3
9-5	6	1-45	31-3	34	19-3	16-3	20-1	23-1	1-03	32	.795	46-1
9-5	6-7	1-23	25	33	16	18-6	19	23	1-01	33	.821	45
9-2	6-6	1-33	27-1	35-1	18	17-9	19-3	25-6	1-06	35-5	.805	53-3
9-5	5-1	1-558	29-8	.....	15-7	18-5	19-4	22-7	.944	31-6	.769	49-9
9	5-1	1-51	29-5	.....	16-4	16-9	17-5	20-4	.926	28-1	.70	47-3
10	5	1-605	30	.....	15	20	21-2	25	.962	35	.837	52-5
8-7	5-8	1-233	25-5	.....	20-3	16-5	19-6	23-3	.960	34-3	.784	55-3
8-6	5-2	1-40	31-7	.....	18-3	15-2	17-4	23-2	.936	32-8	.76	55-8
9-1	7-1	1-05	17-5	.....	23-3	18-3	20-7	24-2	.975	37-5	.787	51-2
8-7	5-6	1-14	26-2	25	22	16-9	18-9	22-7	.992	33-1	.834	58-1
8-5	5-4	1-34	26-7	.....	17-5	15-5	21-2	23-1	.936	33-7	.756	56
8-2	5-0	1-079	22-2	.....	21-7	16-0	19-2	23-0	.952	33-1	.800	57-4
7-8	4-9	1-162	24	.....	21-2	15-8	19-3	21-8	.975	31-7	.858	58-3
8-3	5-2	.825	18-1	.....	18-2	15-8	18-9	24	.905	33-6	.779	56-9
8-5	4-7	1-30	25	.....	22-3	16-6	20	22-9	.986	35-7	.782	59-2
8-1	5-2	1-03	21-8	.....	25	15-7	18-7	23-4	.94	31-5	.78	55
8-0	5-5	1-668	32-3	.....	21-3	15-6	17-5	21-9	.963	34-0	.821	58-4
7-5	7	1-58	.....	.....	20	16-7	19-2	25	1-03	33-5	.867	66-7
8-1	5	1-80	35	.....	25	16-2	15-5	23-5	1-00	35	.80	55
8-1	5-7	1-60	32-5	40	22-5	15-6	17	22	1-00	35	.80	60
7-7	5-2	1-51	30	.....	17-6	16-2	18-6	20-2	.88	37-5	.842	59
7-3	4-6	1-48	26-6	.....	19-2	16-6	16-8	21-1	.90	31-8	.808	57-5
7-7	4-7	1-72	32-4	.....	23-3	15-1	15	20-1	.929	31-2	.74	52-5
8-2	6-1	1-78	37-5	.....	22-5	13-2	17-6	20-6	.966	35-6	.831	59
9	5-5	1-87	.....	.....	20	15	20	22-5	1-00	32-5	.90	57-5

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	12-0	11-6	53-7	68-9	27-5	15-3	4-0	42-8	65-3	12-2	8-3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	12-3	11-6	59-5	66-5	28-9	13-0	4-5	45-7	45-8	13-3	8-8
1—Sydney.....	13-1	12-3	62-1	68-2	29-9	16-2	3-8	52-4	56-7	13-3	9
2—New Glasgow.....	12-2	11-7	61-6	65-7	30	12	3-8	44-2	38-1	13-6	8-0
3—Amherst.....	12-3	11-3	65	66-7	25	11-3	5	45	37-5	13-3	8-2
4—Halifax.....	11-7	11-1	52-1	65-8	30	13-8	4-7	46-2	58-2	13	8-8
5—Truro.....	12-4	11-4	56-7	66	29-4	11-6	3-3	49-9	38-3	13-2	9-3
6—P.E.I.—Charlotte'tn.	11-9	11-1	58-9	64-6	29-2	17-1	4-3	48-4	44-6	13-4	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	12-1	11-4	60-1	65-8	27-3	11-9	4-0	43-9	41-6	12-6	8-3
7—Moncton.....	12-1	11-3	61-7	67-5	27-5	11-4	3-8	55	51-6	12-9	8
8—St. John.....	12-2	11-4	59-6	62	25-7	11-4	4-8	44	42-6	11-2	8-2
9—Fredericton.....	12-3	11-8	56-6	68	26-8	11-6	4	36-4	44	12	8-2
10—Bathurst.....	11-7	11-2	62-5	65-8	29	13-5	3-5	40	44	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	11-6	11-0	54-5	66-1	27-2	13-8	3-9	43-7	75-5	11-1	8-1
11—Quebec.....	11-6	10-8	53-1	68-3	26-8	16-7	3-8	39-8	70-5	11-9	8-4
12—Three Rivers.....	11-9	11-2	55	63-7	25-8	14-4	4-2	45-7	72	10-2	8-5
13—Sherbrooke.....	11-7	11-2	54-3	70-7	27-3	14-3	3-9	39-4	60	11	7-8
14—Sorel.....	11-4	10-9	49-2	53-8	30	11	4-3	44	97-5	11-3	8-6
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11-8	11-1	56-2	63	27-3	12-8	4-1	45	90	10	7-2
16—St. John's.....	11-2	11	58-7	68-7	28-3	13-4	3-6	55	66-7	12-3	8-8
17—Thetford Mines.....	12	11-4	55-8	65-8	26-3	14-5	4-4	35-8	64-2	11-8	8
18—Montreal.....	11-3	10-9	53-6	70-6	26-1	14-9	3-7	46-3	69-3	11-1	7-6
19—Hull.....	11-6	10-9	55	71-4	26-9	12	3-3	42-1	69	10-5	7-9
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	11-9	11-6	52-6	69-8	26-1	12-9	3-7	49-5	63-1	11-1	8-4
20—Ottawa.....	11-5	11	51-5	69-3	26-6	12	3-7	45-2	66-2	10-6	7-9
21—Brockville.....	12	11-7	52-3	69-5	25-3	13-3	4-5	40	58-5	10-8	8-3
22—Kingston.....	11-6	11-2	47-4	66-2	25-7	12-2	3-7	37-2	51-9	10-5	8
23—Belleville.....	11-6	11-3	50-8	64-2	25-8	11-4	3-8	35	55-8	10-8	7-7
24—Peterborough.....	11-6	11-2	52-7	66-3	26	13-4	4	37-9	57-7	10-8	8
25—Oshawa.....	12	11-7	60	72-7	26	12-7	3-3	40	66-7	11-7	8-4
26—Orillia.....	11-9	11-9	57-4	70-1	26	12-7	3-8	37-8	63-6	10-5	8-8
27—Toronto.....	11-6	11-2	53-1	69-9	24-7	11-8	3-6	40-6	62-1	10-2	7-9
28—Niagara Falls.....	12	11-7	51-5	69	26-8	13-2	3-7	44-2	57-8	10-6	8-4
29—St. Catharines.....	12-1	11-8	53-4	71-3	24-7	12-3	3-6	37-1	66-3	11-1	8-2
30—Hamilton.....	11-7	11-3	54-1	70-6	25-4	11-7	4	38-6	64-2	10-6	8
31—Brantford.....	12	11-7	51-1	70-9	25-1	11-6	3-5	39-8	68-9	10-8	8-5
32—Galt.....	11-6	11-1	52-4	67-2	24-7	12-5	3-8	45-6	62-7	10-3	8-6
33—Guelph.....	11-8	11-3	53-4	67-6	26	13-4	3-8	41-5	62-7	11-7	8-5
34—Kitchener.....	12	12	45-4	65-3	26	12-0	3-8	42-6	61	10-9	8-4
35—Woodstock.....	12-1	11-6	54-1	71-1	24-7	11-4	3-7	40-7	54-7	9-9	8-3
36—Stratford.....	12-2	12	49-4	70-6	25-5	12-6	3-7	44-4	52-4	10-9	8-8
37—London.....	11-8	11-5	53-4	71-2	25-5	12-6	3-8	39-1	59-9	10-4	8-5
38—St. Thomas.....	12-2	11-8	56-4	72-3	26	12-9	3-6	43	64-9	10-3	8-9
39—Chatham.....	11-9	11-5	47-1	67-1	26-9	12-2	3-5	39-4	64-8	10-9	8-5
40—Windsor.....	11-4	11-1	47-4	69-8	25-1	12-5	3-7	40-5	57-8	10-1	7-9
41—Owen Sound.....	11-8	11-4	52-6	65	25-9	12-1	3-4	37-2	56-5	10-1	9-1
42—Cobalt.....	12-6	12	54	73	29-2	14-7	4-2	42	83-3	14	8-8
43—Timmins.....	12-4	12	55	72-5	26-6	16-6	4	30	60	15	8-5
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12-3	12-1	54-4	74-8	29-5	15	3-9	40-6	71-4	13-2	9-3
45—Port Arthur.....	12-7	12-2	51-4	73-3	26-4	15	3-3	44-2	75	10-8	8-5
46—Fort William.....	12-2	12	57-8	72-8	29-5	12-8	3-5	48	76-6	12-2	8-6
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	12-8	12-5	50-9	71-2	28-6	12-8	3-9	41-0	72-5	13-0	8-6
47—Winnipeg.....	12-4	11-8	46-8	69-8	28-4	11-6	3-9	40-8	70	12-4	8-6
48—Brandon.....	13-2	13-1	55	72-5	28-7	13-0	3-8	41-2	75	13-6	8-5
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	12-7	12-2	54-0	74-0	30-4	20-2	4-4	43-8	79-2	15-1	8-0
49—Regina.....	12-2	11-9	55	73	30	s19-2	4-2	35-8	62-7	13-5	8-2
50—Prince Albert.....	12-5	12-2	56-2	77-1	31-2	s21-7	4-3	45	.....	15	7-7
51—Saskatoon.....	12-7	12	51-0	72-5	30-6	s21-9	4-2	48-1	90	16-7	7-8
52—Moose Jaw.....	13-4	12-6	53	73-2	29-7	s18	4-7	46-2	85	15	8-1
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	12-6	12-1	50-3	70-5	28-0	20-6	4-3	42-5	73-4	11-1	8-0
53—Medicine Hat.....	12-4	11-8	50	70-2	23-3	s29	4-3	45	76	14	7-6
54—Edmonton.....	12-4	11-8	50	69-8	29-7	s17-9	4	41	70	13-9	7-7
55—Calgary.....	12-8	12-2	55	69-6	29-3	s17-5	4-4	42-9	75	13-7	8-5
56—Lethbridge.....	12-7	12-4	46	72-5	29-6	s18	4-3	41	72-5	14-7	n8-3
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	11-9	11-3	51-1	68-9	29-2	23-7	4-2	47-5	82-6	13-3	8-0
57—Fernie.....	13-1	12-2	56	71-7	26-7	s20-4	4	50	77-5	15	n
58—Nelson.....	12-5	12	51-2	71	27-5	s32-5	4-3	47-5	90	15	n
59—Trail.....	11-7	11	45-7	67	28-7	s28-7	4-2	43-7	83-3	13-9	n10
60—New Westminster.....	11-3	11-1	48-3	64-6	30	s21	4-1	55	92	12-5	n 7-5
61—Vancouver.....	11-4	11	51-5	64-8	28-1	s23-9	4-3	45	75-7	10-9	n 7-5
62—Victoria.....	11	10-7	49-3	67-9	29-7	s17-5	4	41-7	82-5	10-4	n 7
63—Nanaimo.....	11-8	11-3	56-9	72-5	30-6	s20-9	4-3	49-4	75	13-3	7-2
64—Prince Rupert.....	12	11-2	50	72	32-5	s25	4-6	.....	85	15	8-5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c. \*The higher price for Welsh coal.\*\*New \$20; others \$45-\$60. †For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20 to \$25.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1923—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month				Six-roomed house with complete modern conveniences or none, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
18-008	11-443	12-687	14-814	9-463	11-647	10-441	30-2	14-5	27-671	19-484	
18-750	9-340	9-490	10-600	7-290	7-750	9-143	31-0	15-0	22-300	15-200	
	a7 20	6 00	7 00	5 00	6 00		33-35	15 0	16 00-20 00	10 00-14 00	
	a7 00	b8 00	b8 00	b8 00	b8 00	b11 43	30-32	15 0	25 00	18 00	
*18 00-20 00	9 50	9 00	10 00	8 00	8 00	6 00	30 15	15 0	10 00-15 00	5 00-10 00	
*18 00-19 00	11 50-12 50	15 00	16 00	11 00	11 00	10 00	35 15	15 0	35 00	20 00-30 00	
	11 00	9 00	12 00	4 00	5 00		35 15	15 0	16 00-26 00	12 00-15 00	
17 50	11 50-12 00	15 00	16 00	9 00	10 00	b10 50	30 15	15 0	20 00-27 00	12 00-15 00	
18-625	11-345	11-000	13-000	7-250	9-000	7-800	31-8	14-0	27-000	19-250	
18 00-20 00	11 00-12 75	10 00	12 00	8 00	9 00		32-34	15 0	30 00-45 00	20 00-25 00	
17 00	11 00-14 00	16 00	18 00	8 00	10 00	b10 00	32 15	15 0	20 00-35 00	18 00-25 00	
17 50	8 00-12 00	10 00	12 00	7 00		b4.80-6.40	30 13	13 0	25 00	18 00	
21 00	11 00	8 00	10 00	6 00	8 00		32 13	13 0	18 00	15 00	
16-861	11-583	13-239	15-872	9-083	11-448	11-225	29-1	14-6	23-056	15-313	
17 50	10 00	b14 67	b14 67	b12 00	b12 00	b12 00	30 15	15 0	25 00-30 00		
16 00	*9 50-12 00	10 00	18 00	8 00	12 00	b8-125	30 13	10 0	20 00-25 00	12 00-15 00	
17 50	14 00	12 00	14 00				30 15	15 0	20 00-22 00	17 00-19 00	
15 00-16 00	11 50	12 00	13 00	8 00	10 00	10 00	30 15	15 0	14 00-15 00	7 00-10 00	
16 00-17 00			b17-333		b13-333		28		22 00	12 50 15	
18 25	12 00	12 00	14 00	8 00	b10 00	b12 00	27-28	15 0	**23.00-33.00	15 00-25 00	
16 75-17 25			b16 50		b12 75		27	15 0	15 00	11 00 17	
16 75-17 25	g8.00-14.50	16 00	17 00-18 00	10 00-12 00	12 00-13 00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	13-15	25 00-40 00	16 00-25 00	
17 00		b16 00	b17-846	7 50	9 00		25-28	15 0	22 00-27 00	15 00-22 00	
17-662	12-187	13-989	16-118	10-663	13-221	11-860	26-2	14-1	29-279	20-852	
17 00	12 00	12 00-13 00	14 00-15 00	8 00	10 00	b9 00	21-27	15 0	28 00-36 00	21 00-27 00	
16 50	10 50		b18-461		b 16-615	b14 400	23 15	25 0	25 00	16 00 21	
16 50	9 00-10 00	14 00	16 00	12 00	14 00	b14 00	25-26	14 0	18 00-25 00	15 00 20 22	
16 50-17 00	11 00	12 75	14 00	10 00	11 00	10 00	23-25	15 0	25 00-30 00	20 00-25 00	
18 00	10 00	14 00	15 00	8 50	9 50	7 00	25 15	15 0	22 50-35 00	16 00-25 00	
18 00		17 00	18 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	25-28	13 0	†20.00-35.00	†18.00-25.00	
16 50-18 50	10 00-12 00	12 00	13 00	8 00		7-724	25 15	15 0	15-25	13-15	
16 00	10 50	18 00	20 00	14 00	16 00	16 00-18 00	28 12	12 0	35 00-40 00	22 00-25 00	
16 25-17 00	c	c	c	c	c	c	27 13	13 0	20 00-25 00	18 00-23 00	
17 50	11 00-13 00						30 13	13 0	30 00-35 00	20 00-25 00	
16 00	13 50	15 00	15 50	13 00	13 50		27-30	13 0	25 00-35 00	20 00-25 00	
17 00	*10 50-15 00	16 00	17 00	13 00	14 00	b10 00	28 15	15 0	35 00-40 00	18 00-25 00	
18 00	10 00-14 00	14 00	16 00	12 00	14 00	b12 00	25 15	15 0	25 00	16 00-20 00	
16 00-17 00		17 00	18 00	12 00	13 00	b13 00	27 15	15 0	24 00-30 00	16 00-20 00	
17 00	13 00	16 00	18 00	12 00	14 00		25 12-5	12-5	40 00	30 00 34	
17 00	13 00-14 00	10 00	14 00	7 50	12 00	b13 33	25 12-5	12-5	20 00	15 00 35	
17 00	13 00	17 00		16 00			25 13	13 0	30 00-40 00	19 00-25 00	
18 00	15 00-17 00	17 50	20 00		16 00	15 00	25 13	13 0	30 00-45 00	17 00-30 00	
18 00	15 00	15 00-16 00	19 00		17 00	b18-667	25 15	15 0	20 00-30 00	15 00-20 00	
16 00-18 00	10 00-12 00	b20 00			b18 00	b9.00-15.00	25 12-5	12-5	30 00-35 00	20 00-25 00	
18 00	12 00-16 00	c	c	c	c	c	25 15	15 0	30 00-50 00	20 00-35 00	
18 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	6 00	10 50	5 00-10 00	25 15-18	15-18	20 00-25 00	12 00-20 00	
21 00	14 00	15 00	15 00	b15 00	b12.00-15.00		27-30	15 0	22 00	14 00 42	
23 00	16 00-19 00	10 00	13 50	7 00-7 50	11 75		30 15	15 0	†	25 00-35 00	
17 50	11 00-13 00	9 00	12 75	7 00	10 50	b7 00	30-35	15 0	25 00-30 00	15 00-20 00	
19 00	9 75	11 50	14 00	10 00	12 00		25 13-3	13-3	25 00-40 00	15 00-30 00	
18 50	9 00	12 00	13 00	10 00	11 00		25 15	15 0	25 00-40 00	15 00-30 00	
23 000	13 750	11 500	12 750	9 250	19 500		33 8	15 0	35 000	24 500	
21 00	13 50-15 50	11 00	12 50	9 50	11 00		30-35	15 0	35 00-50 00	25 00-35 00	
25 00	13 00	12 00	13 00	9 00	10 00		35 15	15 0	25 00-30 00	18 00-20 00	
	11-188	19-375	12-750	9-625	11-750	13-000	34-6	14-6	35-625	22-500	
	12 00-12 50	f13 00	f14 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	35 15	15 0	35 00-50 00	30 00 49	
	d10.00-11.00	f7 00	f8 50	5 50	7 00		32-35	13-3	25 00-35 00	15 00-25 00	
23 00-25 50	d10.00-11.00	f9 50	f10 50	9 00	10 00	10 00	35 15	15 0	30 00-40 00	20 00 51	
	11 50	f12 00	f & b 18 00	13 00	b18 00	b16 00	35 15	15 0	35 00	20 00 52	
	8-083				9-500	9-000	35-0	15-0	28-750	19-500	
	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	15 0	25 00	17 50 53	
	d5 50-6 50			8 00	b6.00-8.00	5 00	35 15	15 0	35 00	25 00 54	
	d7.50-12.00				12 00	b13 00	35 15	15 0	20 00-30 00	15 00-20 00	
	8 50						35 15	15 0	30 00	18 00 56	
	11-241			9-590	11-309	5-698	b37-9	15-3	25-500	19-813	
	7 75-8 25			12 00	16 00	50	45 15	15 0	20 00	18 00 57	
	10 25-13 00			9 50	12 75	7 00	45 15	15 0	20 00-30 00	18 00-25 00	
	9 50-12 50			9 00	11 25		45 15	15 0	30 00	20 00 57	
	12 00					b7 50	30-35	15 0	18 00-20 00	12 00-14 00	
	12 00-12 50				7 00	4 00	30-35	17 0	29 00	25 00 61	
	12 00-12 50			7 50	b9-544	b4-491	28 15	15 0	18 00-22 00	15 00-17 00	
	a8 30					5 50	35 15	15 0	22 00-0 00	18 00-22 00	
	14 50						35 15	15 0	30 00-40 00	20 00-30 00	

g. Higher price for semi-anthracite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing houses as high as \$40 per month. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. †Mining company houses

cember as compared with \$8.40 in November. About the end of December, however, prices rose to \$8.53 per cwt. Bacon and hams were lower, the former declining from 27c. per pound to 25½c. and the latter from 28c. per pound to 25c. Beef hides again declined, being 8c.-9c. per pound in December as compared with 9c.-10c. in November. Seasonal influences were again evident in the prices of dairy products and eggs. Milk at Montreal was up from 25c. per gallon to 29c. Butter, creamery prints, at Toronto, rose 4c. per pound to 46c. and dairy prints 3¼c. per pound to 36½c. Fresh eggs were up from 60c.-70c. per dozen to 75c.-85c. Reports of a short cotton crop caused a further advance in prices from an average of 34½c. per pound in November to

36c. in December. Cotton yarn was also higher at 58c. per pound as compared with 54c. in November. Gingham at Toronto was up from 17½c. per yard to 19½c. The slowing up of building operations was reflected in certain lumber prices. Flooring in British Columbia was down from \$55 per M to \$48.50. White pine at Toronto fell from \$55 per M to \$52, and cedar shingles from \$6.25 per M to \$5.75. In pulp, unbleached sulphite, news grade, fell from \$60 per ton to \$57.50. Pig iron advanced \$1 per ton to \$26. Lead pipe was up from \$12.60 per cwt. to \$13.50. Silver advanced from 63¼c. per ounce to 65c. Tin was up 7c. per pound to 54c. Spelter was lower at \$7.90 per cwt. Solder was up 2c. per pound to 30c.

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## PRICES IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1923

THE feature of the movement of prices in most of the countries throughout the world during 1923 was the prevalence of fluctuations without any pronounced trend such as has been characteristic of the price movement for many years. From 1870 to 1896 the prices movement in the principal commercial countries of the world showed a trend downward followed by a fairly general upward movement until 1913 which was succeeded by the steeply upward movement from 1914 to 1920 due to war and post-war conditions. The reaction from the high level reached at the middle of 1920 continued until about the end of the year 1921 when the downward movement came to an end in countries with a currency on a gold basis (or a basis nearly equivalent), after which there appeared a slight upward movement modified from time to time by fluctuations in various commodities, mostly seasonal in character. During 1921 and 1922 there were some recoveries in prices of raw materials and farm products accompanied by reductions in some manufactured goods which had not fallen as steeply as others. There appeared a tendency for prices to stabilize at a general level 50 to 60 per cent above 1913 levels in countries on a gold basis, (or nearly so), such as the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Japan. Raw materials, with certain exceptions, and farm products appeared to be less than 50 per cent above 1913 levels and with a slightly downward tendency. Prices of textiles, furs, sugar, tobacco, house furnishings, coal and lumber, however, were nearly 100 per cent above 1913 levels. At the end of 1923 a number of authorities stated that the readjustment from the war and post-war conditions

of trade and industry appeared to have been completed in most lines so that development and progress on lines likely to be comparatively free from disturbance should now be experienced. On the other hand in countries which had not yet succeeded in bringing their currency from the inflated conditions of war time, price levels remained much above pre-war levels and in some cases were still rising. At the end of 1923 in France, Belgium and Italy prices were from four to six times as high as in 1913, while in Germany, Poland and Russia with prices in paper currency several millions times as high as in 1913, the currency was nearly at a point where it would become valueless in purchasing power or for trading purposes, and new currency issues on a gold or other sound basis would be necessary to make possible the continuation of trade.

In most of the other countries where inflation had become extreme it was checked by 1922 and this was followed by a gradual recession in prices during 1923 as trade and industry were adjusted to a basis on peace conditions.

The accompanying tables with those in the preceding article enable the movement of prices to be examined in detail by comparing the movement in various countries or by comparing the movement by various groups or classes of commodities in Canada.

The accompanying table of index numbers of rates of exchange for various countries, calculated and published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, indicates the relative value of currencies in several countries in international trade. In this connection it is necessary to have in mind that the United States is the only great com-

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada					Great Britain					
	Labour Dept. (e)	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board
No. of Commodities	271 (b)	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890-1899	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
			(h)				(j)	(k)	(k)	(h)	
1900.....	108.2							110.5	75		
1905.....	113.8							103.3	72		
1910.....	124.2			97.02	100.38			113.3	78		
1913.....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	122.3	85	100	100
1914—Jan.....	136.5			103.96	99.05			119.0	83.5		
July.....	134.6			105.86	97.18			116.6	82.4		
1915—Jan.....	138.9			109.90	101.29			136.5	96.4		
July.....	150.2			115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4		
1916—Jan.....	172.1			123.75	128.07			174.5	123.6		
July.....	180.9			131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5		
1917—Jan.....	212.7			162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3		
July.....	248.7			187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9		
1918—Jan.....	258.1			199.13	202.98			262.9	186.2		
July.....	284.0			207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1		
1919—Jan.....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		265.9	190.7		227
July.....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		293.2	206.4		242
1920—Jan.....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
July.....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
1921—Jan.....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
July.....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
1922—Jan.....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	170
July.....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
1923—Jan.....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.1	196.5	130.2	159.7	167
April.....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	162.0	201.8	134.0	164.8	177
May.....	228.5	155.0	179.1	153.83	167.92	155	159.9	200.5	132.2	162.5	175
June.....	225.9	155.1	177.2	153.78	167.53	153	159.4	195.5	127.9	158.8	171
July.....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	151	156.7	190.1	124.8	155.6	168
Aug.....	222.7	153.3	178.6	154.84	164.46	149	154.7	190.4	125.0	156.6	164
Sept.....	221.3	154.7	178.8	153.29	163.59	148	158.0	195.3	127.8	160.1	165
Oct.....	221.2	153.1	174.2	152.07	163.81	147	158.3	196.4	127.7	161.1	166
Nov.....	221.7	151.3	176.9	148.25	163.15	144	161.1	206.4	132.4	168.1	171
Dec.....	222.6	153.5	177.3	147.07	164.67			208.2			

mercantile country on a gold basis, that is the currency is payable in gold on demand and those countries with a rate of exchange near par are practically on a gold basis, or on a silver basis, such as Mexico and China.

### ✓ Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada

As stated in the first report on prices issued by the Department, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909," it was intended to construct a retail prices index number in order to indicate more accurately from month to month the changes in the cost of living. In the meantime, the Department began the

publication in the February, 1910, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of the retail prices of staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent in nearly sixty cities. These figures were averaged for each year and published in appendices to the Department's annual reviews of Wholesale Prices in Canada from 1911 to 1917.

During the investigation into the Cost of Living in Canada by the Board of Inquiry, appointed in December, 1913, statistics for this list of goods were obtained for December, 1900, and December, 1905. From these figures and from those published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, respectively, series of index



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry of Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans- tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	336	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		1901-10	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
						98.3		88	
						108.1		87	
	100			100	100	115.6	100	91	
	(b)121					(a)115.4		100	(b)100
		100				(a)116.8			
	(b)185		134			(a)143.9		(b)106	
			149			(a)163.7		(b)142	
	(c)268		206			(a)206.7		(b)153	
	(c)667		284			(a)215.5		(b)179	
	(c)830		292			(a)258.2			
						309.8			
	1739		340			361.6	417	1256	1965
	1947		383			389.9	485	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626	401.8	387	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1285	403.0	312	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	407.0	286	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	381.6	307	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	362.7	324	278476	205417
480	2757	1031	200	935	1220	375.8	364	521160	642500
474	2613	1030	204	941	1198	375.8	307	10059	9102
484	2545	1001	202	936	1169	362.7	307	10059	9102
504	2408	968	207	939		472.3	372	1938500	1463900
529	2292	958	207	929		470.1	369	7478700	3989800
514	2265	957	202	923		477.5	369	94404100	28624800
515	2263	973	205			489.7	381		306335800
		964	207			486.1	382		
			210						

numbers of food, and of fuel, light, and rent were calculated, the results being published in the report of the Board. Calculations were also made of the cost of a family budget of these commodities in terms of these prices, and this calculation has been kept up to date month by month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month since August, 1915.

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department, since 1919, secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-1920. The

figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case, but since 1920 prices during the spring have been secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Holland	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											1000
1905.....											1125
1910.....											
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			
1914-Jan.....		102			100						
July.....	(b) 109	93				(b) 101			100		(b) 1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c) 115							
July.....	(b) 146	131				(b) 119	(b) 145			(b) 102	(b) 1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c) 159							
July.....	(b) 226	193				(b) 141	(b) 185			(b) 124	(b) 1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c) 233							
July.....	(b) 276	304				(b) 166	(b) 244			(b) 168	(b) 1583
1918-Jan.....		363		(c) 341							
July.....	(b) 373	429				(b) 207	(b) 339			(b) 207	(b) 1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b) 304	362		(c) 314		(b) 204	320			(b) 225	(b) 1854
1920-Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b) 221	364	374		282	(b) 2512
1921-Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238-0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466-06	360		186	211	215	178-6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	163	577	549-94	260	59, 231	180	170	181	175-6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524-54	232	101, 587	174	165	173	161-3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	157	575	523-52	220	544, 690	170	156	163	175-0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549-68	231	1,058, 900	174	159	168	186-0	133	1420
May.....	149	580	542-82	233	1,125, 400	171	158	166	186-5	134	
June.....	149	568	539-24	230	1,881, 410	170	160	164	181-0	128	
July.....	145	566	538-65	235	3,069, 900	170	157	162	179-0	123	1395
Aug.....	142	567	527-04	231	5,294, 700	171	163	162	175-0	120	
Sept.....	145	563	530-60	234	7,302, 200	174	155	162	173-0	123	
Oct.....	148	571	532-79	237	27,388, 430	171	153	161	181-1		
Nov.....			529-05	242			151		181-6		
Dec.....									182-5		

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. (g) First of month. (h) End of

LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each group and for all items weighted according to the family budget method. This table therefore contains a tentative cost of living index number, based on prices in 1913, pending the calculation of a more complete index number in process of construction. The figures in clothing and sundries are to be regarded as merely approximate owing to difficulties in dealing with apparent changes in the

grades of the items for which quotations are obtained.

The accompanying tables show the movement by commodities in terms of average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

It will be seen that meats declined during 1921 and 1922 but rose slightly during the summer of 1923, falling off slightly in the autumn as was usual before the war. Eggs and dairy products fluctuated according to season but were substantially lower in 1922 than in 1921, recovering slightly during 1923. Bread



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43		56	62	92	100		404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913				1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(k)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7-8339	\$ 93-355	44-2	99-388
					1003					8-0987	99-315	47-3	110-652
					1088					8-9881	121-301	59-3	137-172
			(b) 132-2	100	1085					9-2076	118-576	58-1	139-980
					(a) 1085					8-8857	124-528	58-2	142-452
					(a) 1185					8-6566	119-708	58-9	144-879
100	100		(b) 126-3		(a) 1387					9-1431	124-168	64-7	150-95
					(a) 1822					9-8698	124-958	64-4	147-29
(b) 112			(b) 127-8		(a) 1502					10-9163	137-666	65-6	153-68
					(a) 1506					11-5294	145-142	71-9	170-11
(b) 125			(b) 154-9		(a) 1525					13-7277	169-562	87-4	213-410
					(a) 1715					16-0680	211-950	116-4	267-114
(b) 142			(b) 196-4		(a) 1877					17-9436	222-175	118-9	278-696
					(a) 1954					19-1624	232-575	123-3	285-474
(b) 178	(b) 237		(b) 259-0		1959					201	18-5348	230-146	119-7
			283-2		2008					216	18-8664	233-707	127-9
(b) 218	(b) 222	(b) 132-7	326-8		2311	2359				248	20-3638	247-390	130-4
198	231		398-0		2671	2700				254	19-3528	260-414	141-9
209	220	(b) 140-0	316-6		2233	2255				168	12-6631	198-600	81-9
178	191		265-8	176	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10-7284	159-833	71-6	167-719
183	199	144-9	259-8	178	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11-3725	164-444	64-3	164-311
178	190	148-5	272-5	191	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12-1069	173-743	72-9	193-672
181	188	143-9	266-0	192	1855	1829	1763	156	165	13-6665	192-944	75-6	181-030
179	177	152-7	243-7	176	1894	(a) 1837	1793	159	170	13-9304	193-087	77-6	184-898
178	175	157-7	259-0	185	1840		1813	156	167	13-7011	185-637	72-0	184-463
177	175	158-4	265-0	187	2035		1826	153	164	13-3841	191-414	72-1	172-435
175	175	155-2	261-2	186	2052		1814	151	159	13-0895	188-711	72-5	170-954
170	173	155-4	254-5	182	2000		1808	150	159	12-8201	186-675	73-1	171-420
	171	153-1					1824	154	163	12-9143	187-981	74-9	177-924
		156-8						153	162	13-0974	190-827	75-4	179-485
								152		13-1378	191-844	74-1	175-752
										13-4358	190-923	73-5	174-507

month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations.

and flour declined in price until the summer of 1923 and were steady thereafter. Rolled oats and rice similarly declined. Beans recovered slightly in 1923. Evaporated apples and prunes continued to decline gradually. Sugar fell steeply until the end of 1921, recovered, and by the beginning of 1923 was as high as at the beginning of 1921, but eased off thereafter. Tea recovered after the end of 1921 but coffee continued to ease off. Potatoes fluctuated according to seasonal conditions but throughout were considerably lower than in 1921. Anthracite coal eased off until the spring of

1922 but during the strike of miners in the spring and summer of that year recovered. Prices eased off again by the spring of 1923, advancing during the summer and autumn as was usual before the war, but after March were on lower levels than in the previous year. Bituminous coal changed similarly. Wood followed prices of coal to a great extent. Coal oil fell slightly from 1920 to the end of 1923. Rent advanced until the end of 1922 but was comparatively steady thereafter. In clothing and sundry items, declines occurred until the spring of 1922, after which practically no change

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC..

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel, sundries	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901- 1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) 8 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913.....	7.34	99	102						
1914-Jan.....	7.73	105	100	100	1	1		(b) 139.2	100
July.....	7.42	100	100	100					
1915-Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113					
July.....	7.74	104	132	125					
1916-Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135					
July.....	8.46	114	161	148				(b) 250.2	
1917-Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165					
July.....	11.62	157	204	180				(b) 453.5	
1918-Jan.....	12.42	167	206	188					
July.....	13.00	175	210	203				(b) 863.5	
1919-Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July.....	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1866.3	
1920-Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July.....	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2334.2	
1921-Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265			477		1836
July.....	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2491.4	1303
1922-Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	3437.1	1430
1923-Jan.....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405	3678.7	941
April.....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
May.....	10.36	140	162	170	13910	11440	431	3617.5	928
June.....	10.23	138	160	169	14132	11513	436	3523.3	933
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	3333.9	921
Aug.....	10.53	142	165	171	12335	10496	455	3173.5	892
Sept.....	10.46	141	168	173	12509	10841	468		904
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	476		901
Nov.....	10.69	144	173	175	12647	11149			
Dec.....	10.73	145	176	177					

in general levels appeared. The accompanying table and chart show the relative changes by groups since 1913. It will be seen that food rose first and most steeply, followed by clothing and fuel. Rent had averaged lower during 1914 and 1915 owing to steep decreases in some western cities and in some industrial cities in the east. By the end of 1918, however, rent had recovered to pre-war levels and rose steeply till 1922, but attained a level less than 50 per cent above pre-war rates at about the same relative height as food prices. By the end of 1923, therefore, fuel only was considerably more than 50 per cent above pre-war levels.

#### Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Canada

A special index number of the wholesale prices of 50 commodities was constructed and published in 1921 to meet a demand for an index number showing the movement from month to month for some years prior to the war in order to make possible certain comparisons with other barometers of trade and industry. As the index number of 272 commodities, based on prices in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department since 1910, covering the movement by years back to 1890, contained a large number of commodities which reacted slowly to market conditions, the special



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Holland		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	Foods Rome	Cost of living, Rome
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910 = 1000	1914	1913-14 = 1		1893	Dec. 1920	1st half 1914	
				1000					113		
									114		
100	100	100	100	1075	100			(b) 116		100	100
				1295					128		
128	116			1288					148		
				1439					153	(a) 107.73	(a) 108.63
146	136			1387					170		
				1491					186	(a) 115.64	(a) 122.21
166	155			1971					212		
				2056						(a) 156.99	(a) 162.74
187	182			2210				(b) 228		203	197
186	190			2655	238					(a) 254.20	241.48
212	211			2811				(b) 239			188.32
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295			258	100.2	274.86	263.45
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	318.07	312.55
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	358	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	366.80	374.08
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	402.34	387.28
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	468.63	429.60
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	459.00	428.97
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366.	1120.3	167	79.8	479.85	441.22
		1012.1	1095.6	3439	334	3500.	2954.	168	81.7		
		979.9	1074.8	3496		4620.	3816.	166			
		968.4	1087.4	3562		9347.	7650.	164			
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3446	331	46510.	37650.	164	79.7		
		1051.5	1141.4	3524		670485.	586045.	162			
		1067.3	1150.4	3649				161			
				3751				164			

index number was confined to 50 of the most important and most representative commodities. For each article the index number was calculated by months from 1910 back to 1901, and the average for each month, 1901 to date, was converted to the base of 1913 as 100. The list of 50 commodities included 20 foods, 15 raw or semi-manufactured materials and 15 manufactured articles. The figures for the period 1910 to 1921 were given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921. As there has been considerable demand for figures back to 1901 by months, the figures for the whole year are given here.

Since that time the Canadian Bank of Commerce has constructed and pub-

lished an index number back to 1906 giving monthly figures but divided into two groups, 24 articles chiefly imported and 24 articles chiefly exported.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently published an index number of 238 commodities, weighted, with 1913 as the base period, and three systems of grouping designed to afford figures for analysis from various points of view, but the figures go back to 1919 only, and by groups by months are available as yet only as far back as January, 1922. These figures are given in each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The general index number by months, 1919 to 1923, is given in the accompanying table. For the years prior to 1919, the Department

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid food, fuel sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light Cooper- ative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910.....								
1913.....								
1914—Jan.....								
1914—July.....	100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.....					(c) 113			(a) 107
1915—July.....					(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.....	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
1916—July.....	160				(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.....					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
1917—July.....	261				(b) 125			(a) 180
1918—Jan.....					221	192		(a) 197
1918—July.....	279				(b) 155	268	219	(a) 229
1919—Jan.....	279				339	267		(a) 252
1919—July.....	289				(b) 175	310	257	238
1920—Jan.....	295				298	259		244
1920—July.....	319				(b) 191	297		246
1921—Jan.....	334	25, 140	14, 084		283	270	226	243
1921—July.....	292	45, 655	25, 709	(b) 189	232	236	203	214
1922—Jan.....	257	73, 598	46, 883	179	190	216	185	189
1922—July.....	233	129, 811	78, 798	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.....	214	493, 132	352, 695	180	166	183	154	161
1923—April.....	212	1, 247, 800	835, 100	180	163	177	157	161
1923—May.....	214	1, 378, 881	946, 657	178	161		159	164
1923—June.....	213	1, 636, 650	1, 277, 967	170	160	174	163	166
1923—July.....	218	2, 419, 723	2, 093, 646	172	160		163	168
1923—Aug.....	220	4, 269, 200	3, 455, 000	178	161		161	167
1923—Sept.....	218	6, 410, 000	5, 175, 560	178	165		161	167
1923—Oct.....	217			174	165		160	168
1923—Nov.....							164	170
1923—Dec.....								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget.

of Labour index number of 272 commodities was reconstructed by the Bureau, to the base of 1913 as 100, using 238 commodities but the number was un-weighted and has not been continued after 1921. The weighted number is expected to be calculated by months for the earlier years. In the meantime the special index number of 50 commodities by months back to 1901 affords an interesting study of the prices movement. The accompanying chart shows that the movement is nearly always by fluctuating changes, a rise being frequently fol-

lowed by a slight fall, sometimes due to seasonal changes, sometimes to those reactions from the trend prevalent at the moment to which prices of raw materials and many other farm products are particularly subject.

Pending the publication of the new index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by months and groups for the earlier years, the Department is continuing the publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE of the index number of 272 commodities and the accompanying table shows the group figures by months



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board.	Cost of living Massachusetts
18 foods 9 towns	July 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
1910=1,000			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1,000				(h)991	93			
1,163			1,106	(h)1,037	100	100		100
(b)1,148			1,099		104			101.8
(b)1,228	100	100	1,164	1,070	102		100	102.1
			1,240	1,177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
(b)1,275			1,522	1,200	100		100.5	101.7
			1,504	1,236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
(b)1,418			1,516	1,276	111		108.7	109.9
			1,453	1,359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
(b)1,437			1,470	1,357	146		131.3	129.3
			1,505	1,426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
(a)1,559			1,523	1,491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
			1,627	1,553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1,714	1,539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2,049			1,862	1,688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	160.8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1,348	151	156	(a)1,695	1,483	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1,344	150	155	(a)1,684	1,516	143		159.1	158.5
1,355	148	153	1,814	1,525	143		160.3	159.1
1,352	146	151	1,883	1,521	144	169.7	160.1	158.9
1,330	148	153		1,520	147		161.9	159.1
1,321	149	154	1,918	1,530	146		161.6	159.5
1,318	149	154	1,872	1,549	149	172.1	163.4	160.3
1,344	147	152		1,560	150		164.1	161.6
	147	153			151		165.3	160.5

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns.

for 1923 and for certain months in 1921 and 1922.

By January, 1921, there had been a substantial decline since May, 1920, and the decline continued until October after which there were slight increases until May, 1923, followed by slight declines

and at the end of 1923, the level was about the same as at the beginning of the year. The low point in the movement for many of the groups, as for all articles, was in the latter part of 1922, but raw materials were usually at the low point toward the end of 1921.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1923

(Average prices in 1913=100)

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
Dec. 1914	108	98	92	110	100	102
Dec. 1915	111	97	84	125	105	104
Dec. 1916	138	110	86	143	110	119
Dec. 1917	167	134	94	167	145	143
Dec. 1918	186	163	102	198	160	161
Dec. 1919	201	166	117	234	180	179
July 1920	230	191	134	260	190	201
Dec. 1920	202	218	139	235	190	192
Mar. 1921	180	209	139	195	187	177
June 1921	152	197	143	173	181	163
Sept. 1921	161	189	144	167	170	162
Dec. 1921	150	187	145	158	166	156
April 1922	140	181	145	155	164	152
July 1922	140	179	146	155	164	152
Sept. 1922	140	189	146	155	164	152
Dec. 1922	141	186	146	155	164	153
April 1923	145	189	146	155	164	154
July 1923	139	182	147	155	164	152
Sept. 1923	142	183	147	155	164	153
Dec. 1923	146	185	146	155	164	154

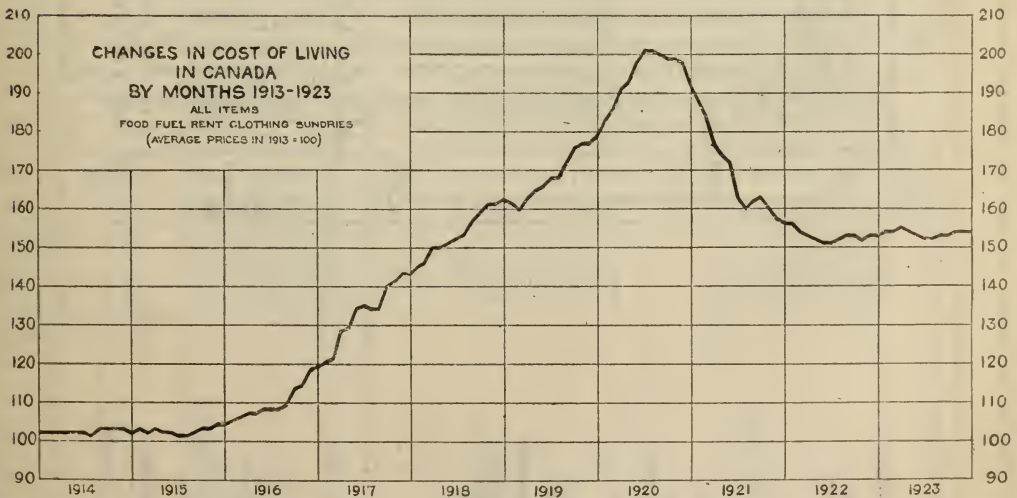
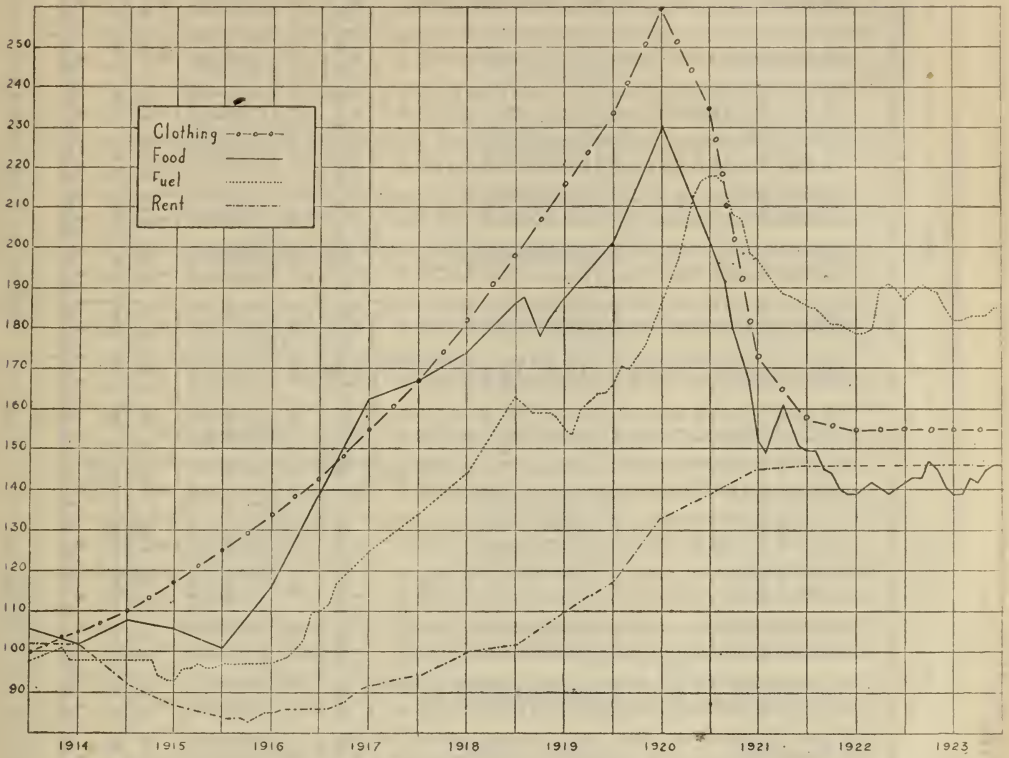
INDEX NUMBERS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES, 1923

(United States Federal Reserve Board)

Country	Monetary unit	Par of Exchange	Index (per cent of par) Average	
			October	November
			cents	
General Index			63	61
Belgium	Franc	19.30	24.36	24.54
Denmark	Krone	26.80	65.40	64.18
France	Franc	19.30	30.82	28.58
Great Britain	Pound	486.65	92.96	90.05
Italy	Lira	19.30	23.39	22.58
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	97.35	94.56
Norway	Krone	26.80	57.85	54.68
Spain	Peseta	19.30	69.79	67.77
Sweden	Krona	26.80	98.51	98.08
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	92.61	90.91
Canada	Dollar	100.00	98.55	98.13
Argentina	Peso (gold)	96.48	76.35	73.74
Brazil	Milreis	32.44	29.21	26.99
Chile	Peso (paper)	19.53	60.17	56.72
China	Shanghai tael	66.85	104.63	105.85
India	Rupee	48.66	63.84	63.42
Japan	Yen	49.85	97.91	97.04
Other Countries				
Austria	Krone	20.26	0.01	0.01
Bulgaria	Lev	19.30	5.26	4.78
Finland	Markka	19.30	13.85	13.68
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	.0000003	.0000000018
Greece	Drachma	19.30	8.00	8.07
Hungary	Krone	20.26	.03	.03
Portugal	Escudo	108.05	3.71	3.50
Rumania	Leu	19.30	2.43	2.61
Yugoslavia	Dinar	19.30	6.09	5.95
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.91	99.99
Mexico	"	49.85	97.15	96.98
Uruguay	"	103.42	71.20	69.75
China	Mexican dollar	48.11	105.37	105.46
Hong Kong	Dollar	47.77	108.54	106.47
Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar	56.78	93.31	91.10



INDEX NUMBERS OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA BY GROUPS, 1914 TO 1923



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Quantity	1921												1922												1923																																			
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Sirloin steak.....	71.0	70.4	70.2	60.8	54.6	57.6	64.2	58.2	53.4	55.0	54.6	56.0	58.6	59.6	60.0	59.0	58.2	57.0	55.6	53.8	70.4	70.2	60.8	54.6	57.6	64.2	58.2	53.4	55.0	54.6	56.0	58.6	59.6	60.0	59.0	58.2	57.0	55.6	53.8	70.4	70.2	60.8	54.6	57.6	64.2	58.2	53.4	55.0	54.6	56.0	58.6	59.6	60.0	59.0	58.2	57.0	55.6	53.8		
Shoulder roast.....	44.6	44.4	40.6	33.4	30.4	32.4	35.6	31.8	29.0	29.8	30.2	30.2	31.6	32.0	32.0	31.6	30.6	30.0	30.0	28.8	44.6	44.4	40.6	33.4	30.4	32.4	35.6	31.8	29.0	29.8	30.2	30.2	31.6	32.0	32.0	31.6	30.6	30.0	30.0	28.8	44.6	44.4	40.6	33.4	30.4	32.4	35.6	31.8	29.0	29.8	30.2	30.2	31.6	32.0	32.0	31.6	30.6	30.0	30.0	28.8
Veal.....	26.9	25.2	22.0	19.7	18.3	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.5	17.9	26.9	25.2	22.0	19.7	18.3	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.5	17.9	26.9	25.2	22.0	19.7	18.3	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.5	17.9
Mutton.....	30.8	32.0	30.3	26.3	25.6	27.4	28.0	27.2	27.2	27.4	26.6	26.1	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	27.2	27.2	25.9	24.6	30.8	32.0	30.3	26.3	25.6	27.4	28.0	27.2	27.2	27.4	26.6	26.1	26.6	26.6	26.6	27.2	27.2	25.9	24.6	30.8	32.0	30.3	26.3	25.6	27.4	28.0	27.2	27.2	27.4	26.6	26.1	26.6	26.6	26.6	27.2	27.2	25.9	24.6		
Pork, roast.....	36.0	34.8	32.9	31.5	26.7	30.0	31.8	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	36.0	34.8	32.9	31.5	26.7	30.0	31.8	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	36.0	34.8	32.9	31.5	26.7	30.0	31.8	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6		
Pork, salt.....	71.4	66.8	57.8	57.2	52.0	53.2	54.2	53.8	51.6	40.8	40.6	39.1	39.1	39.1	50.4	50.0	51.0	50.4	48.6	71.4	66.8	57.8	57.2	52.0	53.2	54.2	53.8	51.6	40.8	40.6	39.1	39.1	39.1	50.4	50.0	51.0	50.4	48.6	71.4	66.8	57.8	57.2	52.0	53.2	54.2	53.8	51.6	40.8	40.6	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	50.4	50.0	51.0	50.4	48.6		
Bacon.....	58.4	56.0	48.0	46.1	39.8	41.3	42.5	43.8	41.6	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	50.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	37.5	58.4	56.0	48.0	46.1	39.8	41.3	42.5	43.8	41.6	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	50.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	37.5	58.4	56.0	48.0	46.1	39.8	41.3	42.5	43.8	41.6	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	50.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	37.5			
Eggs, fresh.....	85.2	40.3	38.2	50.7	71.2	33.5	33.9	41.7	63.3	55.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	44.8	44.2	44.8	45.8	46.0	85.2	40.3	38.2	50.7	71.2	33.5	33.9	41.7	63.3	55.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	44.8	44.2	44.8	45.8	46.0	85.2	40.3	38.2	50.7	71.2	33.5	33.9	41.7	63.3	55.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	44.8	44.2	44.8	45.8	46.0					
Eggs, storage.....	75.7	80.3	35.1	46.6	58.7	30.6	31.4	37.4	46.6	43.2	41.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	27.3	28.6	34.3	44.3	52.0	75.7	80.3	35.1	46.6	58.7	30.6	31.4	37.4	46.6	43.2	41.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	27.3	28.6	34.3	44.3	52.0	75.7	80.3	35.1	46.6	58.7	30.6	31.4	37.4	46.6	43.2	41.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	27.3	28.6	34.3	44.3	52.0			
Milk.....	93.0	109.4	78.6	80.4	79.8	74.4	69.0	69.6	71.4	72.0	71.4	70.8	69.6	68.4	68.4	69.0	72.8	78.4	83.4	93.0	109.4	78.6	80.4	79.8	74.4	69.0	69.6	71.4	72.0	71.4	70.8	69.6	68.4	68.4	69.0	72.8	78.4	83.4	93.0	109.4	78.6	80.4	79.8	74.4	69.0	69.6	71.4	72.0	71.4	70.8	69.6	68.4	68.4	69.0	72.8	78.4	83.4			
Butter, dairy.....	63.6	63.9	34.8	35.4	32.6	34.3	32.6	30.5	30.0	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8	63.6	63.9	34.8	35.4	32.6	34.3	32.6	30.5	30.0	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8	63.6	63.9	34.8	35.4	32.6	34.3	32.6	30.5	30.0	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8			
Butter, creamery.....	39.2	37.5	28.2	32.0	29.3	28.5	26.2	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.3	35.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8	39.2	37.5	28.2	32.0	29.3	28.5	26.2	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.3	35.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8	39.2	37.5	28.2	32.0	29.3	28.5	26.2	27.6	30.7	32.8	34.3	35.8	34.6	31.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	33.5	33.8			
Cheese, old.....	132.0	127.5	118.5	121.5	105.0	105.0	105.0	102.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	132.0	127.5	118.5	121.5	105.0	105.0	105.0	102.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	132.0	127.5	118.5	121.5	105.0	105.0	105.0	102.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	102.0	102.0	102.0		
Cheese, new.....	65.0	66.0	63.0	58.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	45.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	43.0	65.0	66.0	63.0	58.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	45.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	43.0	65.0	66.0	63.0	58.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	45.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	43.0			
Flour.....	35.0	32.4	19.8	18.6	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.4	35.0	32.4	19.8	18.6	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.4	35.0	32.4	19.8	18.6	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.4			
Rolled oats.....	24.9	22.4	21.3	21.6	22.0	23.0	24.9	23.9	21.6	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.3	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.7	24.9	22.4	21.3	21.6	22.0	23.0	24.9	23.9	21.6	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.3	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.7	24.9	22.4	21.3	21.6	22.0	23.0	24.9	23.9	21.6	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.3	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.7			
Rice, medium.....	25.3	20.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.8	19.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	25.3	20.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.8	19.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	25.3	20.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.8	19.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4			
Beans.....	51.2	51.2	44.4	41.2	36.8	33.6	32.6	34.8	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	51.2	51.2	44.4	41.2	36.8	33.6	32.6	34.8	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	51.2	51.2	44.4	41.2	36.8	33.6	32.6	34.8	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2			
Apples, evaporated.....	24.6	24.2	21.0	19.6	17.4	16.0	15.8	16.4	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	24.6	24.2	21.0	19.6	17.4	16.0	15.8	16.4	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	24.6	24.2	21.0	19.6	17.4	16.0	15.8	16.4	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6			
Sugar, granulated.....	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.3	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.3	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.3			
Tea, black.....	14.8	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.8	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.8	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4			
Tea, green.....	75.5	48.5	35.9	64.4	52.6	6.49	49.2	46.4	39.0	39.9	40.8	40.5	43.0	52.5	86.8	66.3	63.5	47.4	75.5	48.5	35.9	64.4	52.6	6.49	49.2	46.4	39.0	39.9	40.8	40.5	43.0	52.5	86.8	66.3	63.5	47.4	75.5	48.5	35.9	64.4	52.6	6.49	49.2	46.4	39.0	39.9	40.8	40.5	43.0	52.5</										



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	1922												1923											
	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927					
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 14.72	\$ 13.23	\$ 11.12	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.18	\$ 10.47	\$ 10.31	\$ 10.42	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.12	\$ 11.15	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.81	\$ 10.65	\$ 10.88	\$ 10.80	\$ 10.96	\$ 11.09	\$ 10.96				
Prince Edward Island.....	13.18	11.91	10.34	10.46	9.78	9.68	9.29	9.11	9.43	9.60	9.73	9.63	9.60	9.53	9.40	9.34	9.35	9.59	9.55	9.58				
New Brunswick.....	14.44	13.03	11.13	11.59	11.11	10.54	9.99	10.14	10.48	10.71	11.01	10.90	10.77	10.46	10.29	10.65	10.84	10.83	11.00	11.09				
Quebec.....	13.76	12.33	10.42	10.81	10.63	9.82	9.72	9.75	10.24	10.24	10.57	10.41	9.89	9.74	9.71	10.01	9.84	9.92	9.95	10.10				
Ontario.....	14.39	12.65	10.74	11.48	10.88	10.20	10.28	10.14	10.45	10.46	10.71	10.59	10.20	10.03	10.08	10.63	10.52	10.69	10.61	10.66				
Manitoba.....	13.94	12.43	11.04	10.79	10.87	9.92	10.02	9.72	10.16	9.93	10.27	10.06	9.77	9.72	9.53	10.18	9.88	10.14	10.22	10.19				
Saskatchewan.....	14.10	12.58	10.99	11.21	11.06	9.82	9.82	9.95	10.47	10.47	10.61	10.32	10.24	10.25	10.14	10.28	10.11	10.29	10.10	10.57				
Alberta.....	14.77	12.48	10.91	11.09	10.94	9.83	9.86	9.77	10.26	10.14	10.41	10.06	9.92	9.89	9.87	9.98	9.95	10.32	10.39	10.50				
British Columbia.....	15.75	13.67	12.19	12.50	12.08	11.43	11.30	11.61	11.39	11.19	11.50	11.27	11.23	11.31	11.17	11.30	11.37	11.51	11.85	11.76				

FUEL AND LIGHT*	
Nova Scotia.....	3.70
Prince Edward Island.....	4.27
New Brunswick.....	4.12
Quebec.....	4.14
Ontario.....	4.36
Manitoba.....	4.52
Saskatchewan.....	4.15
Alberta.....	3.36
British Columbia.....	3.60

RENT	
Nova Scotia.....	5.93
Prince Edward Island.....	4.25
New Brunswick.....	6.13
Quebec.....	4.64
Ontario.....	6.90
Manitoba.....	5.75
Saskatchewan.....	8.59
Alberta.....	7.81
British Columbia.....	6.38

\* Coal wood and coal oil; no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 50 COMMODITIES

(Calculated to base of 1913=100)

Date	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Jan.....	79.8	79.1	81.5	80.5	82.9	88.9	87.6	88.8	86.8	92.4	93.4	97.4	102.0	103.1	105.1	127.3	157.9	191.7	198.7	230.2	195.2	148.0	153.1
Feb.....	79.2	78.1	82.3	82.0	84.2	87.6	93.6	90.4	87.6	93.6	93.5	99.1	100.6	102.9	106.6	127.6	161.4	192.7	192.5	237.0	182.2	148.4	155.2
March....	77.5	79.2	82.3	82.7	84.7	85.4	92.7	89.9	87.5	93.2	94.6	98.6	100.5	101.9	107.4	129.7	161.3	193.4	192.1	241.0	174.3	148.1	156.2
April.....	76.4	79.3	81.5	81.1	86.1	88.2	92.7	88.3	86.7	97.9	94.1	100.0	100.3	101.0	108.0	131.3	170.8	195.0	198.0	249.8	164.9	147.8	155.9
May.....	75.3	79.1	80.9	80.5	84.1	86.7	91.8	88.2	88.0	96.5	92.6	100.7	99.2	99.9	109.2	133.5	185.0	200.3	203.9	260.5	159.5	148.6	155.3
June.....	76.9	79.2	81.7	80.6	85.1	86.4	94.0	87.9	91.2	94.3	92.5	102.1	99.6	99.1	106.9	134.0	185.9	203.6	203.2	254.4	154.1	149.3	153.0
July.....	76.1	79.3	81.6	81.0	84.7	89.4	94.0	87.4	90.4	94.9	93.4	100.1	98.2	100.2	107.8	132.3	187.2	207.8	210.9	249.7	153.3	150.7	151.2
August....	75.5	78.7	81.2	81.2	83.8	87.9	93.0	86.4	90.3	93.1	94.6	99.9	99.4	102.4	108.6	135.2	188.0	207.4	219.6	236.7	158.0	148.3	153.0
Sept.....	76.1	79.1	80.0	80.6	84.2	87.4	91.7	85.8	90.3	95.9	94.4	98.9	99.6	102.9	107.1	137.9	180.8	209.6	216.6	229.9	150.4	145.3	151.6
Oct.....	77.6	78.5	79.9	80.5	83.9	88.2	91.7	85.5	92.2	94.2	94.5	98.9	97.0	102.6	112.3	141.1	181.4	208.8	212.6	221.5	147.7	147.3	151.9
Nov.....	78.0	79.7	79.3	80.3	85.8	89.8	92.5	85.8	92.2	92.7	93.5	100.7	101.4	102.5	116.0	148.4	185.2	210.6	216.1	211.9	147.2	152.1	152.0
Dec.....	78.7	80.0	78.6	81.0	86.6	89.6	90.0	86.5	91.9	93.3	94.9	101.0	102.0	104.4	119.7	154.4	188.1	204.1	220.3	199.9	150.1	154.2	153.7
Average..	77.3	79.1	80.9	81.0	84.7	87.9	92.1	87.6	89.6	94.3	93.8	99.8	100.0	101.9	109.6	136.1	177.8	202.1	207.0	235.2	161.4	149.0	153.5



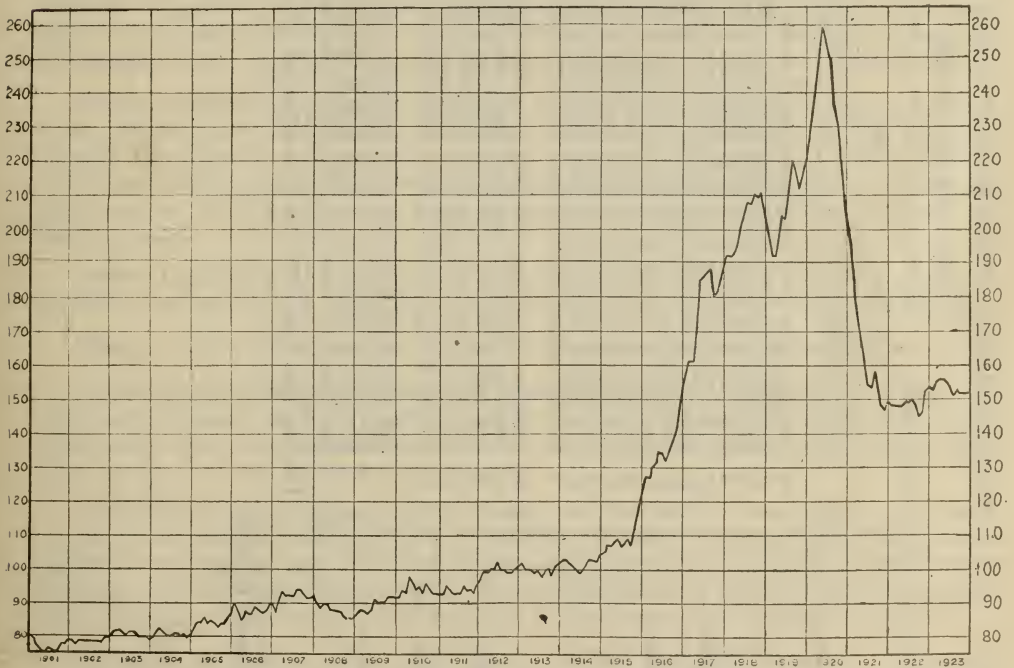
THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA  
(WEIGHTED)

(238 commodities; prices in 1913 as 100)

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
January.....	205.3	232.8	201.7	149.8	150.9
February.....	200.5	238.3	191.1	151.5	152.9
March.....	200.2	241.1	186.4	151.3	155.4
April.....	198.2	251.3	180.8	151.4	156.3
May.....	201.2	256.9	171.4	151.7	155.0
June.....	201.3	255.1	164.0	150.5	155.1
July.....	202.3	256.1	163.4	151.8	153.6
August.....	206.5	250.3	165.6	149.5	153.3
September.....	213.3	245.3	161.8	145.4	154.7
October.....	213.8	236.3	155.5	145.9	153.1
November.....	217.4	224.4	153.6	149.6	153.3
December.....	223.4	212.1	154.3	150.9	153.5
Average.....	207.5	241.3	170.4	150.4	153.9

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR SPECIAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA.  
50 COMMODITIES, 1901 TO 1923

(Prices in 1913=100)



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

(Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100)

	1921			1922			1923			Oct.	Nov.	Dec								
	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Jan.				Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	255.0	211.6	200.5	174.3	182.9	207.9	195.6	163.9	171.5	177.1	176.5	184.6	184.3	178.4	173.4	169.6	171.6	174.8	173.3	172.1
II.—Animals and Meats.....	313.7	303.2	256.9	211.8	231.5	256.6	256.7	235.8	226.9	229.9	230.4	231.9	233.4	231.8	228.4	225.2	220.3	217.4	210.6	204.5
III.—Dairy Products.....	333.3	248.5	204.9	229.0	230.1	196.5	187.4	218.1	232.3	231.4	233.3	201.6	183.4	176.6	182.7	198.0	219.0	226.4	238.9	257.7
IV.—Fish.....	237.7	225.5	182.0	189.4	192.5	186.2	180.6	169.4	173.6	176.7	179.3	179.3	213.6	173.4	178.2	181.5	171.4	171.5	170.7	172.4
V.—(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	219.5	193.8	188.2	204.8	222.8	242.3	312.9	166.0	185.6	193.8	193.2	193.2	206.2	203.0	203.2	190.7	182.4	178.5	190.5	194.2
(b) Miscellaneous.....	244.3	217.8	200.7	186.9	178.4	181.4	177.8	176.1	183.0	187.5	185.5	187.5	189.0	188.8	186.8	187.3	187.6	187.5	186.1	
VI.—Textiles.....	298.3	250.3	234.2	241.6	230.5	227.9	241.2	239.0	240.2	243.7	241.2	242.6	250.7	245.9	245.9	246.0	245.4	246.8	245.1	248.8
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.....	215.3	190.4	172.3	163.6	158.9	155.0	163.9	168.9	167.2	167.7	167.5	167.5	166.8	161.4	157.0	153.3	153.3	153.6	152.1	148.4
VIII.—(a) Iron and Steel.....	250.9	215.8	204.2	197.0	187.7	182.5	188.0	193.7	192.7	194.2	201.6	206.3	208.1	208.1	205.2	200.8	199.3	198.4	196.2	196.7
(b) Other Metals.....	166.4	148.3	148.4	145.9	152.7	140.2	143.7	155.4	164.5	165.0	177.1	177.0	176.5	170.9	166.3	165.7	165.1	165.6	168.5	172.5
(c) Implements.....	271.7	254.4	249.3	246.6	243.5	224.7	227.8	230.7	230.4	230.4	225.3	225.9	226.2	225.3	227.1	226.7	225.6	225.6	224.8	224.8
All.....	226.5	203.0	197.6	193.5	191.9	179.9	184.0	191.0	193.3	194.2	200.0	201.6	202.1	199.8	197.1	195.9	194.8	194.7	194.8	196.4
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	291.9	267.6	244.8	248.8	243.8	243.3	276.5	273.8	267.0	261.1	262.5	256.9	241.3	240.6	239.9	238.8	240.3	235.9	235.9	235.9
X.—Building Materials—																				
(a) Lumber.....	450.3	414.7	393.6	344.3	325.6	314.9	322.5	325.5	324.4	333.3	337.7	350.0	348.1	348.1	346.1	345.6	342.7	342.7	343.4	343.4
(b) Miscellaneous.....	258.8	250.0	236.5	227.0	209.8	205.1	206.5	208.8	214.8	217.0	210.9	220.9	223.9	221.9	222.4	221.2	222.0	222.3	224.2	224.4
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass.....	370.1	302.6	302.8	291.1	291.4	260.8	275.9	266.8	268.9	271.9	283.6	292.5	280.6	279.8	276.8	278.3	269.6	269.0	267.3	274.2
All.....	347.1	313.4	301.7	279.9	267.4	253.4	260.6	259.7	265.5	268.3	273.7	280.3	276.6	275.5	274.4	274.0	269.0	271.1	271.6	276.3
XI.—House Furnishings.....	384.5	352.7	352.7	314.0	295.8	287.5	281.6	274.9	275.5	264.5	263.9	269.6	269.6	273.1	273.1	271.2	271.2	271.2	271.1	271.1
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	222.1	203.6	198.4	191.5	185.2	186.9	181.3	180.6	180.1	180.1	178.8	176.8	177.8	176.8	176.7	180.0	178.0	180.5	180.7	177.4
XIII.—Miscellaneous—																				
(a) Raw Furs.....	397.6	498.0	493.9	590.4	668.8	631.7	660.3	681.4	583.8	583.8	583.8	622.0	634.4	638.3	638.3	638.3	598.8	598.8	544.7	558.1
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	299.1	270.1	269.0	267.4	265.6	264.4	267.4	264.4	264.4	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.6	264.4	264.4	264.4	264.4
(c) Sundries.....	187.9	187.3	185.2	172.5	167.9	157.5	155.0	156.7	158.9	159.8	161.2	161.0	160.4	160.7	160.0	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.9	157.9
All.....	280.6	289.7	287.4	304.3	320.2	306.8	313.6	306.4	296.1	296.4	297.1	306.0	308.6	309.7	309.0	307.9	297.7	297.5	286.5	289.6
<b>All Commodities.....</b>	<b>281.3</b>	<b>253.7</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>226.1</b>	<b>224.7</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>222.6</b>

†Number varies from month to month.



# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD

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## Functions of the Department

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.**—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

**Conciliation.**—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

**Fair Wages.**—The administration of the Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada which provides for the observance of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

**Labour Statistics and Information.**—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

**Labour Gazette.**—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

**Labour Legislation in Canada.**—The compilation and publication of reports containing the texts of the labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures.

**Library.**—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

**Employment Service of Canada.**—The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 68 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations).**—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

**Technical Education.**—The administration of the Technical Education Act which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

**Canadian Government Annuities.**—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

**Combines Investigation Act, 1923.**—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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FEBRUARY, 1924

[NUMBER 2

## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**T**HIS issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains the regular quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions, fatal industrial accidents and immigration, as well as the regular monthly articles. It also contains annual reviews for the year 1923 of strikes and lockouts and building permits. There are also various special articles on subjects relating to labour and industry, among which may be mentioned one on employees' superannuation in Canada.

The Report of the Royal Commission appointed on September 22, 1923, to investigate industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, N.S., is issued as a supplement to this number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

### Monthly summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1923, showed a rather large decrease in the number of vacancies, applications and placements reported, as compared with November, but compared with December, 1922, approximately the same level of business was maintained.

At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 7.2 per cent as compared with 6.2 per cent at the beginning of December, and 6.4 per cent at the beginning of January, 1923.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.78 at the beginning of January as compared with \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 stood at 156.7 in January as compared with 153.5 for December, 1923; 151.4 for January, 1923; 149.8 for January, 1922; 201.7 for January, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The time loss due to industrial disputes during January was greater than during either December, 1923, or January, 1923. Fourteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 12,793 employees and a time loss estimated at 186,078 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 13 disputes involving 2,446 employees and a time loss of 28,693 working days, and for January, 1923, 18 disputes involving 2,852 employees and a time loss of 170,150 working days.

### Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Three applications were received for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In each case the application for a Board was subsequently withdrawn and the matters in dispute were settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

### A correction

In the December, 1923, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, on page 1378, in referring to the hours of labour for women in factories, it was stated that "with regard to meal hours, the Nova Scotia law directs that three-quarters of an hour shall be allowed on each normal day for a noon-day meal while the other provinces give one hour." This should have read "With regard to meal hours all provincial laws direct that one hour shall be allowed each day for a noonday meal."

**Appeal against judgment respecting validity of I.D.I. Act**

In the issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** for October, 1923, on pages 1126-1130, the text was given of a judgment delivered in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario by Mr. Justice Orde in the case of the Toronto Electric Commissioners vs. Snider et al. This case had reference to the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the defendants being members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Act. In accordance with this judgment an interim injunction was issued to restrain the defendants from interfering in any way with the business of the plaintiffs, or from exercising any of the powers given them by section 38 of the Act. Application was then made for a permanent injunction before Mr. Justice Mowat of the same Court. This application was refused in a judgment delivered on December 15 the text of which was given in the December, 1923, issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** on pages 1452 to 1455. Owing to the difference in opinion between the two judges, the matter was referred for determination to an appellate division of the Supreme Court. The case was argued before this Court in January but judgment had not been rendered at the end of the month.

**Dominion loans to provinces for housing**

The report of the Housing Division of the Department of Health of Canada is included in the general report of the Department for the financial year ended March 31, 1923, recently received. The report shows that the total amounts loaned to the provinces since the enactment of the Order in Council P.C. 2997, dated December 3, 1918, until March 31, 1923, were as follows:—

Manitoba.. . . .	\$1,975,000
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,525,000
Ontario.. . . .	9,350,000
British Columbia.. . . .	1,701,500
Quebec.. . . .	4,194,906
Nova Scotia.. . . .	1,537,000
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	50,000
	<hr/>
	\$20,333,406

The total number of houses erected under the scheme was 4,612, and 223 houses were planned or were under construction. These do not include the houses erected or planned in New Brunswick, the figures for which were not available. One hundred and sixty municipalities took advantage of the Dominion loan. Provincial housing acts and schemes have been enacted by all the provinces except Alberta. Loans were allocated to the provinces on the basis of population, and Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia participated to their full quota, while Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island availed themselves also in part of the additional amount payable under a revote of \$9,550,080, which was approved by Parliament for the fiscal year 1922-23. The work undertaken in the various provinces under the Dominion Housing loan has been noted in previous issues of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** (February, 1922, page 200, and other issues.)

A pamphlet has been prepared by the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, addressed to local authorities, inviting attention to the prevalence of accidents with explosives. These accidents are attributed to the failure of persons using them to exercise sufficient care in their safe keeping, coupled with the ignorance of their dangerous properties on the part of others—principally children—who may pick up unguarded or unclaimed explosives. The pamphlet contains rules for the keeping and use of explosives suggested for inclusion in municipal by-laws. Information is given with regard to 135 accidents with explosives during the year 1922. Of these, eight, causing the death of two persons and injury to another (four being minor and noted by reason of technical interest), occurred in the manufacture of explosives, and none in the keeping or conveyance of explosives under circumstances immediately controlled by the Explosives Act of Canada. Three occurred in mine magazines, and 65 in



connection with shot firing, the regulation of which is outside the scope of the Explosives Act. Twenty-seven accidents (injuring 32 persons) arose from playing with detonators, 11 (killing two and injuring 11 persons) from playing with other explosives, and 21 (causing the death of one person and injuring 18 others) were due to various causes which were in most cases associated with ignorance, carelessness or recklessness on the part of someone, not necessarily the victim, in handling explosives. "The main source of the trouble," the pamphlet states, "is to be found in the very temporary arrangements made, and the too often very casual methods adopted by work parties, such as are employed on road work, or in cities in the excavation of foundations, opening sewers and the like. These parties require relatively small quantities of explosives, and these for a short time. Although the quantity of explosives is rarely so large as to call for storage in a licensed magazine, the persons keeping explosives in operations of this character are required, equally with the retail dealer, to keep them in a secure and proper place." Municipal authorities are asked to see that engineers or others inspecting or supervising such operations on their behalf direct that special attention be given to the precautions which should be exercised in the handling of explosives. When blasting operations are being conducted in a neighbourhood, it is suggested that the school teacher warn the children of the danger of handling detonators. A brief note on the appearance, use and danger of detonators is contained in the pamphlet. The following are some of the "don'ts" to which persons handling explosives are directed: don't hide explosives—lock them up; don't keep explosives with tools; don't keep detonators and blasting explosives together; don't leave explosives accessible to children; don't smoke or have fire or naked lights near explosives; don't neglect to check all explosives issued, used and left over each day; don't forget to lock up unused explosives.

**Manitoba  
employers'  
legislative  
programme**

The Employers' Association of Manitoba, in the January issue of their organ, *The Payroll* (Winnipeg), published a "constructive legislative programme" containing the following proposals: prohibition of strikes in public utilities; protection of agreements entered into between employers and their workers against arbitrary violations; prevention of arbitrary restrictions on production; prohibition of "peaceful picketing"; prohibition of the calling of strikes before negotiation and mediation have failed; incorporation and registration of all unions, and the making of unions responsible for the acts of officers and members in connection with industrial disputes; protection of the right to maintain "open shops" as far as employers are concerned, and of the right to remain outside of labour organizations as far as the workers are concerned; and revision of the rules of apprenticeship.

**Appeal against  
sentence for  
seditious libel**

In the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1923, on page 1274, it was stated that the charge under which warrants were issued for the arrest of Messrs. Dan Livingston and J. B. McLachlan was that of "unlawfully publishing a false tale whereby injury or mischief was likely to be occasioned to a public interest, namely, the government and provincial police of Nova Scotia, contrary to section 136 of the Criminal Code." At the trial of Mr. McLachlan the charge laid against him was that of seditious libel, and it was for this offence he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

On January 29, an application was made before the Supreme Court of the province on behalf of J. B. McLachlan for special leave to appeal the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. On February 16, leave to appeal was granted.

**New duties of Manitoba Labour Bureau** The Bureau of Labour of Manitoba took over at the beginning of February the inspection work of the Fire Prevention Department of the city of Winnipeg. The Government's intention, it is stated, is to co-operate with municipalities in the province so as to prevent overlapping in the duties of the various officials. The Prevention of Fires Act (Statutes of Manitoba, 1917, chapter 35) provides that the chief of the fire department of every municipality in which a fire department is established, and the clerk of every municipality, shall be by virtue of their office assistants to the Provincial Fire Commissioner. This official has the authority to enforce all laws and regulations of the province relating to the prevention of fires, construction of fire escapes, exits from factories, churches, schools and other public buildings, and the investigation of fires.

**Maritime Safety League** of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1270), among the recent developments in safety work in Canada there was mentioned the formation of the Quebec Safety League as a section of the Canadian National Safety League. A more recent development is the formation of the Maritime Safety League, which took place at a meeting held under the auspices of the Canadian National Safety League at Moncton, New Brunswick, on January 30, 1924. The meeting was attended by about fifty persons, being representatives of the business, professional, industrial and transportation interests, representatives of the various provincial governments and the leaders of labour organizations in the various provinces. The new league has been formed as a branch of the Dominion organization and will comprise the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Its objects are similar to those of the Quebec League, being described as follows:—

(a) To protect and safeguard the public, especially children, from the dangers of auto-

mobiles, railroads, street railways and all forms of vehicular traffic on the public highways in these provinces.

(b) To educate the public, through schools, churches, literature and all channels of publicity upon matters pertinent to public safety.

(c) To minimize the injuring and killing of persons employed in stores, factories, workshops, mines and all departments of industrial and mercantile activity, including lumbering, by instilling into the mines of employer and employee the full meaning of "Safety Always."

(d) To co-operate as far as lies in the power of the League in preventing the useless destruction of life, property and forests by fire.

(e) To advocate and secure possible remedies and preventives, and to assist in the enactment and enforcement of ordinances requisite to carry out the foregoing.

(f) To encourage the formation of local safety leagues throughout the Maritime provinces.

It was decided that the headquarters of the league should be at Moncton, New Brunswick, and that there should be an executive committee within the city of Moncton, and district committees at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown and any other places deemed desirable by the executive; all such members to be members of the executive committee. An executive committee was appointed composed of the mayors of various cities, heads of school boards, officers and managers of tramway companies, representatives of organized labour unions, ladies representing school organizations, and about thirty-five other representative men with power to add to their number. Mr. A. T. Weldon, traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways, was chosen as president of the league. Mr. H. R. Thompson of Amherst, Nova Scotia, secretary of the Accident Prevention Association of Nova Scotia, pledged to the league the assistance and co-operation of the Association to the fullest extent.

**Hours of painters and Workers' Health Bureau** A five day or forty-hour week has been established for painters, members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in a number of cities and towns of the United States including New York, Brooklyn and practically their entire vicinity; Boston and its surroundings; Chicago (Sign.



Scene and Pictorial Painters); Seattle, and several other Pacific coast cities. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the membership will now have forty-eight hours' rest to throw off the poisons inhaled resulting from the use of turpentine, benzine, naphtha and other poisonous substances. Employers in New York City have also joined in the creation of a joint board for the prevention of insanitary conditions in the industry. The health clause which appears in the agreement is stated to be the first of its kind in any painters' agreement. It reads as follows: "The Joint Trade Board will make adequate and proper provisions for the health and safety of the men in connection with their work, and as far as possible protect them from the hazards of the trade." These conditions have been brought about mainly as a result of a campaign launched on February 17, 1923, in New York City by members of the Brotherhood when about 10,000 members of District Council No. 9 attended the meeting. The basis for the Brotherhood's health programme was a report compiled by District Council No. 9, in which were included the medical findings of 267 painters examined by the Journeymen Painters and Allied Crafts Health Department, an account of which was given in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*, (pages 31 and 32).

This health movement began in 1921 with the organization of the Workers' Health Bureau in New York City. The Bureau has three functions: (1) Analysis and research to secure exact information regarding occupational hazards. (2) The establishment and supervision of trade union health departments to provide careful periodic physical examinations for all members, and special care for those suffering from occupational disease. (3) Health instruction for the translation of technical data into language which workers understand, in order to teach them how to safeguard themselves against occupational and other diseases. The Bureau functions as an international office for all affiliated trade unions and

is supported by them on the basis of a yearly per capita affiliation fee of twenty-five cents. On the Bureau's advisory committee are Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, professor of industrial hygiene, Ohio State University; Dr. Alice Hamilton, assistant professor of industrial hygiene, Harvard University, and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health, Yale University. Grace M. Burnham, the director of the Bureau, reports that the Bureau is becoming the health clearing house for the trade union movement of America. She says:

It is supplying the labour press with a bi-monthly news release entitled "Health Facts for Trade Unions." It is preparing a health textbook for labour colleges. It has compiled data for improving health standards in various localities. It has analyzed the health hazards in forty-four trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and is prepared to organize a health programme for any of these trades. It has found that lead poisoning and tuberculosis are the outstanding health hazards in no less than fifteen trades. For example, among the potters the rate of lead poisoning has increased from 4½ to 15 per cent within the last twenty years. The introduction of the pneumatic tool in the granite stone industry has been followed by an increased death rate from tuberculosis alone of 144 per cent.

The Painters' Union was the first to adopt the Workers' Health Bureau programme. In July, 1922, six locals of New York City organized the Journeymen Painters and Allied Crafts Health Department. It has a membership of 3,500. The Workers' Health Bureau planned the entire department; recommended and secured the equipment and supplies needed; interviewed nurses, doctors, dentists and other members of the staff; worked out the medical and dental and forms used; and arranged every detail in order to secure the lowest cost of operation and the highest grade of medical service. Members receive careful examination of the body, mouth examination and cleansing of the teeth; tests of the blood and water, and X-ray examination where needed. This kind of examination and advice usually costs from \$20 to \$25. The painters have reduced the cost to \$3 for the first year's per capita assessment. All mem-

bers of trade union health departments pay the assessment—no extra fees are charged where members require special service. The fortunate member who has been able to resist the harmful effects of his trade and therefore needs no special X-ray or extra laboratory tests, pays for the more intensive service needed by his less fortunate brother. The staff consists of a medical director, dentist, nurse, laboratory technician and X-ray operator who is also a physician.

**International  
congress of  
industrial health**

A Swiss organization committee has been constituted for the purpose of convening an International Congress of Industrial Health which is to be held at Geneva from July 18 to 20, 1924. This congress will deal with questions of industrial lighting and eye strain, improvement of air in factories, and an examination of the value of fatigue tests. The committee has asked prominent men of science who have given special attention to these questions to draw up expert reports on them. The importance of these questions is recognized in that three reporters are to be designated for each of the above questions. Those wishing to correspond with the committee will find their offices at the Institute of Hygiene of the University of Geneva.

**Medical  
inspection of  
factories**

In connection with the discussions of the Fifth International Labour Conference (League of Nations) on the general principles for the organization of factory inspection, the International Labour Office has published in proof a comparative study of the organization and work of the medical inspection in various countries. The report is based on information received in reply to a questionnaire dealing with the most important functions which are or might be entrusted to the service. The questionnaire was sent to those States Members of the Organization which actually possess a medical inspection service or have taken steps to provide for medical collaboration in

their factory inspection service. The replies from which the information contained in the report is derived were received from the following countries: South Africa, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland. Unofficial information on medical factory inspection in Soviet Russia was also obtained. The report concludes with an account of the technical training of medical inspectors, and the modification proposed in the existing system of medical factory inspection.

**Employment of  
disabled men**

In the September, 1923, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 968 and 969 an account was given of a meeting of experts at Geneva on July 31 to August 2, which was convened by the International Labour Office (League of Nations) for the study of methods of finding employment for disabled men. The International Labour Office has published a report of this meeting entitled "Employment of Disabled Men". Seventeen experts attended the meeting from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, New Zealand, Poland and South Africa. The Permanent Inter-Allied Committee for the Study of Questions concerning War Disabled Men was represented by its general secretary. The document, which contains about 300 pages, includes the report submitted to the experts, the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting, and the resolutions adopted by the experts. Appendices are included covering detailed information on employment of disabled ex-service men in France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria and Poland.

**Trade Boards  
Act, Northern  
Ireland**

The parliament of Northern Ireland at its recent session passed a law establishing trade boards, which received the Royal Assent on



November 27, 1923. The act embodies practically all the recommendations of an advisory committee on trade boards which was set up in November under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. The principle of application is in accordance with the main conclusion of the Dufferin Committee that "the necessary statutory regulation of wages should be confined to affording protection by giving to the workers a wage which will secure to them an adequate subsistence and which the trade can bear." The principal modifications of the British Trade Boards Acts, which have been introduced in the law, are as follows:—

(1) Provisional Order procedure instead of Special Order procedure is to be followed in applying the Act to a trade or in suspending or withdrawing its application in the case of a trade to which it has been applied. (2) The fixing of a piece-work basis time-rate as a protection for piece-workers becomes an obligation on a trade board in addition to the duty of fixing a general minimum time-rate. (3) The power to fix guaranteed time-rates and the duty to fix special minimum piece-rates on the application of an individual employer are withdrawn. (4) The power to fix general minimum piece-rates for in-workers is subject to a proviso that the question as to whether such rates shall be fixed shall be determined by agreement between the representative sides of the Board. (5) In the fixing of general minimum piece-rates for out-workers the rates fixed "shall be not less than the piece-rates which would be paid for the work if done on the employers' premises." (6) Provision is made for the safeguarding of juvenile workers employed on piece-work by the requirement that during the first six months of their employment in the trade they must receive for piece-work at least the same amount of money as they would have been entitled to if employed on time-work. If employed subsequently on piece-work they must be paid at piece-rates which would comply with the provisions of the Act if paid to a worker other than a juvenile worker employed on the same piece-work operations. (7) The period within which a trade board may receive objections to proposals to fix, vary or cancel rates has been reduced from two months to one month in the case of proposals to fix rates, and to fourteen days in the case of proposals to cancel or vary rates. (8) The period within which the Ministry shall make an Order confirming the fixing, cancelling or varying of a rate, as the case may be, has been reduced from one month to fourteen days. (9) Trade Boards may grant permits of exemption from the provisions of the Act in re-

gard to minimum rates to time-workers who are incapable of earning the minimum rates owing to age or other disability, as well as to those suffering from infirmity or physical injury. (10) The Ministry is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of a trade board over two or more trades which in the opinion of the Ministry are of an allied or kindred nature. (11) The Ministry, on representations from employers or workers in any trade for which a trade board has been established that a district trade committee is necessary or desirable in that trade, may establish a District Trade Committee to which the trade board may delegate any of their powers and duties under the act other than their rate-fixing powers and duties. District trade committees are required, however, to make recommendations to the trade board as respects minimum rates for the district concerned. (12) The number of appointed members on each trade board has been limited to one, who will act as chairman. (13) The provisions in regard to legal proceedings have been amended, and follow more closely the procedure under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

#### **Industrial Training of women in England**

The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment of Great Britain has issued an interim report on their work for the period ending December 31, 1922. The committee was originally appointed at the outbreak of the war to administer the Queen's Work for Women Fund, a fund raised by public subscription to relieve distress amongst women arising from the war. The Queen's Work for Women Fund became part of the National Relief Fund, and the work of the Central Committee was carried on in collaboration with that body and with the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress. At the outset the activities of the committee were mainly concentrated upon the direct prevention and relief of unemployment; but during 1915 the increased demand for women's labour greatly reduced industrial distress, and as a result of the decreased claims upon their funds the committee had still a balance to their credit at the end of the war.

On January 5, 1920, to alleviate the distress among women caused by the transition from war to peace conditions, the Minister of Labour reappointed the committee "To consider, devise, and

carry out special schemes of work and training for women unemployed, or women whose earning capacities and opportunities have been injuriously affected as a result of conditions arising out of the war". On April 8, 1921, the committee was further empowered to undertake the provision of equipment to candidates trained by them who were unable to set up in trade owing to the lack of necessary appliances; and the provision of equipment for women who did not require assistance from the committee to enable them to train, but who, without equipment, were unable to obtain employment. Under the new terms of reference the committee employed their funds, augmented by grants from the National Relief Fund and the Ministry of Labour, mainly for training women for suitable occupations under various schemes, as follows:—

*Scholarship Scheme.*—Under this scheme grants were made to selected candidates to enable them to receive training in non-industrial occupations, such as teaching, massage, nursery nursing, midwifery, cookery, etc., assistance being given in the form of scholarship grants to cover the cost of fees at recognized training schools, and, where necessary maintenance during training. On January 1, 1923, 2,511 women had completed training under this scheme, of whom 1,567 were known to have obtained posts in the occupation for which they were trained, while 1,333 were in training or awaiting training.

*Home Crafts Scheme.*—This scheme has provided training (with maintenance) in domestic subjects for over 10,000 unemployed women undertaking to enter resident domestic service. During the period May, 1921, to December 31, 1922, 214 courses were provided.

*Domestic Outfits Scheme.*—Under this scheme 2,538 outfits of clothing at an average cost of £3 12s. 3d., were given to women who were qualified for and willing to enter domestic service without further training, but were unable to accept suitable employment owing to the lack of an adequate outfit.

*Homemakers Scheme.*—This scheme has provided training (with maintenance) in domestic subjects for 1,560 unemployed women, who were awaiting the opportunity to return to their own trades. It thus differs from the Home Crafts scheme described above, which is intended to train women for resident domestic service. The curriculum was designed with a view to assisting women with the domestic work of their own homes and the syllabus was modified in various respects from that laid down for the Homecraft Centres.

Early in 1922, in view of the prospect of their funds coming to an end, and of the industrial distress still being acute, the committee decided to concentrate upon the Homecrafts and Homemakers courses, and March 1, 1922, was appointed as the final date for the receipt of applications for training under the scholarships scheme. With the aid of a further grant from the Ministry of Labour in 1922, the Committee were able to continue the Homecraft courses throughout the whole of that year, and it is stated they hope to maintain this branch of their work as long as unemployment among women remains abnormal.

**Report of  
British  
committee on  
domestic service**

In April last, the British Minister of Labour appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. M. Wood, C.B.E., "to enquire into present conditions as to the supply of female domestic servants, and in particular to enquire into the effect of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in this connection and to make recommendations." A report based on information obtained from persons in touch with large numbers of actual or potential domestic workers, or with long experience of their troubles or desires has recently been received. In the report the committee draw attention to the fact that the radical changes and improvements in the moral and material conditions of industrial life generally during the past half century have not been so marked in domestic work; while formerly the conditions in the latter were



very superior to those appertaining to workshop or factory, the failure further to advance them has resulted in the relative attractions of domestic and industrial life being reversed. The committee add that a great deal of unnecessary expenditure of time and energy might be obviated by a wider use of labour-saving devices, which they believe would do much to make domestic life more attractive to educated girls. Attention is drawn to the desirability of unofficial organizations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, etc., and private individuals, furthering by possible means the provision of better social, recreational, and educational advantages for domestic workers and the upholding of the dignity of domestic service as a skilled and honourable profession. The committee make the following recommendations:—

*Training.*—Instruction in domestic science in all elementary schools for every girl between the ages of twelve and fourteen; instruction in domestic science carried to a further point for all girls in central and secondary schools, and, in Scotland, in the schools corresponding to these; the provision of advanced scholarships or bursaries for girls desirous of completing a specialized training; the provision of whole-time vocational courses in suitable centres for girls over the age of fourteen; the giving of maintenance grants where necessary to individual pupils; the establishment of open examinations with certificates or proficiency. Thus a child could be trained in domestic subjects either at an elementary school followed by a vocational course, or at an elementary school and central school, whether or not followed by a vocational course, or at an elementary school and secondary school, and then, in suitable cases, by a further course at a technical school, to enable her to qualify for a teacher or for other superior posts, or at an elementary school followed by private training.

In all cases examinations will enable students to provide themselves with definite certificates of proficiency. Until these sources of supply are developed the courses arranged by the Central Committee for Women's Training (or similar ones) should be available for older girls or adults wishing to transfer into the occupations; and, where these are not available, courses with a maintenance grant in lieu of unemployment benefit should be instituted where the facilities for training can be arranged.

*Unemployment Benefit.*—The artificial distinction between various types of domestic workers should be obliterated as far as pos-

sible, by bringing all female domestic workers, wherever employed, under a scheme of insurance in addition to National Health Insurance; but in the case of women and girls in private domestic employment there should be, as an alternative to Unemployment Benefit, a scheme whereby a pension of 15s. a week should be obtainable at the age of fifty-five, and should continue until the Old Age Pension becomes payable, when it should be reduced to the amount of that pension. Contributors to the pension scheme should have the option of a cash payment on marriage in lieu of pension. Benefits under this scheme should come into operation as soon as possible, and in any case not later than three years hence.

*Distribution.*—The making of bylaws for the proper control and supervision of registry offices should be made compulsory upon Local Authorities.

*General.*—(a) Special sub-committees should be established by the Local Employment Committees attached to Employment Exchanges to consider the problems in connection with domestic work and to endeavour to form local associations of employers and employees to agree upon conditions in their area; (b) Female domestic workers who have attained the statutory age should be entitled to the Parliamentary vote on the same resident qualification as men.

It is reported in the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Department of Labour that the Southern Pacific Railway Company has contracted for a group life insurance policy amounting to about \$100,000,000 for the benefit of its 90,000 employees. Under the law, acceptance by 75 per cent of the eligible employees is required before it can be put into effect. It is expected that this condition would be fulfilled at the beginning of the year. Employees with six months' service with the company will be insured free to the amount of \$250, increasing to \$500 at the end of one year's service. Employees one year or more in the service may purchase additional insurance up to \$3,000 according to the monthly rate of pay of each, paying therefor 70 cents for each additional \$1,000 of insurance, the difference between this amount of premium and the actual cost being borne by the company. In case of permanent total disability through sickness or accident

**Group insurance plan of Southern Pacific Railway**

before an insured employee reaches 60 years of age, no further premium will be collected and the total amount of insurance will be paid in monthly instalments. In the event of death any unpaid instalments will be paid in a lump sum to the designated beneficiary. The company may, at its option, continue the insurance for a period not exceeding 90 days in the case of employees who are temporarily absent from service through no fault of their own, and in the case of unavoidable absence because of sickness or accident, the insurance will be continued. Employees retiring on a pension before the effective date of the plan will be treated as actual employees in regard to the free insurance given by the company, and employees retired on a pension after the plan becomes effective may retain both the free and additional insurance carried by them, without change of rate. The group insurance plan does not in any way affect the rules and regulations of or the benefits resulting from the present Southern Pacific hospital service and pension system.

**Profit sharing  
and works  
committees plans  
of Norway**

At the end of 1918, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Norwegian Government to investigate the question of profit-sharing and workers' control. The commission completed its work in the autumn of 1922. Two draft bills accompanied the report of the commission on profit-sharing. One submitted by six members of the commission, including the chairman, provides that the net profits of all industrial, handicraft, commercial or transport undertakings, public or private, with certain exceptions, shall be divided between the employers and workers in accordance with certain provisions of the Bill and that a profit-sharing plan be drawn up for each individual undertaking. The net profits are defined as including the profits remaining after deduction of all working expenses, including the necessary sums to be written off, suitable remuneration to the employer for his personal work in the concern, the funds allocated to

reserve as allowed under the scheme and as required by statutory provisions, such commissions as may be allowed to the management under the scheme, and interest from the capital invested. The net profits shall be divided in the ratio of the wages bill for the financial year to the returns on capital. The Bill also provides for limitation of profits in order that the amount distributed in specially profitable undertakings shall not be excessive. Of the wage-earners' share of the profits at least half shall be distributed to them individually, while the remainder may be disposed of by the employer, in accordance with the scheme, for welfare arrangements. The other draft bill was submitted by the employers' representative on the Commission and a measure based mainly on this proposal, the Provisional Act on Workers' Committees in Industrial Concerns, was introduced by the Conservative party and passed by parliament. Under the terms of this Act, workers' committees shall be established at the request of one-fourth of the workers in industrial and certain other concerns which regularly employ at least fifty workers throughout the year. The committee shall consist of not less than two and not more than ten members, who shall be elected for a period of one year from among the workers employed in the concern over twenty-one years of age. All workers in the undertaking over eighteen years of age, except salaried employees, shall be entitled to vote. The works committee is to discuss and express an opinion on the affairs of the undertaking in so far as they relate to the following: (1) Important changes in management which will affect conditions of work; (2) ordinary wages regulations, fixed piece work tariffs, hours of work, overtime, the plan of work to be adopted in the case of restriction of operations, holidays and other working conditions; (3) workshop rules; (4) the establishment or management of welfare arrangements for the benefit of the workers. The committee is entitled, and on request of any interested party is bound, to discuss and try to settle disputes relating to work-



ing conditions or to the dismissal of workers. The Bill provides further that in the case of seasonal work and in undertakings employing not less than five wage earners or more than twenty entitled to vote and three qualified for election, instead of work councils, representatives shall be elected with the same rights and duties. The report of the Commission will be submitted to important organizations of employers and workers for their opinion and, it is stated, some time will elapse before the State authorities can take up their point of view with regard to these proposals.

#### **Labour courts in Czecho- Slovakia**

A bill is being drafted in the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry of Justice to provide for the extension of the powers of existing industrial courts. In future these will be known as Labour Courts, and will deal with disputes of all kinds, between employers and workers arising out of employment, both individual and collective. It is proposed to institute labour courts in all localities where they are required. They will consist of a chairman and a substitute who are judges by profession, together with a certain number of assessors, one half of whom would be employers and one half workers. These courts will be competent to deal with all disputes relating to the following matters: Deductions from wages, fines, etc.; questions relating to entry upon, continuance and cessation of employment; claims regarding pensions or other relief funds; issue and contents of certificates of service, testimonials, etc.; matters relating to notice to quit and rent of houses leased by the employer to his workpeople, and disputes between employees in an undertaking regarding work undertaken jointly.

#### **Co-operative movement in Japan**

An Act was promulgated in Japan on April 6, 1923, establishing a central credit institution for co-operative societies. It is provided that the funds of this institution shall amount to 30 million yen (\$15,000,000), to be

constituted by the issue of 300,000 shares of 100 yen each. Only the Government and the co-operative societies are allowed to hold shares. The Government is to contribute a sum of 15 million yen, of which 5 million yen are to be paid within a year of the establishment of the institution. The main functions of this institution are to advance loans to unions of co-operative societies or to individual societies which are members of it, to discount bills for such societies and to hold deposits of unions of co-operative societies, etc. The number of co-operative societies at present in Japan is about 14,000, with a membership of about three and a half millions. A national union of purchasing societies has recently been constituted. At present there are about 10,000 co-operative societies, which are solely or partly purchasing societies, and over 100 unions of such societies. The national union of these purchasing societies will undertake the manufacture, or the wholesale purchase of goods required by their members. The majority of these societies deal with the purchase and sale of agricultural implements and materials for the agricultural population.

Notice has been received by the Department of conventions of the following Canadian labour organizations and international labour organizations having affiliations in Canada:

National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, at Ottawa, on February 26, 1924.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 1, 1924.

Some features of the Mothers' Allowance Act of Ontario were criticized by the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council at a meeting early in January. The territorial plan of awarding allowances, under which women residing in a city receive more than those just outside the city limits, was said to lead in practice to unfair distinctions and to result in a movement of widows from outside districts into the cities.

The Council would favour an increase in the amount of allowances, and the extension of benefits to a widow with one child.

A recent amendment was made to the order of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta governing clerical workers which was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 7). In the amended order the words "in an office" were omitted, the minimum wage of \$14 a week now applying to an experienced female employed anywhere as a stenographer, book-keeper, typist, billing clerk, filing clerk, checker, invoicer, cashier, comptometer operator, auditor, attendant in physicians' and dentists' offices, in clerical work of any description, as a cash girl, or as a telephone or telegraph operator. The amendment followed upon the decision of a test case instituted by the Minimum Wage Board against a Calgary merchant in the magistrate's court. The magistrate dismissed the charge, pointing out that order No. 5 applied only to certain help employed "in an office," whereas in the case before him the employee worked in a store, ringing up cash in a register and not keeping books of any kind.

Regulations for licensed drivers of motor vehicles in Ontario were issued on January 10, under authority of section 17 of The Highway Traffic Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1923, chapter 48). Section 17 prescribes the conditions under which licenses may be issued to chauffeurs, that is persons who operate motor vehicles and receive compensation for so doing. The new regulations, besides the usual provisions as to badges, examinations, fees, etc., lay down that every licensee is to notify the Provincial Department of Public Highways of every change of employer, giving the name and address of his employer from time to time, and the number of the permit of the motor which he operates. Any person passing the examination prescribed in the act, but who does not drive for hire, pay or gain, may be granted Departmental registration and a non-professional certificate of

competence upon payment of a fee of one dollar.

The Street Railwaymen's Union at London, Ontario, have announced that they will include a demand for an eight-hour working day with other demands when the union holds its annual negotiations with the company. The men now have a working day of nine hours, with time and a quarter for overtime. Resolutions in favour of the eight-hour day and of an annual two-weeks vacation with pay were passed at the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick employ an expert in "first aid to the injured" who instructs the employees in logging camps, mills and other industries coming under the act.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, according to evidence presented at the recent Workmen's Compensation Conference in New Brunswick, has had a system of "first aid" in practice for many years, and today about 20,000 employees are capable of giving "first" aid until the arrival of a surgeon. This system has saved many lives and minimized serious injuries, it was stated. The railway's policy is to hold an investigation into every accident. In the shops it is the duty of the foreman to see that accidents are prevented or kept to the lowest possible minimum, and careless employees who are likely to injure themselves or others are not retained in the service of the company. (Reference has been made to first aid instruction on Canadian railways in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1922, and other issues.)

The announcement is made by Mr. W. D. Robb, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways of the appointment of Mr. W. A. Booth, chief draftsman, motive power department, Montreal, as director of safety and first aid for the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Booth will direct the instruction of all employees in the proper use of tools and in the exercise of care in their work. Instruction will be given to men working



in the shops in many parts of the System, and also all those employed in the operation of trains and in the maintenance of the right of way. Instruction in first aid has been carried out by the Canadian National Railways for some time there being about 60 classes of men and women receiving instruction at the present time, and it is estimated that about 18,000 employees have received instruction.

Sir Percy Sherwood of Ottawa recently donated a shield which is to be competed for, in first aid, by policemen throughout Canada, each team being made up of five men. A team from "A" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, had the initial honour of having their name engraved upon it.

Mr. Arthur Gaboury, Montreal, has been appointed general manager and secretary of the Quebec Safety League.

At the recent annual convention of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada held at Montreal a resolution was adopted in favour of an immediate effort by the Dominion and provincial governments to induce immigration on a large scale.

A fund to provide pensions for employees' widows has been established by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Limited, at Bourneville, England. In the event of the death of an employee who has attained pension age, his widow will be entitled to a pension equal to one-half of her husband's normal pension. The fund which was to start on a contributory basis from December 17, 1923, will be supported by contributions of equal amount made by the company and by the employees. An employee's contribution will be at the rate of one-third of his normal contributions to the Men's Pension Fund. The company has agreed to bear the whole cost of the scheme in respect of periods of service prior to December 17, 1923, and has agreed to pay over this sum to the trustees as a back service gift. The actuary estimates this cost at a sum of about £95,000.

Several convictions have been secured recently in the province of Quebec for infringements of the Lord's Day Act. A locomotive company was fined \$50 for

working over 100 men on a Sunday, and a similar fine was imposed on a firm of building contractors. On the other hand a steel company was acquitted of the charge, on the ground that the work complained of, the removal of ashes, was a "work of necessity."

In a report "Ten Years Work for Children" published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour it is stated that in the decade following the creation of the Bureau in 1912, similar bureaus were created in Belgium, Czecho-slovakia, Germany, Russia, Poland and Jugoslavia. In the United States the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of Census established the birth-registration area which now includes 30 States and the District of Columbia, 72.2 per cent of the population; the number of States which have special bureaus or divisions dealing with child health has increased from one to 46; 40 States have availed themselves of the benefits which the maternity and infancy act of 1921 offers; more than half the States have created commissions to make comprehensive enquiries into all aspects of child welfare, with a view to a recodification of existing laws and such improvements in law and administration as are found to be needed to bring the State's care of its children up to standard; and the number of States which provide, through mothers' pensions, public aid for dependent children in their own homes has increased from two to 42. While the Children's Bureau does not claim credit for these changes, its investigations furnished the facts on which action was frequently based.

The International Labour Office has been informed, in reply to a questionnaire sent out by it, that anthrax infection in Roumania resulted in 62 deaths during the year 1922. There was a total of 704 cases of anthrax infection during the year, 463 men and 241 women, resulting in death to 37 men and 25 women. The general death rate was 8.8 per cent. Women formed 34.23 per cent of the total number of cases, but the death rate among women (10.4 per cent) was higher than among men (7.9 per cent.)

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices

#### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT as indicated by employers at the beginning of January showed the large contraction that is always recorded at this time of year. The situation, however, was slightly better than in the corresponding period of 1923 and considerably more favourable than in 1922. At the beginning of January the percentage of employment among members of trade unions was 7.2 as compared with 6.2 at the beginning of December 1923 and 6.4 at the beginning of January 1923.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in the business of the offices during the month of December, as compared with the preceding month, but the amount of business was approximately the same as in December, 1922.

The following is a summary of employment conditions at the end of January, 1924, as shown by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada.

Considerable activity was reported in the logging industry in the Maritime Provinces. The recent snow storms and cold weather brought about the anticipated increase in demand for lumbermen. Seasonal slackness was evidenced in the construction group, the work available being offered only on civic projects and on dam and transmission line construction near New Glasgow. An increased registration of labourers and skilled workmen was reported at all the offices with an insufficient number of vacancies available.

In Quebec employment conditions were about normal for the time of year. There was practically no demand for farm workers. The logging camps have all the help they need, and a few orders for loaders and teamsters only were received during the month. Reduced staffs were reported in the mining districts in the vicinity of Hull and Sherbrooke. Manufacturing industries gen-

erally were quiet. A decrease in textiles—principally cloth and silk mills—was reported, but some activity was shown in boot and shoe manufacturing. In the building trades some employment was offered for plasterers, bricklayers and steamfitters, but no work was available for carpenters and painters or for building labourers. There has been no demand for transport workers. Orders for snow shovellers during the latter part of the month gave temporary employment to large numbers of workers. There was a general slackness in trade and merchants are proceeding with their inventories. There has been quite a brisk demand for domestics with enough applicants to fill all orders received. Few requests were received for hotel and restaurant workers.

In Ontario seasonal industrial depression was very marked with little prospect of expansion until the spring. In addition, owing to the colder weather, large numbers of construction workers were unemployed, and while many municipalities had undertaken road, sewer and watermain construction, this work was not entirely sufficient to care for the many skilled workers registered. However a number of districts have passed through the early stages of the winter without as yet having to face an acute unemployment problem, and this in comparison with conditions in previous years is most encouraging. The mining industry continued fairly active but few vacancies were offered. Demand in the logging industry remained very brisk and in the Northern districts the improved weather conditions was reflected in an increased demand. A number of the offices continued to supply the farmers with experienced hands for the winter months.

In Manitoba a fair demand for farm workers for the remainder of the winter was shown at all the offices with an improved response. The steady call for bushmen, cord wood cutters, teamsters



and tie makers was reported especially at Winnipeg, the latter office being responsible for the transfer of large numbers of workers to camps near Port Arthur and Sudbury, Ontario. Quietness prevailed in the construction group few opportunities being offered with a heavy demand for casual labour. There was a decided improvement in the women's section, employment of a regular character being afforded to many experienced household workers. Casual work for women was available in about the same volume as formerly.

The farming group in Saskatchewan showed renewed activities with the supply of workers about equal to the demand. Construction remained much as previously reported, very few vacancies offering for skilled tradesmen, although the number of applicants registered was not great. A number of men were employed in some districts in casual work shovelling snow and clearing railway tracks. A falling off in logging activities was evidenced due to the fact that the majority of camps has a complement of workers.

Although conditions were quiet in the agricultural sections of Alberta many placements were made by the offices. Indications point toward a very keen demand for farm workers in the spring. No new developments were in progress in the building and construction groups, few vacancies being offered for tradesmen. Municipal public projects such as sewer construction provided employment for numbers of applicants registered as out of work. Some labourers were placed on railway maintenance work at Medicine Hat. The requests in the logging group continued to form the large part of the work of the offices and numbers of men were transferred daily to camps in Northern Alberta and British Columbia. The mining industry was fairly active, pick miners being in demand at Drumheller and Lethbridge.

In British Columbia only a nominal demand for farm workers was evidenced. While there is much construction under way, including power plant, bridge building and sewer construction much of this had been held up on account of bad

weather. For this reason applications for work were steadily increasing in numbers with out of town arrivals forming a serious addition in the urban districts. No appreciable change was recorded in logging, the demand for all classes of workers being met fairly satisfactorily with the exception of tie makers, a scarcity of experienced workers being reported. There was a steady call for women household workers, the supply being unsatisfactory from the point of view of experience.

The volume of employment at the beginning of January, 1924, showed the large contraction

REPORTS  
 incidental to this time of year, although the declines were considerably less than at the beginning of January, 1923. The tendency in all industries, except logging and retail trade, in which there were seasonal gains, was downward. The heaviest reductions were reported in manufacturing, largely owing to temporary shutdowns over the holidays and for inventories. Shrinkage was recorded in all provinces but the losses in Ontario and Quebec were the largest. The Maritime District, on account of seasonal gains in logging and transportation, was least affected by the general curtailment of operations. Reductions in employment were recorded in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. They were very extensive in Montreal, where pronounced contractions due to the closing of railway car, tobacco, textile and many other manufacturing plants were supplemented by large losses in shipping and stevedoring and building construction. The pay-rolls of the firms reporting in that city were over 7 per cent less than at the beginning of December. In Toronto there was a large increase in retail trade, but textile, confectionery, iron, steel and many other factories reported substantial curtailment; the street railways afforded less employment and there were considerable declines in building construction. There was a reduction in employment in this city of between 4 and 5 per cent. Sawmills and building construction again suf-

ferred the heaviest losses in Ottawa, where there was a decrease of more than 3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting firms. Very large losses in railway car wire and other iron and steel works, in textile and other manufacturing establishments in Hamilton caused the index number to decline by about 10 per cent. In Winnipeg there were general but rather small reductions in a number of groups, the result being a contraction of 3 per cent. Continued curtailment of operations in sawmills was reported in Vancouver; there were also declines in shipping and stevedoring and some other industries, employment falling off by 7 per cent. Without exception, the trend of employment in manufacturing was downward.

Over 39,000 workers were released by the manufacturers reporting; this represented a decline of 9 per cent. The most pronounced decreases were those in iron and steel, which affected over 9,600 persons. This reduction was generally distributed among the different groups in this division, but the losses in railway car shops were the most extensive. Lumber, hosiery, knitting, fabric, garment, leather, meat packing, furniture, biscuit, canning, chocolate, sugar, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass, stone and non-ferrous metal product works also registered substantial curtailment. Many of these plants will, however, have resumed operations shortly after the first of the month. The declines in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of the present month were less than during the same period of last year. In logging there was an increase in personnel of over 3,700 workers or nearly 12 per cent, which was very much larger than the expansion recorded on January 1, 1923. While the volume of employment afforded in retail trade was not as great on January 1 as it was just before Christmas, nevertheless it was about 5 per cent higher than at the beginning of December. This increase largely exceeded that recorded at the same period of last year. In mining, communication, transportation and construction there were considerable declines.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Reports received from 1,532 labour organizations with a membership of 162,313 persons showed that 7.2 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of December as compared with 6.2 per cent at the close of November and with 6.4 per cent on December 31, 1922. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) The situation in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia was not so favourable as in November, due, for the most part, to winter seasonal dullness in the building trades, though coal miners in Nova Scotia, garment workers in Ontario, and fishermen, steam railway employees and workers in the shipping division in British Columbia also reported lessened activity. Improvement in the textile trades in Quebec caused employment in that province to be on a higher level than in November and gains on a smaller scale were shown in New Brunswick and Alberta. When making a comparison with the preceding December all provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia registered less employment. The improvement in British Columbia was quite pronounced. The situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was better, at the close of December, 1923, than in the preceding month. Reports tabulated from 429 unions with a membership of 49,241 persons showed that 7.8 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 10.4 per cent



at the end of November. Within the manufacturing group, however, fluctuations occurred. Garment workers were considerably better employed and improvement in lesser degree was shown by brewery, textile, carpet and jewellery workers and printing tradesmen. Cigar-makers, iron and steel workers, metal polishers and glass workers were not quite so fully engaged. In the iron and steel division boilermakers, machinists, sheet metal workers, moulders and patternmakers were not so active, while blacksmiths and railway carmen were slightly better employed. More employment was reported in the manufacturing division than in December, 1922. Coal miners in Nova Scotia and British Columbia were not so active as in November, but in Alberta some improvement was shown. In the building and construction group as reported by 176 unions with a membership of 18,335 persons, 21.7 per cent were reported unemployed, as compared with 13.0 per cent in November. All tradesmen in the group reported less activity, the largest percentage reductions being shown by bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovel and dredgemen, hod carriers and building labourers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and granite and stone cutters. In comparison with the previous December steam shovel and dredgemen, carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers reported more employment, but all other tradesmen in the group registered less employment. In the transportation group slightly less employment was reported at the end of December than in November, 4.0 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 3.3 per cent in the preceding month. Steam and electric railway employees and workers in the shipping division all shared in the slight decline. More unemployment was registered by transportation workers than in December, 1922. Fishermen were not so busy as in November, lumber workers reported no idle members, and retail

clerks were not quite so fully engaged. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, and barbers reported more activity, but stationary engineers and firemen were not so busy.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of December 1923 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,287 references to positions and effected a total of 22,151 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 14,677, of which 12,337 were of men and 2,340 were of women workers. In casual work the offices made 7,474 placements. Employers notified the Service of 23,833 vacancies, of which 17,034 were of men and 6,799 of women. The number of registrations for work was 28,063 of men and 7,496 of women, a total of 35,559 applications. Compared with the preceding month a considerable decline is shown in the volume of business, but a comparison with the corresponding period a year ago shows that approximately the same level was maintained throughout the month. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of December may be found elsewhere in this issue and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the offices for the last quarter of the year.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during December, 1923, showed a decline to \$6,906,650 from \$8,006,601 in the previous month, and \$9,436,867 in December 1922.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during January amounted to \$6,538,600 compared with \$21,507,500 in December last and \$9,840,800 in January, 1923. Residential buildings accounted for 38 per cent of the January total, amounting to \$2,487,800; business buildings amounted to \$2,123,900 or 32.5 per cent; industrial build-

ings to \$217,300 or 3.3 per cent; and public works and utilities, \$1,709,600 or 26.2 per cent. The activity was distributed amongst the groups as follows: Ontario, 60.3 per cent; Quebec, 28 per cent; Western provinces, 7.5 per cent, and Maritime provinces, 4.2 per cent, the amounts to be spent being \$3,944,300 in Ontario, \$1,832,300 in Quebec, \$488,600 in Western provinces, and \$273,400 in the Maritimes.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada during December, 1923, was 59,662 gross tons as compared with the November output of 62,202 tons. There was a decline in basic pig iron of 1,750 tons and in malleable iron of 5,163 tons, while the production of foundry iron increased 4,333 tons to a total of 19,749. The cumulative production for the twelve months ending December was 880,018 tons as compared with 383,057 tons in 1922, an increase of 496,961 tons or 130 per cent. The minimum monthly output was 40,739 tons reported in January, rising steadily to a peak of 101,533 tons in May. The average per capita production of pig iron in Canada in 1923 was 215.5 pounds as compared with 95.6 pounds in 1922 and 151.4 pounds in 1921. There were six furnaces in blast at the end of December, three at Sydney, Nova Scotia, two at Hamilton, Ontario, and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 41,248 tons, which was 25 per cent below the 54,674 tons produced in November. The decline was principally in the quantity of open-hearth steel ingots produced for the use of the reporting firms, this grade dropping 24 per cent from 51,426 in November to 39,018 in December. The cumulative production for the twelve months was 884,770 tons or 82 per cent over the output of 485,643 for 1922, and 33 per cent over the 667,484 tons in 1921. The average per capita production of steel in Canada in 1923 was 217 pounds as compared with 121 pounds in 1922 and 170 pounds in 1921.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that ten cars of silver ore were shipped during December from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 730,616 pounds of ore, as compared with 18 cars of silver ore containing 1,239,002 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 220 bars containing 253,807.73 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 123 bars containing 123,630.25 ounces of silver, making a total of 343 bars containing 377,437.98 ounces of silver for the month of December, as compared with 564 bars containing 626,663.59 ounces for the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 201,517,053 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during December. The total includes Douglas fir, 89,957,367, red cedar, 41,631,394; spruce, 20,787,010; hemlock, 26,390,606; balsam, 5,990,690 feet; yellow pine, 5,525,314 feet; white pine, 2,239,161 feet; jack pine, 1,396,773 feet, larch, 7,226,242 feet, cotton wood, 345,342 feet; other species, 27,154 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for December were given in a preliminary statement as \$19,136,674 in comparison with \$17,365,639 in the same month of the previous year; and for the calendar year 1923 as \$195,837,090, while for the same period for 1922 they amounted to \$186,675,036.

A summary of Canadian Foreign Trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that

in December, 1923, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$65,456,071 as compared with \$70,204,888 in December, 1922. There was an increase of slightly over \$13,000,000 in the value of domestic merchandise exported which amounted to \$123,880,430 in December, 1923, compared with \$110,870,825 in the corresponding month of the previous year. For the nine months ending December the grand total of Canadian trade was \$1,504,462,832, in 1923 as compared with \$1,320,485,675 in 1922. The chief imports in December, 1923, were fibres, textiles and textile



products amounting to \$13,041,467, non-metallic minerals and products amounting to \$11,693,912, and iron and its products amounting to \$10,939,179. The chief exports during the same month, were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, which amounted to \$68,796,945, the next being wood, wood products and paper, amounting to \$19,914,748, followed by animal and animal products to the value of \$12,157,264. During the nine months of the fiscal year ending with December, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$322,543,841, exports of wood, wood products and paper amounted to \$208,023,812, and exports of animal and animal products to \$111,517,559.

### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the department during January was greater than during either December, 1923, or January, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 disputes, involving 12,793 employees and a time loss of 186,078 working days, as compared with 13 strikes in December, involving 2,446 employees and a time loss of 28,693 working days. In January, 1923, there were recorded 18 disputes involving 2,852 employees and a time loss of 53,966 working days. Three new strikes commenced during January with a time loss of 170,150 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to January and one strike commencing during January terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 12 strikes involving 11,203 work-people.

### Prices

The level of retail food prices in January was little changed from December, there being only a slight seasonal rise. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.78 at the beginning of January as compared with \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03

for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Prices of eggs, milk, and butter continued upward and there were also increases in beef, veal, salt pork, and potatoes while small declines occurred in the prices of pork roast, cheese, and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.23 for January as compared with \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.80 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel averaged slightly lower while rents were unchanged.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was substantially upward, the figure for January being 156.7 (the highest point reached since September, 1921) as compared with 153.5 for December, 1923; 151.4 for January, 1923; 149.8 for January, 1922; 201.7 for January, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak). In the grouping according to the chief component material the Vegetable Products group, the Textile group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Chemicals group were each substantially higher, while the other four main groups were lower, the Animals group showing a substantial decline.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, stood at 222.7 for January as compared with 222.6 for December, 1923; 223.0 for January, 1923; 227.7 for January, 1922; 281.3 for January, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 336.4 for January, 1920; 258.7 for January, 1918; and 136.5 for January, 1914. The chief declines occurred in eggs, hogs, bacon, corn, fruits, sugar, furniture, glassware, crockery, bar silver, and raw rubber, while advances occurred in grains, fodder, cattle, beef, sheep, butter, potatoes, canned

vegetables, wool, cotton, metals, linseed oil, and turpentine.

The special index of fifty commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list advanced slightly to 154.4 for January as compared with 153.7 for December, 1923; 153.1 for January,

1923; 148.0 for January, 1922; 195.2 for January, 1921; and 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak).

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index advanced to 157.55 for January from 155.87 in December, 1923. Both imports and exports were higher.

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1924

**D**URING the month of January, 1924, the Department received three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. All three applications were from certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, being respectively:

(1) Truckers, coopers, etc., employed on the West St. John wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(2) Foremen, checkers, etc., employed on the West St. John wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(3) Grain elevator employees at St. John, N.B., being members of Local 121, International Longshoremen's Association.

As a result of the mediation of the Department of Labour negotiations between the disputants were resumed in all these cases and settlements were reached without Board procedure. In each case the application for a Board was withdrawn.

### STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1924

**T**HE number of strikes and lock-outs in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of January, was fourteen, one more than in December. The time loss for January was greater than in January, 1923, due chiefly to a dispute involving coal mines in Nova Scotia, being 186,078 working days as compared with 53,966 working days lost in the same month of the previous year.

Eleven disputes involving 668 work-people were carried over from December. One of the strikes commencing prior to January and one strike commencing during January terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record twelve disputes, lumber workers, Cranbrook and Golden districts, B.C.; coal miners, Nova Scotia; clothing workers, Winnipeg; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, and motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
January, 1924.....	14	12,793	186,078
December, 1923.....	13	2,446	28,693
January, 1923.....	18	2,852	53,966



Of the two strikes which terminated during the month one resulted in favour of the employers, while the second one resulted in favour of the employees. Two of the disputes commencing during January were for increased wages and other changes, while the third one was against a reduction in wages.

The record of the Department includes lock-outs as well as strikes, but a lock-out, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lock-out, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**LUMBER WORKERS, CRANBROOK AND GOLDEN DISTRICTS, B.C.**—A strike of 1,000 lumber workers in various lumber camps throughout the neighbourhood of Cranbrook and Golden occurred on January 2, for an increase in wages including an advance in the minimum rate from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, an 8-hour day, and for no discrimination against members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World. Towards the end of the month Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, visited the scene of the strike in order to effect a settlement, but at the end of January the strike was still in existence.

**COAL MINERS, EDSON, ALTA.**—In the strike of coal miners at Edson, Alta., which commenced on November 23, 1923, work was resumed on January 14, when the strikers were replaced by new workers.

**COAL MINERS, NOVA SCOTIA.**—In a dispute as to the renewal of an agreement which expired on January 15, a cessation of work occurred on January 16, involving 9,625 coal miners in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation's subsidiary companies operating coal mines. The localities affected by the dispute included Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, Thorburn, Stellarton and Springhill. During negotiations prior to January 15, the employees contended for the restoration of the 1921 wage scale, which would mean an increase of about twenty per cent, and on January 15, the employers posted a notice of a reduction in wages of twenty per cent.

The representatives of the miners proposed that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, be applied for, and that the 1923 rates of wages should be continued pending its report, but this was refused by the employer. The Premier of Nova Scotia proposed that negotiations should be resumed, work in the mines to be resumed for fifteen days, but this was not agreed to by the miners. At the end of January the dispute was still unsettled but early in February arrangements were made to resume the negotiations and a settlement was reached on February 11. Rates for men on day wages on the surface were increased by 25 cents per day (labourers increasing from \$3.25 to \$3.50), for those underground by 30 cents (labourers increasing from \$3.30 to \$3.60), tonnage rates were advanced by six cents to eight cents per ton, and local contract rates by six per cent, the new agreement to be for one year. This settlement was subject to a referendum of the miners.

**PRINTING TRADES IN EIGHT CITIES.**—The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the 44-hour week, was still in progress in eight cities and involved 548 employees, resulting in a time loss of 14,248 working days during January.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE. —Clothing workers at Montreal to the number of 1,500 went on strike on January 21 for increased wages. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed January 31 at higher rates.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Edson, Alta.....	90	900	Commenced November 23, for recognition of the union and district union rates. Work was resumed January 14, strikers being replaced.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Clothing—</i>			
Clothing workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	23	598	Commenced September 6, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing:—</i>			
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	260	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal Que.	8	208	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	117	3,042	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	25	650	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	313	8,138	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	43	1,118	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	20	520	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION.—</b>			
<i>Street and electric railway:—</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	7	182	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during January, 1924.</b>			
<b>LOGGING.—</b>			
Lumber workers, Cranbrook and Golden District, B.C.	1,000	20,400	Commenced January 2, for increased wages and other changes. Underminated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING:—</b>			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia....	9,625	134,750	Commenced January 16, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Clothing:—</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	1,500	15,000	Commenced January 21, for higher wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 31.



## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING 1923

THE feature of the record of strikes and lock-outs for the year 1923 was the reduction in the time loss to 768,494 working days, the lowest since 1918. The number of strikes and lock-outs in existence was slightly greater than in 1922, having increased from 85 to 91 disputes of which 77 began during 1923, as compared with 70 during 1922. The number of employees involved was also somewhat lower, being 32,868 as compared with 41,050. Of the two million days' time loss in 1922, approximately one-half was due to a single strike of some 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and south eastern British Columbia from April to August, and a strike of some 14,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia, in August, for three weeks caused a time loss of over 250,000 working days. In 1923 no strike caused a time loss of such outstanding magnitude, but a strike of steel workers at Sydney in June for higher wages and other changes in working conditions and three strikes of coal miners in sympathy with it caused a time loss of approximately 250,000 working days, nearly one-third of the total for the year. Ten disputes in the printing trades, in various cities, for the 44-hour week, which began in 1921, caused a time loss of 252,184 working days. Two of these terminated during 1923. The only other dispute of considerable magnitude in time loss was that of longshoremen in Vancouver for higher wages, involving 1,555 employees for 53 days, with a time loss of 82,415 days.

The record of the Department includes lock-outs as well as strikes, but a lock-out, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lock-out, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lock-outs are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

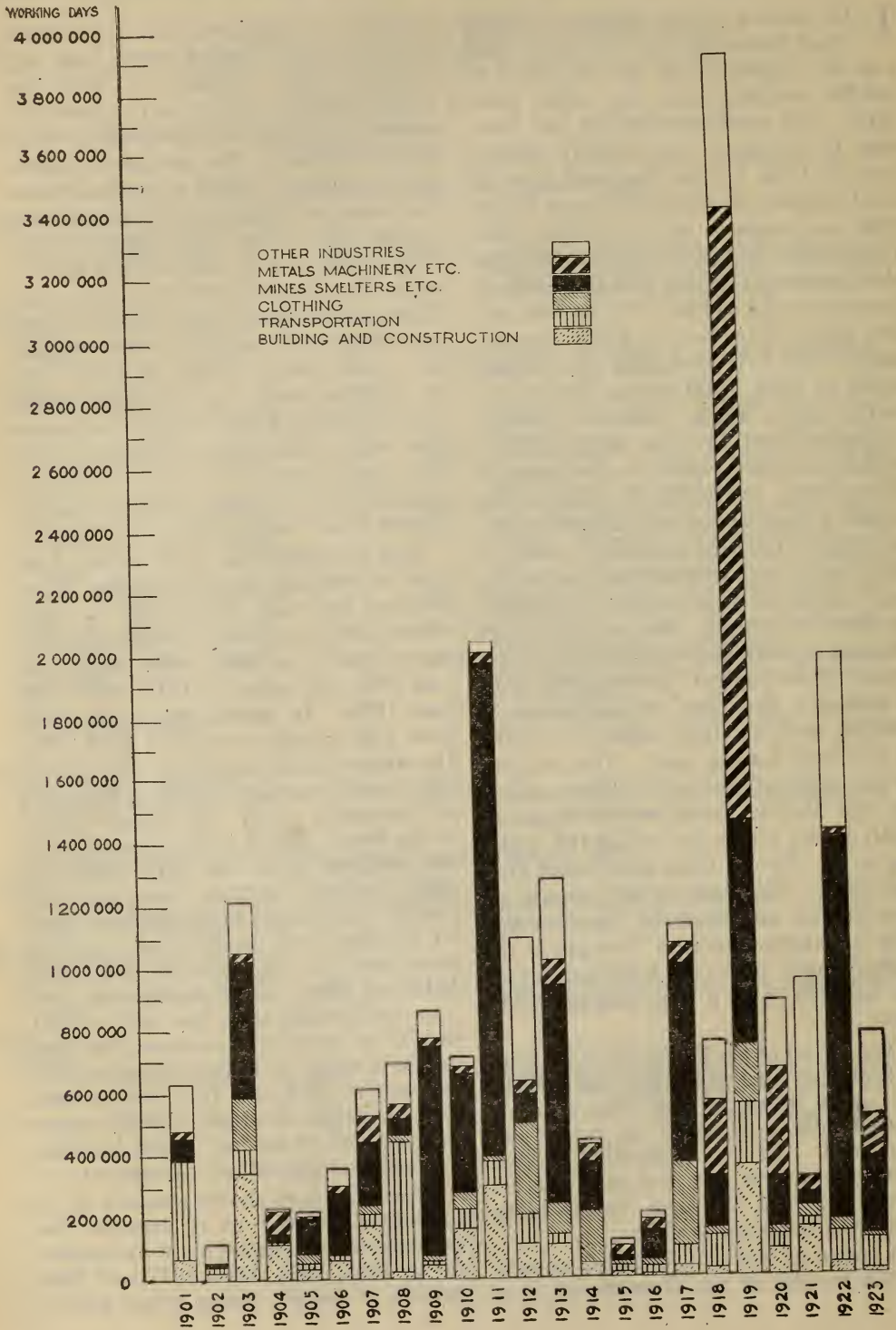
A strike or lock-out, included as such in the records of the Department, is a

cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes has been maintained in the Department during 1923. Any such disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more have been included in the published record, there being twelve of these involving 1,447 employees and resulting in a time loss of 1,405 working days. In addition there was one such dispute involving only thirty employees for one hour with a time loss, therefore, of less than ten days, and it was a strike of coal miners in sympathy with other coal miners who resumed work that day.

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922 and 1923. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc.

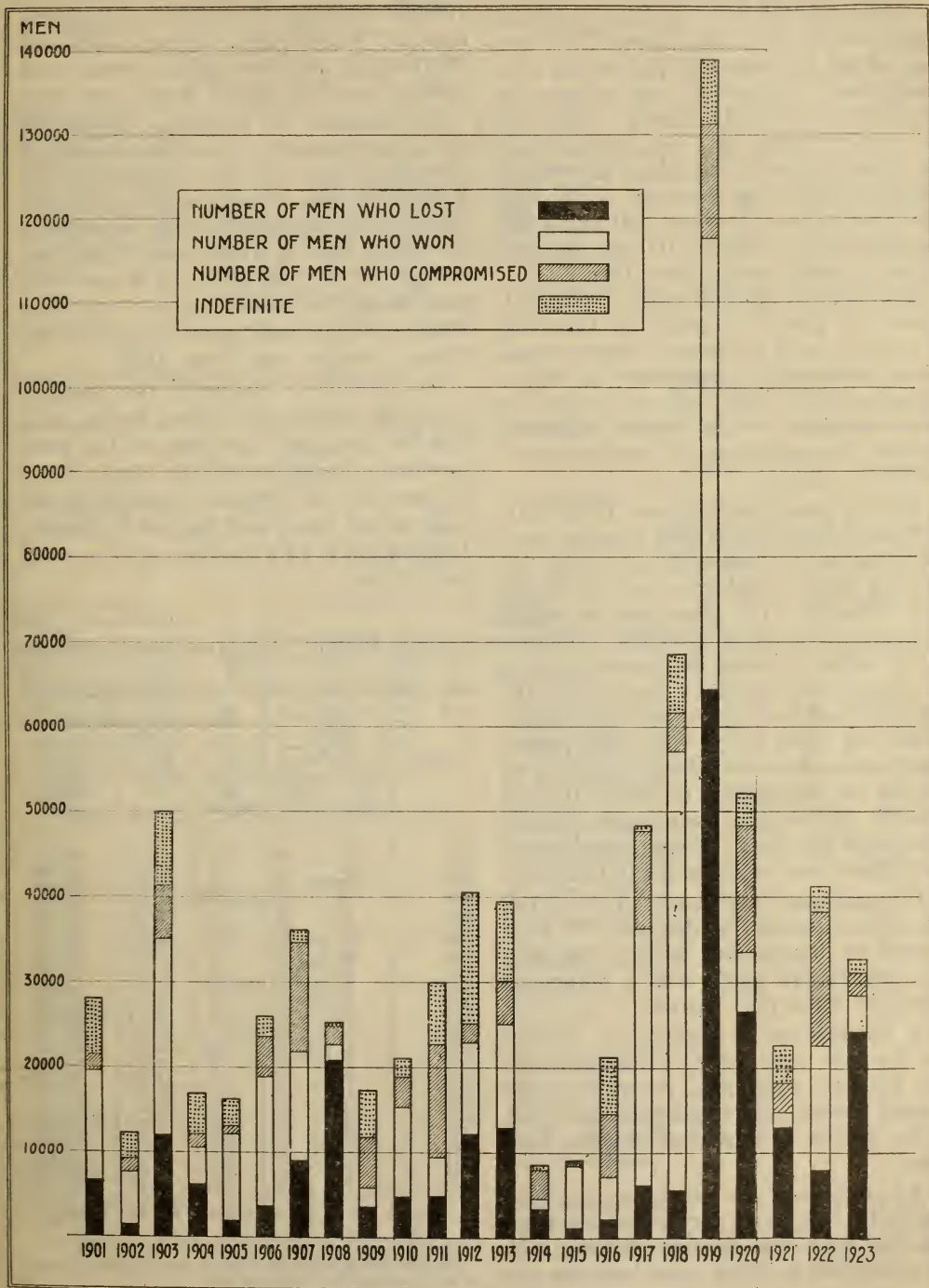
From the chart showing results of the settlement arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and ex-

### TIME LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR, 1901-1923





RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF MEN INVOLVED.



panding business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919 and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry.

An analysis by the number of employees involved, Table II, shows over 10,000 employees in only one dispute, 1.1 per cent of all disputes but this strike (the sympathetic strike of coal miners in Cape Breton Island) caused a time loss of 216,700 days, 28.2 per cent of the total for the year. Outside of this strike, disputes involving between 1,500 and 2,500 employees, between 500 and 1,000 employees, and between 100 and 250 employees caused much time loss.

An analysis by industries, Table VI, shows the greatest amount of time loss in mining, with printing a close second, and considerable amounts in water transportation and iron and steel in manufacturing. The same industries showed large numbers of employees involved.

Among causes of disputes, Table VII, it appears that the largest number were for increases in wages, 27 out of 91, involving 3,207 employees out of 32,868 and resulting in a time loss of 42,541 working days out of 768,494. Sympathetic strikes showed the largest number of employees involved and also the greatest time loss, the three coal miners' strikes in June being the chief factor. There were however, large numbers of strikes for recognition of union 10, and against discharge of employees, 12, but these did not involve large numbers of employees nor result in great time loss.

By methods of settlement, Table VIII, the largest number of disputes, 36, were settled by negotiations between the parties, but in 19 there was a return to work on employers' terms.

A comparison of figures by months for the past four years, Table X, shows the greatest time loss, as well as the largest number of employees involved, in the spring and summer months, each year.

An analysis of the figures by time loss, Table III, shows 44 per cent of the total for the year due to two strikes, with over 100,000 working days lost, the one

of Cape Breton coal miners and the other the printers' strike at Toronto, and 17.5 per cent of the time loss due to two strikes with between 50,000 and 100,000 working days, that of longshoremen at Vancouver causing a loss of 82,415 days and that of steel workers at Sydney causing 52,000 days' time loss.

In duration of disputes, Table IV, the greatest number lasted less than five days, but these caused comparatively little time loss. Considerable time loss occurred in disputes lasting from 20 to 30 days involving 12,921 employees, but a large proportion of it, 32.9 per cent, was due to 10 disputes carried over into 1923, of which eight were in the printing trades, carried over from 1921.

By provinces, Table V, the greatest time loss occurred in Nova Scotia with 319,434 days, 41.6 per cent of the total for the year, while Ontario experienced a time loss of 165,681 days, 21.6 per cent of the total, and British Columbia 108,554 days, 14.1 per cent of the total for the year.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Em-ployers in-volved	Em- ployees in- volved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	80	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
Total..	2,842*	2,740	15,991*	803,195*	21,348,024

\*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.



TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved Em- ployees	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
10,000 and over.....	1	1.1	11,180	216,700	28.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....	2	2.2	3,408	102,798	13.3
2,500 and under 5,000.....	1	1.1	2,600	52,000	6.8
1,500 and under 2,500.....	2	2.2	3,408	102,798	13.3
1,000 and under 1,500.....	3	3.3	3,453	10,296	1.3
500 and under 1,000.....	8	8.8	5,248	150,698	19.7
250 and under 500.....	7	7.7	2,215	33,912	4.4
100 and under 250.....	18	19.8	2,829	137,756	18.0
50 and under 100.....	17	18.7	1,148	26,400	3.4
25 and under 50.....	15	16.4	500	18,665	2.4
Under 25.....	19	20.9	287	19,269	2.5
Total.....	91	100.0	32,868	768,494	100.0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved Em- ployees	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
100,000 days and over..	2	2.2	11,842	338,627	44.0
50,000 days and under 100,000.....	2	2.2	4,155	134,415	17.5
25,000 and under 50,000.....	2	2.2	330	75,506	9.9
10,000 and under 25,000.....	5	5.5	3,206	78,748	10.2
5,000 and under 10,000.....	9	9.9	3,274	63,896	8.3
2,500 and under 5,000.....	12	13.2	2,616	37,888	5.0
1,500 and under 2,500.....	9	9.9	3,284	19,246	2.6
1,000 and under 1,500.....	4	4.4	315	5,021	0.7
500 and under 1,000.....	13	14.2	1,996	9,128	1.1
250 and under 500.....	12	13.2	936	4,213	0.6
100 and under 250.....	7	7.7	498	1,128	0.1
Under 100.....	14	15.4	416	678	0.0
Total.....	91	100.0	32,868	768,494	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved Em- ployees	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
Under 5 days.....	32	35.1	8,676	24,235	3.1
5 and under 10.....	12	13.2	1,400	9,012	1.1
10 and under 15.....	10	11.0	2,802	31,920	4.1
15 and under 20.....	6	6.6	12,921	245,466	32.0
20 and under 30.....	2	2.2	302	6,498	0.9
30 and over.....	19	20.9	5,397	198,975	25.9
Undetermined or indefinite.....	10	11.0	1,370	252,388	32.9
Total.....	91	100.0	32,868	768,494	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved Em- ployees	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
Nova Scotia.....	17	18.7	20,989	319,434	41.6
Prince Edward Island.....	2	2.2	67	2,169	0.2
New Brunswick.....	25	27.4	3,254	82,546	10.8
Quebec.....	20	22.0	1,858	165,681	21.6
Ontario.....	2	2.2	213	34,780	4.5
Manitoba.....	2	2.2	24	63	0.0
Saskatchewan.....	14	15.4	3,435	55,267	7.2
Alberta.....	9	9.9	3,028	108,554	14.1
British Columbia.....					
Total.....	91	100.0	32,868	768,494	100.0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved Em- ployees	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Working days	Percent of total
Logging.....	3	3.3	525	10,473	1.4
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	29	31.8	21,692	311,982	40.6
Manufacturing:—					
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	2	2.2	187	1,788	0.2
Textiles.....	1	1.1	12	78	0.0
Clothing, knitted goods, garments, etc.....	6	6.6	332	10,068	1.3
Leather, fur and products.....	2	2.2	290	2,364	0.3
Pulp and paper.....	1	1.1	80	800	0.1
Printing and publishing.....	10	11.0	1,293	252,184	32.9
Saw and planing mills	1	1.1	380	6,460	0.9
Wood products.....	1	1.1	220	1,287	0.1
Iron, steel and products.....	9	9.9	4,356	59,192	7.8
Stone industries.....	1	1.1	8	24	0.0
Construction:—					
Buildings and structures.....	7	7.7	867	10,005	1.3
Railway construction	2	2.2	360	1,470	0.1
Miscellaneous construction.....	3	3.3	150	1,344	0.2
Transportation and public utilities:—					
Street and electric railways.....	2	2.2	36	2,910	0.4
Water transportation	4	4.4	1,876	94,118	12.2
Storage and local transportation.....	2	2.2	107	753	0.1
Electric power plants	2	2.2	18	162	0.0
Service:—					
Public and municipal	2	2.2	72	58	0.0
Personal.....	1	1.1	7	1,274	0.1
Total.....	91	100.0	32,868	768,494	100.0

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees			In favour of employers			Compromise			Indefinite or untermi- nated			Total				
	Disputes	Firms involved	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Time loss in working days		
	For increased wages.....	7	11	2,964	9	62	1,469	11	30	1,117	9,733	.....	.....	27	103	3,207	42,341
For increased wages and shorter hours.....	1	4	3,235	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	120	4	78	6	83	989	196,770	
For increased wages and other changes.....	2	8	1,036	2	23	4,155	2	22	141	2,037	.....	.....	6	53	4,371	137,488	
For shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	30	4,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	3	40	119	19,938
Against longer hours.....	1	1	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees.....	4	5	1,427	6	6	1,480	1	1	250	5,250	1	1	12	13	3,178	17,639	
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	764	2	10	771	11,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	1,560	17,316
Against reduction in wages.....	1	1	196	3	3	93	3,552	2	94	4,224	1	1	7	7	406	10,814	
For recognition of union.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	755	22,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	22	962	37,649
Against employment of non-unionists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sympathetic.....	1	2	1,159	6	75	14,626	242,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	78	15,786	247,695
Unclassified.....	2	2	100	2	3	890	3,967	1	1,103	2,596	.....	.....	.....	5	6	2,063	7,043
Total.....	21	36	4,361	38	204	24,269	459,550	18	57	2,720	23,960	14	122	91	419	32,868	765,494



TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923, BY METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Returned to work on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated)		Total	
	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved	Number	Em- ployees involved
Logging .....	1	28							1	400	1	37			3	525
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying .....	14	4,234	3	600	3	1,181			6	15,221			3	456	29	21,692
Manufacturing:—																
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco .....	1	135									1	52			2	187
Textiles .....	1	128							1	12					1	12
Clothing, knitted goods, garments, etc .....	1	261							3	156			2	43	6	332
Leather, fur and products .....	1	21							1	29					2	299
Pulp and paper .....	1	21							1	80					1	80
Printing and publishing .....	1	380									1	30	8	1,242	10	1,293
Saw and planing mills .....	1	220													1	380
Wood products .....	1	492	1	1,200					2	2,636	1	28			1	220
Iron, steel and products .....	5	8													9	4,359
Stone industries .....	1														1	8
Construction:—																
Buildings and structures .....	4	143							2	554	1	170			7	867
Railway construction .....	2	360													2	360
Miscellaneous construction .....			3	150											3	150
Transportation and public utilities:—																
Street and electric railways .....	1	100	1	1,555	1	21							1	15	2	36
Water transportation .....	1	30							1	42	1	179			4	1,876
Storage and local transportation .....	1								1	77					2	107
Electric power plants .....											2	18			2	18
Service:—																
Public and municipal .....	1	50									1	22			2	72
Personal .....					1	7									1	7
Total .....	35	6,590	8	3,505	5	1,209			19	19,247	9	536	14	1,761	91	32,868

TABLE IX.—DETAILS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1923

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Employers	Number involved	Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
Logging— Lumber workers..... Pulp and paper workers, rafting crew..... Shingle sawyers and packers.....	Kootenay District, B.C.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	May 1.....	May 22.....	6	460	8,280	18
	South Devon, N.B.	For increased wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	June 26.....	Sept. 3.....	1	37	2,109	57
	Hammond, B.C.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	Mar. 21.....	Mar. 26.....	1	28	84	3
							8	525	10,473	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners.....	Birch Grove, N.S.	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	April 12.....	April 16.....	1	216	648	3
Coal miners.....	Blackstone Mine, P.O., Alta.	Against wages less wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	April 1.....	May 17.....	1	20	780	39
Coal miners.....	Canmore, Alta.	Against discharge of employees.	Arbitration.....	Compromise.....	June 13.....	July 7.....	1	250	5,250	21
Coal miners.....	Cape Breton, N.S.	In sympathy with steel workers who were on strike at Sydney, June 28.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	July 4.....	July 24.....	4	11,180	216,700	17
Coal miners.....	Cardiff, Alta.	For recognition of the union.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	Nov. 21, 1922	Aug. 20, 1923	3	243	6,700	41
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 23.....	Feb. 3.....	1	137	685	5
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	In sympathy with miners on strike in another mine.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 2.....	Feb. 3.....	7	681	681	1
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	In sympathy with steel workers on strike in Sydney, N.S.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers.	July 12.....	July 16.....		700	2,100	3
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Against employment of particular persons.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employers.	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 18.....	9	735	11,460	17
Coal miners.....	Edmonton Field, Alta.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	Dec. 1, 1922	Aug. 20, 1923	11	300	10,800	41
Coal miners.....	Foothills, Alta.	Against reduction in wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers.	April 1.....	May 17.....	1	70	2,730	39
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N.S.	For installation of new machinery.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 2.....	May 7.....	1	1,103	2,596	4
Coal miners.....	Inverness, N.S.	Against employment of particular persons.	Indefinite.....	In favour of employers.	April 20.....	April 21.....	1	264	264	1
Coal miners.....	Inverness, N.S.	Against reduction in wages.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employers.	May 17.....	May 22.....	1	196	784	4
Coal miners.....	Joggins, N.S.	Against reduction in wages.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 30.....	April 3.....	1	70	4,200	60





TABLE IX.—DETAILS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1923—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days	
							Employers	Employees			
MANUFACTURING—Concluded <i>Clothing, knitted goods, etc.—Concluded</i>	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against reduction in wages	Unsettled at end of year		Sept. 6.....	.....	1	23	2,254	98	
	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 14.....	Aug. 30.....	20	128	1,920	15	
	Montreal, Que.....	For recognition of union	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	April 24.....	July 16.....	1	53	583	11	
<i>Leather, fur and products:</i>	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Against discharge of employees	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	April 17.....	May 3.....	1	29	406	14	
	Montreal, Que.....	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	Dec. 10.....	Dec. 19.....	1	261	1,958	7½	
								2	290	2,364	
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>	Beauharnois, Que....	For increased wages	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	April 11.....	April 23.....	1	80	800	10	
							1	80	800		
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>	Montreal, Que.....	For shorter hours...	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employees.	May 2, 1921	Sept. 30, 1923	3	30	4,524	229	
	Hamilton, Ont.....	For shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2, 1921	.....	30	38	5,799	307	
	Montreal, Que.....	In sympathy with printers' strike in Toronto.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 14, 1921	.....	1	10	3,070	307	
	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	Unsettled at end of year		July 1, 1921	.....	9	140	42,980	307	
	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	Unsettled at end of year		Sept. 15, 1922	.....	1	12	3,684	307	
	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	Unsettled at end of year		June 1, 1921	.....	11	139	24,854	307	
	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	Unsettled at end of year		June 1, 1921	.....	57	662	121,927	307	
	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	May 2, 1921	Nov. 10, 1923	4	21	3,205	265	
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against increased hours	Unsettled at end of year		July 1, 1921	.....	190	190	32,526	307	
	Halifax, N.S.....	For shorter hours..	Unsettled at end of year.		May 2, 1921	.....	7	51	9,615	307	
								122	1,283	252,184	





TABLE IX.—DETAILS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1923.—*Concluded*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
<i>CONSTRUCTION—Concluded</i> <i>Miscellaneous construction:</i> Carpenters (waterfront)..... Hoisting engineers and locomotive engineers..... Steam shovel men.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.	Mediation Department of Labour.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 20.....	Aug. 24.....	1	114	399	3½
	Esquimalt, B.C.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	June 11.....	June 21.....	2	13	117	9
	Welland Canal.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation Department of Labour.	In favour of employees.	April 16.....	May 29.....	7	23	823	36
								10	150	1,344
<i>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—</i> <i>Street and electric railways:*</i> Street railway employees..... Motormen and conductors.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	Against discharge of employees.	Arbitration.....	Indefinite.....	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 2.....	1	21	21	1
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Unsettled at end of year.		July 2, 1922.		1	15	2,889	307
<i>Water Transportation:</i> Coal trimmers..... Longshoremen..... Longshoremen..... Seamen.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 27.....	May 29.....	1	100	200	2
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	In sympathy with longshoremen on strike at Vancouver.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 20.....	Oct. 27.....	1	42	252	6
	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation Department of Labour.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 8.....	Dec. 8.....	22	1,555	82,415	53
	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees.	June 29.....	Sept. 19.....		179	11,251	68
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i> Taxi-cab drivers..... Taxi-cab and hack drivers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	March 8.....	March 19.....	1	77	693	9
	St. John, N.B.....	Against certain rules of securing passengers.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees.	Sept. 26.....	Sept. 28.....	1	30	60	2
<i>Electric power plants:</i> Electric light linemen..... Linemen.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Against reduction in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees.	April 4.....	April 19.....	1	3	42	14
	London, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Replacement of strikers.	Compromise.....	June 9.....	June 20.....	1	15	120	8
							2	18	162	





## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING DECEMBER, 1923

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during December, 1923, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12, as compared with 38 in the previous month, and 21 in December, 1922. In these new disputes about 4,700 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 24, involving about 10,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during December of about 83,000 working days. The number of disputes in progress was smaller than in any month since January, 1917. The number of workpeople involved in disputes and the number of working days lost were also lower than in any month during the same period except November and December, 1922, when slightly lower figures were recorded.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 12 disputes beginning in December, 9, directly involving

4,500 workpeople, arose out of questions respecting wages, and 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, from other causes.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected during December in the case of 9 new disputes, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 1,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 4 in favour of the employees, and 4 were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in December, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in December			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Dec.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Dec.
	Started before Dec. 1	Started in Dec.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	2	2	4	5,400	62,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.	2	3	5	4,000	13,000
Other trades.....	8	7	15	900	8,000
Total, Dec. 1923...	12	12	24	10,300	83,000
Total, Nov. 1923..	15	38	53	54,000*	1,016,000*
Total, Dec. 1922...	28	21	49	7,400	72,000

\*A dispute was in progress in November, 1923, involving about 40,000 shipyard employees.

The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario held a public hearing early in February in connection with a proposed order governing the wages of female employees in places of amusement in Toronto. The proposed minimum wage is \$12.50 per week for employees working more than 40 hours per week. Em-

ployees working less than 40 hours would be paid at least 30 cents per hour. No working period under two hours is taken into account. It is noted that no apprenticeship period is necessary in this trade. Similar public hearings are held in connection with all proposed orders of the Board before they are issued.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Further Ratifications by Various Countries of Draft Conventions of International Labour Conference

A CONSIDERABLE increase during the past year is noted in the number of ratifications by various countries of the several Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at its annual meetings.

The number of ratifications which at the end of November, 1922, had been formally communicated to the League of Nations, was recorded in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1923 (page 64) as being 62. A year later in November, 1923, the number of ratifications actually registered by the Secretary-General had increased to 86, while, in addition, there were 23 cases in which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority of the state concerned, but had not yet been formally communicated. Moreover, ratifications to the number of 131 had been recommended to the competent authority by the respective governments, but in these cases the approval of such authority had not so far been signified. In addition to these ratifications, actual or pending, of the several Draft Conventions, twelve countries have notified their adherence to the Berne Convention of 1906 to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which Convention was adopted by the Washington Conference as the last of its own Draft Conventions. A number of states and dominions had already, prior to 1919, signified their adherence to the Berne Convention, Canada being among the countries which not only adhered to the Convention, but also enacted legislation to give it practical effect.

Since November, 1923, new ratifications of the several Conventions of the first four sessions of the conference have been received, the new states signifying adherence to additional Draft Conventions including China,

Esthonia, Hungary, Japan and Sweden. Belgium authorized the ratification of the Conventions regarding the minimum age for the employment of children, and the prohibition of night work for young persons. China has passed a law in conformity with the Convention regarding the employment of women before and after childbirth. The government of Esthonia has recommended the ratification of the Convention against the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and this State has also ratified the Draft Convention relating to weekly rest days in industry. The government of Argentine has recommended the ratification of the Draft Conventions adopted at the second session fixing the minimum age for the employment of youths at sea, regarding the employment of seamen, and regarding the unemployment indemnity, and has approved the recommendations relating to hours of work in the fishing industry, inland navigation and the seamen's code, and has in preparation a bill in conformity with the recommendation relating to unemployment insurance. Finland has passed a law relating to reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers. The government of Hungary has recommended the ratification of the Draft Conventions relating to the minimum age of employment in industry, night work of young persons, use of white phosphorus, unemployment indemnity, and employment for seamen; the age of admission, rights of association and workmen's compensation in agriculture; the use of white lead in painting, the weekly rest day in industry, the minimum age for trimmers and stokers, and the medical examination of young persons at sea; and has also recommended the approval of the Recommendations relating to unemployment, the reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, lead poisoning, government health services, hours of work in the

fishing industry, inland navigation, the national seamen's code, unemployment insurance, technical agricultural education, social insurance in agriculture, and the weekly rest day in commercial establishments; the government of Hungary has also introduced a bill in conformity with the recommendation made at the fourth session relating to emigration statistics. Japan has ratified the Draft Convention relating to the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture. Poland has ratified the Draft Conventions concerning unemployment, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, and the

seven conventions adopted at the third session of the conference relating to the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; the use of white lead in painting; the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; workmen's compensation in agriculture; the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture; and the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. The government of Sweden has prepared a bill on the lines of the Draft Convention relating to the employment of women before and after childbirth, and the same State has ratified the Draft Conventions relating to the age of children employed in agriculture, the right of association of agricultural workers, workmen's compensation in agriculture, and the use of white lead.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1923

### Dominion and Provincial Laws Collected and Published by the Department of Labour of Canada

THE Department of Labour has lately completed its annual compilation of laws affecting labour which were enacted during the past year by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces of Canada. This publication constitutes the third annual supplement to the volume entitled "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1920," which presented in easily accessible form the text of the labour laws enacted up to that date. Similar volumes are published by the department at intervals of five years, the labour legislation of each intervening year being presented in an annual supplement, to be incorporated later in the next quinquennial volume. A useful feature included in each annual supplement is the Cumulative Index to Labour Legislation, which gives references to the various subject matters of legislation contained

in the last preceding volume of consolidated laws and in the various supplements thereto. This index is a fairly complete guide to labour legislation in its manifold application to industrial workers and to the problems of industry. It provides a ready means of comparing the laws of the various provinces falling within the same category. With the help of the index, for example, it is easy to trace the differences and the common characteristics of the various workmen's compensation, factory, minimum wage and other groups of provincial laws. This series is therefore a contribution to the movement which has been manifest during recent years towards greater uniformity in the field of provincial legislation.

The text of the labour laws, as well as the Cumulative Index to the subjects with which they deal, bring out clearly the fact that the bulk of labour legisla-



tion in Canada deals with subjects which under our constitution fall within the sphere of provincial rather than Dominion jurisdiction. On the other hand the powers of the Dominion Parliament extend to many matters which affect labour directly or indirectly, such subjects including immigration, industrial disputes in interprovincial and other major industries, railways and navigation, criminal law, and other matters, which, however, affect the general public as well as the classes specially associated with labour:

Of the legislation which was enacted during 1923 the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia was one of the most outstanding measures from the fact that it was the first Act passed in Canada to give unqualified effect to the "8-hour day" Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference held at Washington, D.C., in 1919. The new Act provides that the Government shall appoint a Board of Adjustment to administer it, with authority to grant exemptions after full inquiry and within certain well-defined limits. The Dominion Immigration Act was amended in several of the sections which were incorporated in the Act in 1919, and the Chinese Immigration Act was also revised with a view to the more effective restriction of the immigration of Orientals into Canada. No legislative session was completed during the year in the province of Quebec, but the Royal Commission to investigate labour matters with special reference to workmen's compensation which was provided for by an Act passed at the close of 1922, began its labours towards the close of 1923 and is expected to present a report to the Legislature at its present session.

Important amendments were made to the Coal Mines Regulation of Nova

Scotia, the employment underground of boys under 16 being absolutely forbidden, and new rules being made with a view to the better protection of miners. New safety provisions were added also to the British Columbia Mines Act, and in the same province the age for the employment of boys in factories was raised from 14 to 15 years. In the "wages" group an important act was the thorough revision and consolidation which was affected in the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act of Ontario. No important changes were made during the year in any of the Workmen's Compensation or Minimum Wage Acts. Some important regulations, however, were issued in the latter group by the competent authority, among these being an order of the Alberta Minimum Wage Board limiting to 48 in the week the hours of work in all employments covered by orders of the Board. In Manitoba the Winnipeg charter was amended to give the city council power to prohibit the employment of women in Chinese restaurants, the provincial law of 1913 prohibiting such employment not yet having been proclaimed in force. On the other hand, the British Columbia Legislature rejected a bill aimed at the employment of women by Orientals, passing instead an Act giving police officials authority to prohibit the employment of female labour in a place of business kept by a person of questionable character of whatever race. Several Acts were passed during the year for the furtherance of technical education and manual training, and to improve the standing of teachers. In Nova Scotia a public service retirement Act was passed, which however has not yet been proclaimed as in force, similar in its general lines to the Superannuation Acts of Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

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A provincial economic conference will be held at Winnipeg on March 12 and 13 by various industrial organizations in Manitoba, including the farm-

ing interests. The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council will be represented by three delegates, including the president and secretary.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME OF ORGANIZED LABOUR

### Requests for Dominion Legislation

ON January 14, the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada submitted to the members of the Dominion Government the legislative programme of the Trades and Labour Congress and a number of resolutions on other subjects which were passed at the last annual convention of the Congress.

Legislation on the following subjects was requested:

(1) Limitation of the hours of labour to not more than eight per day. (2) Provision of insurance for unemployed persons. (3) Provision for one day's rest in seven. (4) Amendments to the Criminal Code:—(a) to re-establish the right of peaceful picketing and prevent misuse of injunctions in labour disputes; (b) to restore the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly; (c) to define sympathetic strikes; (d) to eliminate reference to sedition, seditious conspiracy, etc. (5) Amendments to Immigration Act; (a) to repeal provisions which discriminate against British born citizens; (b) to prohibit entry of contract labour unless secured through Employment Service of Canada; (c) to guarantee the right of trial by jury before deportation for political offences; (d) to repeal amendments of session of 1919 which bring within the prohibited classes those exercising the reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech. (6) Amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act: (a) to provide for clearer definition as to whom the Act applies; (b) equal application of the act to employers and workers alike; (c) substitution of "a declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiation" for present oath "to the belief of the declarant a strike or lock-out will be declared". (7) Protection of the Health of Workers: (a) by controlling the use of white lead in painting; (b) by prevention of anthrax. (8) Old age pensions. (9) The enactment of a law in place of the present regula-

tions to provide for the payment of fair wages on public works. (10) The registration of union labels. (11) Amendments to the Shipping Act: (a) To fix minimum age of admission of employment of children; (b) to improve working conditions of marine engineers. (12) Abolition of Sales Tax. (13) The establishment of Health Insurance. (14) The enactment of a law to give effect to the recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee on Prison Reform, 1921. (15) Amendments to the Militia Act to provide against the misuse of military forces during industrial disputes. (16) Amendments to the Bank Act to assure depositors against loss. (17) The enactment of a law to guarantee the right of all workers to organize. (18) Amendments to the Election Act: (a) to provide for proportional representation in group constituencies and transferable vote in single constituencies; (b) to make election day a public holiday throughout the Dominion; (c) to abolish forfeiture of election deposits; (d) to repeal Clause 10, Franchise Act, 1920, which prohibits trade unions and similar organizations contributing to election campaign funds.

The attention of the Government was also called to the action of the Congress on the following subjects: immigration, unemployment, fair wage policies, the International Labour Organization, the Tariff Commission, the Senate, the Civil Service and the Canadian National Railways. The proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress with reference to these matters were set forth in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1923.

### Requests for Legislation in Quebec

On January 22, a delegation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited on the provincial government of Quebec and submitted certain requests for legislation. It was requested that legislation be enacted with reference to the following subjects: (1) The enactment of legislation carrying out recom-



mendations of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations). (2) Amendments to the law with reference to Sunday labour and provision of one day's rest in seven for employees of hotels, clubs and restaurants. (3) Amendments to the education laws providing for (a) free instruction at public schools; (b) the sale of school books at cost price; (c) uniformity of all school books in the province; (d) free instruction in all schools subsidized by the government (technical and others); (e) making it compulsory for every person less than twenty-one years of age employed in factories and workshops, who cannot read or write one of the two official languages to attend a night school; (f) fixing a minimum salary for teachers and permitting school boards to be prosecuted that pay less than the minimum salary; (g) the appointment of a Minister of Education whose function would be to supervise the boards of education and also put into operation the programme of teaching adopted by the bureaus of education (Catholic and Protestant). (4) Adoption of a law with reference to the fair wage clause in public contracts. (5) The abolition of private employment offices. (6) The prevention of over-capitalization of companies and the sale of fraudulent stock. (7) The appointment of a minimum wage commission for women. (8) The appointment of a commission to study the high rents and

another to control the price of food and other necessaries of life. (9) The enactment of a daylight saving law. (10) The adoption of health regulations with reference to (a) removal of old wall paper before placing new paper on walls; (b) prohibition of the use of spraying machines for painting or at least provisions for controlling their use according to the necessary hygienic rules to protect the health of workers. (e) The sanitary inspection of barber shops. (11) the control of cold storage plants.

#### Requests for Legislation in Ontario

A deputation representing jointly the Trades and Labour Congress and the Ontario Labour Educational Association interviewed the Ontario Government before the session now in progress. Legislation was asked for which would affect the employment of women and children; also amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; insertion of a fair wage clause in all government contracts; prohibition of "one-man" cars and provision that a motorman and conductor should be placed on all street cars; amendments to the Election Act to provide for proportional representation, the making of election day a public holiday, one vote only for one elector, and the abolition of the property qualification for voting on money by-laws. It was also proposed that widows with one child be given benefits under the Mothers' Allowance Act.

## EMPLOYEES' SUPERANNUATION IN CANADA

### Existing Public and Private Schemes for Retirement Insurance

PROVISION for employees on their retirement is made in Canada by the Dominion Government, by most of the provincial governments, by several of the larger municipalities under powers conferred upon them by their charters, and by a growing number of private employers. In the latter group superannuation and other forms of employees' welfare work have been undertaken in recent years both from a

philanthropic motive and also as a means of stabilizing employment by reducing the waste that has hitherto been caused in industry by an undue amount of "labour turnover," and in order to increase the efficiency of the workers by easing their conditions of living and removing their anxiety for the future. Private superannuation schemes mostly differ from those of the benefit of public employees in being on

a non-contributory basis, as far as the employees are concerned, while public service superannuation is based on the principle that the employees contribute fixed amounts which are supplemented by the payment of equal amounts by the public authority concerned. Municipal schemes are in some cities confined to members of the police and fire-fighters' organizations, but at the present time considerable progress is being made in providing safeguards for all civic employees against the contingency of their retirement under normal conditions.

In future articles some account will be given of municipal and private superannuation schemes. The following paragraphs describe the provisions made in several provinces for the superannuation of provincial civil servants.

#### **Superannuation for Provincial Employees**

Superannuation benefits for provincial government employees are provided by statute in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Pensions for civil servants in the Province of Quebec were first given under an act of 1877. This act includes many features which are still preserved in more recent legislation, and is noteworthy as being the first legislation enacted in Canada to provide pensions for the widows and children of employees.

A Public Service Superannuation Act was enacted in Ontario in 1920. Provision had previously been made under the Ontario Public Service Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 14, section 18) for the payment of gratuities to employees discharged by reason of age, ill-health or infirmity, in consequence of departmental changes, or for any other cause than misconduct. The gratuity was paid to the employee personally, to his representatives or any member of his family, upon the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and was limited to a sum equal to the amount of one month's pay for each year of his service. The act of 1920, however, first established superannuation allowances as a right of the employees of the government.

A Superannuation Act was placed upon the statute book of British Columbia at the first session of 1921 (Statutes of 1921, chapter 60). This act includes provision for superannuation allowances, not only for provincial government employees but for those of municipalities and school boards and also for such employees in general industry in the province as might choose to enter into an agreement with their employer to take advantage of the act. The British Columbia act differs also in many other respects from other provincial acts.

A Superannuation Act was passed in Alberta in 1922 (Statutes of 1922, chapter 11). One of the distinctive features of the Alberta and Ontario acts is that they are administered by boards which include representatives of the provincial Civil Service Association. The co-operation of the employees is also secured to some extent under the British Columbia act, but in that province the employees' representative acts only in the capacity of adviser to the Civil Service Commission.

The Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Act (Statutes of 1923, chapter 5) became law at the session of 1923, but has not yet been proclaimed as in force.

The various acts outlined below have many features in common. All require contributions from the employees, similar amounts being contributed by the respective governments. The age of retirement is mostly at sixty-five years, and benefits are given not only to the retired employees but, in the event of their death, to their widows or children under eighteen years of age. The minimum period of employment required to qualify for an allowance is ten years in most provinces, and the maximum period during which contributions may be deducted from the salaries of employees is thirty-five years. The main variation is in regard to the calculation of the amount of allowances. Some provinces require employees' contributions at a fixed rate of deduction from their salaries, the benefit being calculated in relation to the amount standing to the employee's



credit, while in others the amount of benefit is fixed directly on the basis of the employee's salary, the percentage of deduction from salary being so adjusted as to provide means for paying that amount.

An outline of the various superannuation acts is given below in the order of the date of their enactment.

### Quebec

The Quebec Act of 1877 provided for the payment of pensions to permanent civil servants of ten years' standing on attaining the age of sixty years or on becoming incapable of discharging their ordinary duties by reason of physical or mental infirmity, provided such infirmity was not caused by bad conduct. Under this act pensions were calculated according to the number of years of service and the average yearly salary received during the last three years' employment, that is, for ten years' service, ten-fiftieths of this average; for eleven years' service, eleven-fiftieths; for twelve years' service, twelve-fiftieths, and so on, adding one-fiftieth of the average salary for every additional year's service, up to thirty-five years, inclusively. By an amendment of 1916 the basis of calculation of the amount of pensions was altered from that laid down by the act of 1877. Under the amended plan the pension of an employee is reckoned as a sum equal to two per cent of the total salary received by him during the last thirty-five years, or if his period of service was less than thirty-five years, then as a sum equal to two per cent of the total salary received during the whole period of his service. The act of 1877 laid down thirty-five years as the maximum period considered in calculating the amount of pension. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was given authority to order reductions in pension on the ground of unsatisfactory service.

The arrangements in the act of 1877 in regard to employees' contributions were as follows: Deductions were made from their annual salaries of five per cent for the first three years and of three per cent for the subsequent years of their service,

the sums so deducted being paid monthly into the consolidated revenue fund. The amount of contributions required of employees was raised in 1916 to five per cent of income without any subsequent reduction. Only those employees who have been subject to deductions from their salaries for fifteen years receive the full pension, and if a pension becomes due before that time deductions from pension payments are made until the combined period of reductions from salary and from pension has reached the required length of fifteen years.

The act of 1877 provided for the widows and children of deceased employees as follows: From the first day of the month following the death of an employee half the pension which he received, or would have received if he had been superannuated, was to be paid to the widow for life during her widowhood; if the wife of an employee died before him, or if, having survived him she died or remarried, one-half was to be paid to the children of the deceased under eighteen years of age. This feature of the act of 1877 was modified in 1916, when a limit of six hundred dollars was fixed for the amount of pension that could be paid to the widow or to the children of a deceased employee; and a limit of three hundred dollars for the amount of pension of a child in any case where only one child was entitled to a pension. Another amendment of 1916 provided that if a widow's pension was less than fifty dollars annually she should have the option of receiving, instead of the pension, the amount of the deceased employee's contributions with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum compound yearly, less any sums received by him during his lifetime therefrom. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was, by another amendment of 1916, authorized to make a similar election on behalf of any child entitled to a pension of less than fifty dollars. The amendments of 1916 affected only public employees appointed after their enactment as law.

Employees retiring voluntarily, or because their office was abolished, re-

ceive back from the consolidated revenue fund the sums previously deducted from their salary, without interest, the same rule applying to employees retiring on account of physical or mental infirmity, and to the widows or children of employees dying before the time when pensions can be granted to them. Employees superannuated on account of infirmity are subject up to the age of sixty years to be called upon for such service as they may be capable of discharging, provided such service is not inferior in rank and emoluments to their former occupation, and that it involves residence either at the seat of government or at the last place of employment. An employee refusing to discharge such duties on request by so doing forfeits all further pension rights. No reimbursement is made under the Quebec Act to any public officer or employee who has been dismissed. The pension paid to employees, and the half pension paid to their dependents, is not liable to seizure. No pensions are payable to persons residing outside the province, except by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Act of 1877 was subsequently amended by the addition of a section, which, however, was repealed in 1916, granting special privileges as to pensions to persons having special technical or professional qualifications who were appointed to positions in the Civil Service after the age of thirty years, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council being given authority to add a further number of years, not to exceed ten, to the number actually served by such persons. The Act as now amended makes provision for a preliminary inquiry by the Treasury Board to ascertain the eligibility of a person proposed for superannuation and whether or not an allowance would be in the public interest, no superannuation allowance being made until the Board has made a favourable report thereon.

A Commission appointed during 1923 to investigate the conditions under which Civil Servants are now working is expected to present a report to the provincial legislature during its present ses-

sion. It is anticipated that this Commission will recommend the inclusion of pension benefits to "outside" Civil Servants in addition to the "inside" staff, the latter branch only being covered by the existing superannuation scheme.

### Ontario

The Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act, 1920, set up a Superannuation Fund, formed of contributions from the salaries of the employees supplemented by contributions of equal amount by the provincial government. Retirement is compulsory for employees on their attaining the age of seventy years, unless their continuance is deemed to be in the public interest, and is optional at sixty-five years for those who have served for thirty years. Continuous service for ten years qualifies employees for a pension, including those who have been retired on the ground of ill-health or physical incapacity. Male employees, if married either at the date of entering, or before the completion of ten years' service, are required to have carried life insurance for a period of at least ten years to the extent of \$2,000, otherwise the cost of such insurance is deducted from their salary. In the event of the death of an employee who would have been qualified for superannuation, his representatives receive a lump sum equal either to one year's salary of the deceased at the rate of the average salary of the last three years of service, or to the amount of the contributions made by him with interest at five per cent, compounded annually, whichever is the greater. If the deceased employee leaves a widow or infant children under eighteen years, one-half of the superannuation allowance due to him is paid to his widow, or, if she dies or marries again, to his children under eighteen years of age. The contributions made by an employee who retires from the service, or dies, before he has completed ten years' service, are returned to him or to his representatives with interest at five per cent. Employees' contributions are deducted from their monthly salaries, the amount of the deduction varying with the employees' age from  $2\frac{1}{2}$



per cent for those under twenty-one to five per cent for those over forty-five years of age. If the Public Service Superannuation Fund should be unequal to the demands made upon it for the payment of benefits, the deficiency is made up out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of the allowance is calculated upon the average yearly salary of the employee during the last three years of his service, and must not exceed one-fiftieth of this average multiplied by the number of years of service up to thirty years. No allowance is to be more than \$2,000 a year or than the employee's final annual salary. An employee's interest in the Superannuation Fund is exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and from any legal process, and is unassignable. The act is administered by the Public Service Superannuation Board, consisting of the President of the Executive Council, as chairman, the Civil Service Commissioner, one representative to be appointed by each of the recognized political parties in the legislature, and a representative of the Ontario Civil Service Association. This Board passes on all allowance cases and draws up regulations in regard to proofs, etc. The government, however, itself decides questions which arise as to the application of the act to particular employees or claims of employees.

#### British Columbia

Under the Superannuation Act of British Columbia government employees receive allowances on their retirement at the age of sixty-five years, or if, being male persons between the ages of sixty and sixty-five, or female persons between fifty-five and sixty years of age, they are retired from the service on their own application, such retirement having been found to be in the public interest. Allowances are made also to persons who have become incapacitated by mental or physical disability from properly performing their duties. Six months' notice must be given by the Civil Service Commission to the employee before the date of his retirement. Employees retiring under

the age of sixty are subject to re-engagement at the same rank as they formerly held, and if they refuse such re-engagement they forfeit their allowance, receiving back only the amount of their own contributions.

The Superannuation Fund is made up of equal contributions by the employees and the employers, the latter term including the Crown. The employee's contribution is made by a deduction from his salary of four per cent, this amount being retained by the Minister of Finance. A larger deduction may be made, at the employee's request, up to eight per cent, if he is over fifty years of age, up to seven per cent if he is over forty-five, up to six per cent if he is over forty and up to five per cent if he is under forty.

The "employer", who in the case of Civil Servants is the provincial government, sets aside an amount equal to the amount of the employee's contributions, the whole sum being paid into the Superannuation Fund. Deductions from an employee's salary may be discontinued after thirty-five years if the employee so requests the Civil Service Commission in writing. On the other hand, the Minister of Finance may receive special voluntary contributions on behalf of any contributor in addition to the prescribed deductions from his salary. A separate account is kept for each employee and each employer showing the amount to his credit in the Superannuation Fund. Interest is credited to each account half-yearly at five per cent until the rate of interest is changed by regulation. Civil Servants and other contributors who were employed prior to the passing of the act are provided for in regard to their services at that time out of a special reserve in the Superannuation Fund made up of unused and returned government contributions, and of monies specially appropriated by the legislature for the purpose. (Private employers coming under the scheme are subject to a special levy, for the special reserve, of one per cent of their payroll until sufficient funds have been accumulated in their accounts to meet all claims made upon them).

The amount of an allowance to an employee is the sum to which the amount at his credit in the Superannuation Fund would entitle him according to the prescribed tables then in force, supplemented by any additional sum which may be due, based upon special contributions or upon the employee's claim to a special allowance from the special reserve for services prior to the passing of the act. The allowance may be in three forms, at the employee's choice: (1) single life, payable for the life of the contributor; (2) guaranteed allowance, payable for the life of the contributor, or for a term of years certain, which ever period is the longer; (3) joint life and last survivor, payable during the joint life of the contributor and any person nominated by him prior to the granting of the allowance, and during the life of the survivor. Any deficiencies in the Superannuation Fund are to be met out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province. If an employee dies before he receives an allowance the amount at his credit in the Fund is paid to his legal representatives; if he is dismissed or has resigned, it is also returned to him on application. The provincial secretary is responsible for the administration of the act, but the actual work of investigating particular cases is done by the provincial Civil Service Commission. The employees in a particular group, upon notice signed by at least twenty per cent of their number, may elect a representative to act in an advisory capacity to the commission in the administration of the act as it affects their group.

Beneficiaries are required to report at least once a year to the Commission, or furnish such credentials as may be required.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations to govern the rate of interest credited, paid or charged, prescribing tables for determining the value of allowances forms for collecting facts as to employees, conditions of exemption in certain cases, and other matters, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

### Alberta

The Alberta Superannuation Act of 1922 applies to all permanent employees except those of a class which is otherwise provided for satisfactorily and which requests exclusion, and also excepting those who may be exempted by subsequent order in council. Male employees are required to retire at sixty-five years of age, and female employees at sixty, unless re-engaged. If they have been employed continuously for ten years they are eligible for annuities.

Two types of annuity are provided for under the Act, one being the regular or contributory type, and the other non-contributory and applicable only in the initial stages of the scheme. Contributory annuities are made up of employees' contributions supplemented by equal contributions from the Government. Deductions are made from the salary of every employee at the rate of four per cent per annum of salary and paid into the Government's General Revenue Fund, together with a like sum as a government contribution, a separate account being kept by the Civil Service Commissioner in respect of each employee. The Superannuation Fund thus formed bears interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half yearly. Employees are subject to such deductions for not more than thirty-five years. As under the British Columbia scheme, the contributory annuity may be, at the option of the employee, a life annuity; an annuity payable for the life, or one payable during the joint lives of the employee and a nominee and during the life of the survivor. A contributory annuity must be at least as large as the annuity of the same class which could be purchased by the employee from the Dominion Government or from an insurance company of high standing for a sum equal to that standing to his credit on the books of the Civil Service Commissioner at the time of his retirement or disability. The Board administering the Act has the option of paying a lump sum in cases where the annuity payable is too small to be of practical service. If at any time the Superannuation Fund should be insufficient to meet the de-



mands upon it, the Provincial Treasurer is authorized to supplement it to the extent required.

The non-contributory annuity may be granted by the Lieutenant Governor to any duly qualified employee, whether he is in receipt of a contributory annuity or not, and "shall not exceed as many fiftieths of the average salary paid to him as an employee for the ten years immediately prior to July 1, 1922, as he has been years continuously employed prior to that date." Where an employee has not served ten years prior to July 1, 1922, his average salary is computed from his actual period of service before that date. Temporary employees, under an amendment of 1923, were given the right to non-contributory allowances under certain conditions. The employee has the same choice in regard to the form of annuity under either system, and the non-contributory allowance may also be paid in a lump sum as a gratuity. The non-contributory allowances are paid out of a special reserve which is formed from occasional payments into the Superannuation Fund by the Provincial Treasurer.

When an employee dies before reaching the age of retirement, the amount of the Government contributions made on his behalf with interest, is applied by the Board as it sees fit for the benefit of the widow and children, while the employee's contributions are divided among the dependants in the proportion in which they would share in his property if he died intestate. If the deceased employee has not qualified for an annuity the deductions from his salary are returned with interest to his dependents or personal representatives.

Employees have no right to demand or enforce the payment of a gratuity, and the Board's decision as to the status of an employee is final.

The employee's interest in the fund and in any annuity under the Act is not subject to any legal process, except in respect to a failure to account for public moneys, and is unassignable.

### Nova Scotia

Under the Public Service Superannuation Act of Nova Scotia ten years' continuous service is necessary to qualify an employee for superannuation. This begins when he reaches the age of sixty-five years or on his becoming incapable of discharging his official duties. In cases of disability the payment of superannuation is subject to the condition that the employee must accept re-engagement if he recovers. In the event of the death of a prospective beneficiary, his widow, until she marries again, or his children under eighteen years of age, if the wife should be dead, receives one-half of the allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had survived; if the deceased leaves no widow or young children, the members of his immediate family who were dependent upon him receive the same consideration; otherwise the amount of the employee's contributions, with interest at five per cent, are returned to his personal representatives. The amount of the employee's contributions is also returned with interest if he is dismissed or resigns from the service before completing the necessary ten years of continuous employment, and in the event of his death, to his personal representative. Similar arrangements are made for the benefit of the dependants of a former employee who at the time of his death was in actual receipt of a superannuation allowance.

The employee's contributions are made by means of a deduction from his salary at each monthly payment, the amount of the deduction being fixed by the Governor in Council. The sum so deducted, together with a Government contribution of a like amount, is paid into the Superannuation Fund, interest at five per cent or at such other rate as the Governor in Council may prescribe, compounded half-yearly, being added by the Provincial Treasurer. Statutory deductions and Government contributions are discontinued after payments have been made for thirty-five years, unless the Governor in Council should otherwise direct, but the half-yearly payments of interest

continue. If the Superannuation Fund should at any time be insufficient to meet all the demands made upon it, the Provincial Treasurer is to supplement it out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as required.

The amount of the superannuation allowance is calculated upon the average yearly salary during the last three years of service. This average is divided by fifty, and if the employee has served for ten years he is entitled to receive ten-fiftieths, if he has served for eleven years, eleven-fiftieths, and so on with an additional one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, and up to a maximum total annual allowance of \$3,000. Retirement is compulsory at the age of sixty-five years, unless an employee is specially retained, in the public interest, by order of the Governor in Council. Special provision is made for employees who were in the public service at the

coming into force of the Act, and reach the age of retirement before they have made ten years' contributions to the Superannuation Fund. If such employees have served at least ten years on reaching the age of retirement they receive allowances in the same scale as regular beneficiaries, the amount being calculated on the total number of years of service. Employees benefiting under any other superannuation scheme to which the Province contributes are not eligible for an allowance. The interest of any employee in the fund, or in an allowance, is not subject to any legal process, and is unassignable.

The administration of the Act is the immediate care of the Governor in Council, whose powers include the determination of the amount of deductions from salary, the making of rules as to evidence in regard to claims for allowances and other duties assigned to it by the Act.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK AND MANITOBA

### Quebec Employers and Workmen's Compensation

THE appointment of a commission in the Province of Quebec in conformity with an act of the Legislature in 1922 to study the subject of workmen's compensation and labour conditions generally in the province, has been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (October, 1923, page 1054, etc.). The views of the employers on the subject have lately been stated for the information of the Commission by a special committee of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The members of the committee were Messrs. Julian C. Smith, vice-president of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company (chairman); Paul E. Joubert, chairman of the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; H. M. Jaquays; W. S. Atwood; T. P. Howard; J. N. Doyle; and R. W. Gould, secretary of the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The committee, it

is stated, began its work about two years ago when it invited to a conference representatives of the international and of the Catholic unions, in the hope of reaching an agreement as to possible amendments to the act. The international representatives withdrew from the conference after a few meetings had been held, but those of the Catholic unions remained and agreed to the proposals subsequently embodied by the committee in their report. A joint meeting was held at Montreal on January 8, at which there were representatives of the Board of Trade, the Builders' Exchange, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the *Chambre de Commerce*, and other organizations of Montreal, as well as of the Three Rivers Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association branch at the same city. At this meeting it was agreed that the present act was inadequate to meet the needs of modern



industry, and a number of proposed amendments were approved. The committee practically completed its report early in January. Its most striking feature is a recommendation that employers should be compelled to insure their workers against accident or death with a reliable company, and thus protect injured workmen or their dependents in the event of an employer becoming insolvent. The committee propose further that the act should be made to apply to the lumbering and pulpwood industries, which are not at present covered by its provisions. They recommend that the limit of capital which could be claimed in lieu of annuities in cases of death or disablement be raised from \$3,000 (the present limit), to \$4,000; the minimum and maximum payments in cases of death being raised from \$1,500 and \$3,000, the present amounts, to \$2,000 and \$4,000 respectively. Under the Quebec Act the amount of compensation for death consists of a sum equal to four times the average yearly wage, subject to the limits above mentioned; that the amount of funeral benefits be raised from \$50 to \$100, and that medical expenses, instead of being included, as at present, in the amount allowed for funeral benefit should be

provided for by a separate allowance. To this end they proposed the following amendment:

“ Each employer shall be required to furnish necessary medical and hospital treatment, free of charge, to the workman in cases where the employee meets with injury while in his employ, the choice of doctors and hospitals to be under the control and direction of the employer.”

The committee further proposes to make the act applicable to a much larger number of workmen by raising the maximum annual earnings of workmen coming under the act from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Such an amendment, it is thought, would eliminate actions by workmen under common law, which are now frequent. The committee disapproves of lump sum settlements of claims for compensation, and suggested that the courts be given power to decide whether the compensation is to be paid as an annuity or in one payment. It is further proposed that disputes as to the extent and nature of injuries be settled finally by a medical board or boards appointed by the Provincial Government, and that employers must give notice in writing of every accident to men in their employ within 15 days.

### **Provincial Conference on Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick**

The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick and its administration were discussed at a conference of employers, employees, the provincial government and the Workmen's Compensation Board which met at St. John, N.B. on January 10 to 12. The conference was summoned by the provincial premier, the Honourable P. J. Veniot, owing to recent difficulties in connection with the act, especially in its application to the lumbering and logging industries. The employers of the province were represented at the conference by counsel, the only exception being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who intimated that they had no complaint and had nothing to do with the proposed changes in the act. The provincial government was also

assisted by expert advice, while the interests of the workmen were represented by a delegation from the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, assisted by Mr. W. L. Best, Dominion legislative representative of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and others.

#### **The Employers' Case**

The proposals of the employers were as follows:—

(1) That the scale of compensation and benefits as laid down in the original act, before the amendments of 1920, be restored. (The amendments for 1920 were outlined in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1920, benefits under the act were increased as follows: maximum payment for permanent partial disability was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500; burial allowance was raised from \$75 to \$100; monthly payment to widow was raised from \$20 to \$30,

and the allowance for a child from \$5 to \$7.50 per month; the age of children for whom allowances are to be made was raised in the case of girls from 16 to 18 years, and the clause of the act of 1918 limiting the total amount of compensation to \$3,500 was repealed, provision was also made for the furnishing of medical, surgical and hospital aid and skilled nursing service, the cost to be borne by the Accident Fund; and the Board was authorized to direct the installation of first aid appliances and services in any industries).

(2) In order to remedy the defects in the administration of the act and to secure its enforcement in letter and spirit we suggest that the Board be reconstituted. We suggest that a man of recognized capacity and a thorough knowledge of industrial conditions be placed in charge of the administration at a salary sufficient to command his full time, and that he be supported by two other men giving such time as may be necessary to the work at a remuneration based on the time employed.

(3) That in view of the doubt whether a state insurance scheme can be successfully operated in New Brunswick we ask that if the changes above recommended are not made the employers be given the option to carry their own insurance, the employer in each case giving a satisfactory guarantee by bond or insurance policy that the claims for compensation will be duly paid; a reasonable fixed limit being placed on the employer's liability.

(4) That in order to perform their functions under the act the associations representing the classes of employers shall be entitled to obtain through assessment under the act, without being under any special obligation to the Board therefor, such funds as they may require from time to time to carry on their work for the prevention of accidents, etc.

Counsel for the employers charged the Workmen's Compensation Board with having failed to carry out all the provisions of the act, and with substituting purposes of its own therefor; for example, section 67 of the act required that on April 1 in each year assessments should be adjusted on each class according to the payrolls, but evidently this had not been done, as the rates actually charged showed no evidence of such adjustment. The Board should have collected the full amount for each class, but instead of doing so it was alleged that they transferred heavily burdened industries to other classes; thus the stevedore class had been obliged to finance the lumbering class, and the stationary lumber mill owners were carrying part of the burden which should have been carried by portable

mill owners. Again, although section 52 of the act enables the Board to establish sub-classifications, differentials, and proportions in rates as between the different kinds of employment in the same class, no such provision for particular hazards in certain occupations, it was claimed, had been made by the Board, this condition of affairs being against the intention of the act. The employers' counsel further asserted that the Board had failed to co-operate with the employer organizations in carrying out safety plans. He condemned the practice of the Board in setting aside reserves, and expressed preference for the system of surcharges on industry which was followed in Germany before the war. The surcharge method, he claimed, was superior to the method of capitalization, and made employers pay constant attention to the problems of industrial safety and to the reduction of the rate levied upon their industry as a result of its accident record.

During the discussion it was stated that the special difficulties experienced by the Board in connection with the lumbering industry were due to the peculiar circumstances under which logging and lumbering are conducted in New Brunswick as compared with other provinces. Ontario, for example, has not the casual system in which many men in New Brunswick engage in lumbering for only two or three months, and in farming or fishing for the greater part of the year.

#### The Workers' Case

The workers' representatives opposed the proposals submitted to the conference by the employers for the following reasons:—

A reduction in the present rates of compensation, such as the employers recommended, would defeat the primary object of the act, which was to prevent dependants from becoming a charge upon the community; the present cost of living suggested no such reduction, and the tendency in other provinces since 1920 had been to increase rather than reduce the existing scale.

The proposal to reconstruct the Board and place the administration of the act in the hands of one man was



opposed on the ground that an act of such importance called for the combined judgment of at least three commissioners.

The recommendation that the employers be allowed to carry their own insurance was alleged by the labour delegation to be economically unsound, since a much smaller percentage of the assessments reached the injured workers or their dependants in states or countries which made use of private insurance companies than in those having state compensation funds.

In regard to the fourth proposal of the employers, that their respective associations should through assessments under the act obtain such funds as they require to carry on safety and other work, the labour men claimed that the workmen should be represented upon such safety associations. At the same time they were in favour of co-operation between the Board and the employers in the prevention of accidents.

Premier Veniot, in reference to the foregoing suggestion as to employers' representation, said he would personally oppose it, and advised the workers to form their own safety associations and co-operate with that of their employer.

Mr. Best, for the labour delegation, replied that better co-operation could be secured through one unit than by setting up two organizations. He asserted that the employers' case contained no specific charges regarding the past administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Board. Labour, he said, proposed that the powers of the Board be extended by an amendment which would make its decisions in regard to assessments absolute and without appeal therefrom. In regard to this point, Premier Veniot suggested that there should be provision for an appeal to the court in the event of the Board's misinterpreting the act, and the employers' counsel proposed that there should be no appeal on a question of fact, but that an appeal should be allowed in questions of jurisdiction or interpretation.

Referring to the alleged practice of malingering by the workers, the Premier said: "There is no use mincing

matters: malingering is prevalent and is being abetted by members of the medical profession." In his opinion malingering would affect 15 to 20 per cent of the employees, but this percentage might be lower in organized labour.

On behalf of the medical profession it was denied that the doctors were responsible for malingering, the medical referee having authority to discontinue the treatment of injured workers at any time.

#### Defence of the Board

The accounting expert engaged by the provincial government claimed that the employers' counsel had blamed the Board for many things for which it was not responsible, but he admitted several mistakes and errors of judgment on the part of the Board in the past. He denied the charge that the Board had failed to carry out the provisions of the Act and had substituted its own ideas. Referring to the grouping of various occupations in the same class he remarked that some employers' groups were too small to be dealt with separately and should be placed in a larger class. As the result of his enquiry he maintained that the Board had been legally correct in its administration of the act: he had found two errors made by the Board, which however were in matters of opinion only, but he could not find that the Board had broken down, as the employers' counsel claimed.

Premier Veniot, in closing the conference, said that the Government would try to draw conclusions from the evidence adduced at the conference. He urged the various organizations concerned to get together and let legislature know what they wanted before the House met. He was particularly anxious to find out what labour thought on the question whether or not a maximum limit for the amount of compensation paid in a particular case should be retained in the act. He believed that labour would ask for increases in rates and that the employers would ask for a reduction. The legislature would have to decide as to the best course to be followed in view of these conflicting claims.

## Amendments to Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Law Suggested by Employers

A memorandum was submitted to the provincial government of Manitoba in January by the legislative committee of the Employers' Association of Manitoba giving their views on certain laws which they claimed added largely to the cost of living. The following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were suggested in the memorandum:—

That minimum compensation to employees receiving \$15 per week or less be reduced to \$10 per week. (By an amendment to the Act in 1921 the minimum weekly compensation in cases of permanent total disability was raised from \$6 to \$15, even when the injured employee had received less than that amount in wages.

That where workmen at present under the act are allowed one year to report upon an accident, the time be limited to sixty days.

That the government contribute toward the administration of the act as in force in other provinces of the Dominion.

That employees contribute one cent per day toward medical aid, as now in force in some of the other provinces of the Dominion.

That the maximum amount paid to any workman or his dependents be \$4,000, instead of an unlimited amount as now in force under the act.

That the present general rate of compensation of 66½ be reduced to 55 per cent.

That when an injured workman leaves the jurisdiction of the board or the province, compensation shall cease.

That when a workman fails to give notice of accident, as provided in the act, compensation shall date from time of notice and not from time of accident.

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### Eight-Hour Day Restored in Germany

In the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 6, it was noted that the orders of the Government of Germany establishing an eight-hour day in industries had expired on November 17, 1923. A provisional order was issued regulating working hours which came into force on January 1, 1924. This new order reaffirmed the principles of the two that had lapsed. It provides that the regular working day, excluding intervals, must not exceed eight hours for workers in all industrial undertakings, including industries subsidiary to agriculture, which are on an industrial basis. Any loss of time on industrial working days may be made up on other working days after consultation with the works council. In classes of labour in which the workers are merely on call for a considerable portion of a day exemptions from the eight-hour day may be permitted by collective agreements or by the Minis-

ter of Labour after consulting with the employers' associations and trade unions. The workers in any undertaking may be employed for two hours overtime on thirty days in the year at the discretion of the employer after consultation with the works council. Also after consultation with the works council, female workers and male workers under 16 may work one hour overtime, and male workers over 16 may work two hours overtime, daily, in the following kinds of work: (1) watching, cleaning and repairing work which is absolutely necessary for the regular continuance of their own or another undertaking. (2) Work on which the resumption or maintenance of the whole undertaking technically depends. (3) Loading or unloading of ships in harbour, and loading, unloading and moving of railway wagons, if the overtime is necessary to avoid stoppages in transport or to keep within the legal lading period. (4) Supervising.



## VIEWS OF ALBERTA MANUFACTURERS ON PROVINCIAL LAWS

A DEPUTATION representing the Alberta Manufacturers' Association waited upon the premier and other members of the Provincial Government in January with reference to the programme of labour legislation recently demanded by the Alberta Federation of Labour\* and to other matters affecting the manufacturers in the province. They stated that "manufacturers had already been taxed to an extent that it has become unbearable," and alleged that "labour has not kept pace with the demands of the community, has not endeavoured to increase production, and has not sought means of reducing the financial burdens of the province."

On the subject of Workmen's Compensation the deputation urged that the Labour Federation's proposed amendments to the Act be not granted\*; that the present scale of compensation be reduced from 55 to 50 per cent of the wage rate, this decrease being justified by the falling cost of living; that allowances to all dependants under the act be reduced by 50 per cent of the increase since 1918; that all industries, including agriculture, be brought under the act, and that assessment be made upon the productive payroll only, eliminating the clerical and selling employees. It was alleged that the legis-

lation proposed by the Labour Federation would involve an additional cost to the manufacturers of \$343,700 a year. If for instance, the rate of compensation were to be raised to 75 per cent of wages, as proposed, it would mean that Alberta would be paying the highest rate in the world.

The manufacturers also objected to the proposal that health insurance should be charged to the manufacturers, claiming that it should be a charge upon the community at large. Similarly, objection was made to old age pensions, and the protection of employees while on their way to or from work, the point being that the risks involved were common to all citizens and were not peculiar to the employed classes. The proposal for insurance against unemployment was condemned by the deputation, having, it was claimed, nowhere proved successful, and local measures were recommended instead. The proposals to provide an eight-hour day and free school books were condemned as dealing with subjects unsuitable for compulsory legislation. The manufacturers opposed any legislation that would add to the present burden upon industry, and asked that the aim should be to reduce rather than increase expenditure.

\* See *Labour Gazette*, January, 1924, page 26.

## ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE sixth annual conference of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was held at Windsor, Ont., on January 22 to 25. The delegates represented various branches of the construction industry and came from as far east as New Brunswick and as far west as Saskatchewan. Mayor F. J. Mitchell of Windsor, and Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P.P., officially welcomed the convention.

The Manufacturing and Supply Section arranged the third exhibit of materials and apparatus used in construction, and at the opening session of the conference each representative of the different exhibitors introduced his firm and materials manufactured.

The address of President J. M. Pigott reviewed the work of the association during the past year and summarized the general conditions existing in the industry in Canada to-day.

A discussion was held on the subject of immigration in the course of which two addresses were given, each from a widely different standpoint. Dr. Willford I. King, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, spoke on the advantages of a restricted immigration, while Mr. F. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner of the Border Chamber of Commerce, advocated the encouragement and admission of all immigrants who could be absorbed. Seasonal employment was dealt with in a paper presented by Mr. Douglas Bremner, president of the Montreal Exchange.

A competition between carpenter and bricklayer apprentices who were sent by members from Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, was held in the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School. The object of the contest was to stimulate interest in the question of apprenticeship, and direct public attention to the efforts that are being made by the association to have a comprehensive apprenticeship plan undertaken by the various provincial governments.

The reports of the various committees adopted by the conference reaffirmed the apprenticeship plan adopted last year at Quebec, strongly approved of the immigration policy adopted by the Federal Government, and emphasized the need for skilled mechanics in the bricklaying and plastering trades; it was suggested, however, that these mechanics be urged to come to Canada in the spring of the year rather than the fall, owing to the seasonal nature

of the industry due to climatic conditions. No indication of lower costs in construction was apparent at the present time, although the volume in 1924 is expected to be a little better than in 1923. A plea for consideration of the third party, the public, in all negotiations with labour was made by the Committee on Labour Relations.

The contractors at the conference were especially interested in the construction clinic conducted by Gordon Tamblin, of Denver, Colorado, on "Estimating." A new feature was the presentation of short papers by members, dealing with special problems encountered in their work during the past year.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Messrs. Joseph M. Pigott, Hamilton, Ont., president; John V. Gray, Toronto, Ont., first vice-president; K. D. Church, Montreal, Que., eastern vice-president; William Wilson, Regina, Saskatchewan, western vice-president; J. B. Carswell, Toronto, Ont., past president; E. G. Brousseau, Quebec, Que., honorary secretary; F. B. McFarren, Toronto, Ont., honorary treasurer; S. E. Dinsmore, Windsor, Ont., representing general contractors; R. J. Fitzsimmons, Hamilton, Ont., representing trade contractors; H. J. Mero, Walkerville, Ont., representing manufacturing and supply section.

The association on the invitation of the Montreal Exchange decided to hold its next conference at Montreal.

### Apprenticeship Training in Pulp and Paper Industry

The apprenticeship committee of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, in a recent report to the Association on their activities during the past year stated that they had taken steps to secure the co-operation of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, so that, if possible, a uniform system of apprentice training might be provided for all mills both in Canada and the United States. They had also enlisted the co-operation of the Ameri-

can Superintendents' Association, the superintendents being largely responsible for the training of the apprentices in their mills. Accordingly a meeting of representatives of these associations was held at Buffalo, New York, in September, 1923, when a joint international committee on education was organized. Much preliminary work had already been done, it was reported, but no definite apprenticeship scheme was ready so far to be submitted for the approval of the Association.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

AN advance report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the year 1923 has been received at the Department. There were reported to the Bureau last year 200,435 accidents of which 2,412 were fatal and 198,023 were non-fatal. This was an increase of 54,180 accidents over the number reported in 1922 and is the largest number reported in any one year since 1917. Of the accidents reported 92,651 were non-compensable. Since the Act came into force on January 1, 1916, 1,482,750 accidents have been reported to the Bureau and were approved in 538,828 cases incurring compensation liability of \$83,036,388. During the past year compensation payments were terminated in about 85,000 cases, most of which may be re-opened within 500 weeks from the date of the agreement upon recurrence of disability due to the original injury. On December 31 there were 22,605 cases in which compensation was being paid. In 97 per cent of the cases compensation was paid under voluntary agreements made between the employer and the employee or insurance carrier and only three per cent of the cases were contested before the referee.

The Bureau has an adjustment division with a field force of eight men who

have been the means of settling many disputed cases which otherwise would have resulted in legal expense to employers and employees. During 1923, 2,084 compensation agreements were secured and approved, 413 non-compensable cases were adjusted, where only medical expenses were involved, 303 settlements were made under the Federal Liability Act in fatal railroad accidents, 83 subrogative cases were investigated, and 365 investigations were made in miscellaneous cases. There were in all 5,189 cases investigated and adjusted in 1923.

The Workmen's Compensation Bureau also administers the Act where state employees injured during the course of their employment, compensation as well as bills for medical, surgical and hospital expenses within the limitations of the Act are paid by requisition made on the Auditor General. The total expenditures on behalf of State employees during the year amounted to \$56,030. The number of cases on which compensation was still being paid at the end of the year included 39 fatal and 22 permanent disability cases.

A campaign to reduce the number of accidents is now being conducted in Pennsylvania.

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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE downward movement in employment that began some months ago continued with increasing force during December, until at the beginning of January the index number declined to 88.7 from 95.7 on December 1. On January 1, 1923, this index had stood at 86.3, in 1922 at 77.9, and in 1921 at 87.7. The decreases recorded at this time of year are largely seasonal in character, representing to a considerable extent losses due to temporary shutdowns in factories for inventories

and over the holidays. In other lines of employment the contractions are usually caused by unfavourable weather conditions. The shrinkage in payroll indicated in reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour involved the release of about 7 per cent of the working forces; this was somewhat less than that registered at the beginning of January, 1923. The curve in the accompanying chart illustrates the more precipitate decline that occurred at the beginning of last

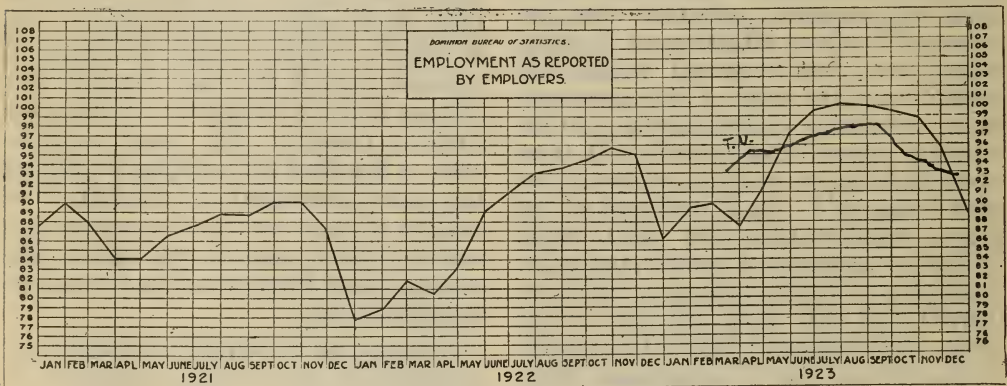
year and of the year before, as well as the fact that employment remains on a higher level than at the same period of 1923, 1922 or 1921,

Returns were received from 5,768 employers of labour with a combined working force of 729,950 persons; in the month before they had employed 787,531 workers. There was, therefore, a decline of slightly more than 7 per cent, which compared with loss of over 9 per cent at the beginning of January, 1923, and of about 10 per cent on January 1, 1922 and 1921. Heavy contractions were indicated in manufacturing, while seasonal recessions again occurred in construction, transportation, communication and mining. On the other hand, logging camps increased their

facturing and construction reported the most extensive curtailment, while logging and retail trade in every part of the country showed more or less expansion as compared with December 1. The following table gives the index numbers of employment by districts.

District	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.8	86.3	91.2	90.8	78.1	95.9
Quebec.....	27.3	90.5	98.5	83.5	74.4	88.3
Ontario.....	41.9	86.1	93.4	85.6	78.3	83.4
Prairie provinces.....	13.7	94.3	99.3	90.0	82.8	95.7
British Columbia.....	8.3	90.9	97.8	88.3	79.9	86.6
Canada.....	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9	87.7

Employment in the six cities for which separate tabulations are made



personnel by nearly 12 per cent, and retail trade, although the general peak of activity was passed by January 1, nevertheless afforded about 5 per cent more employment than in the preceding month.

All provinces shared in the reductions in working force; those in Quebec and Ontario were especially heavy, affecting some 17,900 persons in the former province and over 25,800 in the latter. These were percentage declines of 8.2 and 7.8 respectively. In the remaining provinces there were also pronounced contractions. Activity in logging and in consequence of the re-opening of the winter ports in the maritime provinces, offset a large share of the decline in that district. There were general reductions in all provinces; manu-

facturing and construction reported the most extensive curtailment, while logging and retail trade in every part of the country showed more or less expansion as compared with December 1. The following table gives the index numbers of employment by districts.

showed declines. The actual losses were heaviest in Montreal, where the 722 firms making returns reported the release of 8,429 persons or 7.8 per cent of the pay-roll. They employed 99,254 workers as compared with 107,683 at the beginning of December. This reduction was largely due to cessation of operations in factories during the holiday and inventory period, particularly in works turning out railway cars and parts, in tobacco, biscuit, confectionery and sugar factories. Very pronounced contractions were also indicated on the whole in shipping and stevedoring, and in construction, both seasonal movements. Electrical appliance factories and retail stores increased their staffs to some extent in this city. In Toronto nearly 5 per cent of the working pay-



roll were affected by the recessions reported. According to returns from 794 firms, they employed 93,642 persons as compared with 98,405 in the preceding month. As in Montreal, a very large share of this decrease occurred in manufacturing. The declines in textile, sugar, confectionery, meat slaughtering and packing, iron and steel establishments were most extensive in Toronto. Employment on street railways showed some reaction from the large increases registered at the beginning of December, and construction continued to report seasonal contractions. Considerable increases in working force were indicated by departmental stores. The most important reductions in Ottawa were registered in saw mills and in construction, while some improvement was shown by pulp and paper mills. Statements were received from 123 firms in that city employing an aggregate payroll of 9,590 persons, as compared with 9,913 at the beginning of December. The difference represented a decrease of 3.4 per cent. The reductions in Hamilton were proportionally larger than in any other city for which a separate tabulation is made, affecting about 11 per cent of the pay-roll. The iron, steel and textile industries suffered the heaviest losses in that city, although all branches of manufacturing were slacker than in the last report. According to reports from 197 concerns in Hamilton, their pay-rolls declined from 26,891 on December 1 to 23,844 for the month under review. In Winnipeg there were decreases in a number of industries, but the individual losses were not large; the most pronounced were registered in textiles, iron, steel and building construction. On the other hand, retail trade afforded rather more employment than at the beginning of December. The working force of the 288 reporting firms aggregated 23,805 persons, as compared with 24,568 in the preceding month. This was a decline of 3 per cent. Saw mills, shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver reported the most extensive declines, but paper, and textile works were not so fully engaged, nor did construction afford as much employment as in

the preceding month. Reports were tabulated from 217 firms whose pay-rolls totalled 19,810 as compared with 21,329 on December 1; the difference represented a decrease of 7.1 per cent. The following table shows the index number of employment in these cities.

City	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922
Montreal.....	13.6	86.3	93.6	79.8	73.2
Toronto.....	12.8	85.6	90.2	84.7	85.1
Ottawa.....	1.3	91.0	94.3	94.4	.....
Hamilton.....	3.3	79.0	88.5	81.5	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.3	85.3	88.2	92.6	85.2
Vancouver.....	2.7	91.1	98.1	87.7	79.9

### The Manufacturing Industries

Without exception, employment in the various divisions of manufacturing showed a downward tendency; some 39,200 persons were released in the shutdowns over the holidays and for inventories. Many of these closings would be of brief duration. The iron, steel, lumber and textile industries recorded the most marked declines, affecting in each case between 6,000 and 9,600 workers. The contractions in meat packing, leather, boot, shoe, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, brick, glass, cement, and non-ferrous metal factories also were large, although they were less extensive than in the industries enumerated above. Reports were tabulated from 3,765 manufacturers employing 395,371 persons as compared with 434,617 in the month before. This decrease of 9 per cent was somewhat smaller than that registered at the beginning of January, 1923, when the manufacturers making returns let out over 47,000 persons or 10.9 per cent of the payroll. The index number during the month being reviewed stood slightly higher than at the beginning of the year 1923 or 1921, and a good deal higher than on January 1, 1922.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE. — The volume of employment afforded in dairies, meat packing and slaughtering establishments and in fish smoking and curing was considerably less than at the beginning of December. According to returns from 136 firms in the edible

animal product industries, they employed 12,256 persons as compared with 13,532 in the month before. This was a decline of slightly over 9 per cent, of which the greater part was recorded in Ontario. The tendency in all provinces, however, was unfavourable. The downward movement repeats that experienced at the corresponding period of last year, when the index number stood very slightly higher.

**FUR PRODUCTS.**—Fur factories shared in the general contraction, 142 persons having been released by the 23 employers reporting. Firms in Quebec registered a large share of this decrease of 10.8 per cent. A somewhat similar reduction in personnel had been reported at the beginning of January, 1923, but the level of employment then was rather higher than at the present time.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Statements were tabulated from 202 manufacturers of leather goods, whose staffs comprised 16,410 workers as compared with 17,944 at the beginning of December. About 75 per cent of this decrease of 8.5 per cent occurred in boot and shoe factories, but plants manufacturing miscellaneous leather goods were also slacker. The leather industry is largely centred in Quebec and Ontario; these two provinces, therefore, registered the bulk of the decline. At the beginning of January, 1923, contractions on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated by the reporting firms, and the situation then was more favourable than during the period under review.

**LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.**—A further reduction of over 15 per cent was indicated in the employment afforded in the lumber industry. Extensive recessions had also been recorded at the same time last year, when the index number was somewhat higher. An aggregate working force of 37,414 persons was shown by the 695 employers making returns for January 1, 1924; they had employed 44,476 in the last report. Firms in all provinces except the prairie provinces shared in the contractions, but those in Ontario were the largest.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—The production of musical instruments showed a falling off at the beginning of January. Reports were tabulated from 38 concerns, whose staffs diminished from 3,025 on December 1 to 2,676 at the beginning of January. This decrease of 11.5 per cent was reported mainly in Ontario. Activity at the same period of last year had also declined to some extent, but employment then was in greater volume than at the present time.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Activity in all branches of this industry showed curtailment. Especially heavy decreases were reported in biscuit, chocolate, confectionery, sugar and syrup works, and in fruit and vegetable canneries, while flour, cereal, starch and glucose factories were also slacker. All provinces shared in the downward movement, but the losses in Ontario were heaviest. The 290 manufacturers making returns in the edible plant industry reported a combined payroll of 23,341 persons as compared with 27,562 in the month before. There was, therefore, a decrease of 15 per cent, which was rather less than that recorded during the corresponding period of last year. The index number then stood slightly lower than at the present time.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—The downward movement in employment in this division that commenced at the end of October continued with unabated force during December, until at the beginning of January, 1,746 persons were released by the 448 firms making returns. Their working force comprised 50,282 persons or 3.4 per cent less than on December 1. This decrease was largely confined to mills in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Within the group the most pronounced shrinkage was indicated in pulp and paper mills, but the production of paper goods also showed a substantial loss. Contractions effecting practically the same number of workers had been reported during the corresponding period of last year, but the situation then was rather less favourable than on January 1, 1924.



**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—The trend of employment in this industry was downward, but considerable recovery may be expected in the next report. Statements tabulated from 31 manufacturers showed that their payrolls of 9,897 persons on December 1 had declined to 8,287 at the beginning of January. This recession of 16 per cent was reported almost wholly in Quebec and Ontario, where plants producing rubber footwear and tires were slacker. Very slightly larger decreases had been indicated early in January, 1923, when the index number stood about a point higher.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery, knitting, garment and personal furnishing factories reported substantial curtailment of operations at the beginning of January. All provinces shared to some extent in this reduction. An aggregate working force of 64,361 persons was reported by the 570 textile firms making returns, who had employed 70,755 workers in the month before. This decline of 9 per cent slightly exceeded that recorded during the corresponding period of 1923, when conditions had been rather more favourable than at the present time.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—According to reports from 99 manufacturers in this division, 10,258 persons were employed as compared with 11,731 at the beginning of the month before; this indicated a contraction of 12.6 per cent. The greater part of the reduction occurred in tobacco works in Quebec, but there were also losses in Ontario. Employment in this industry had declined more abruptly during the corresponding period of last year, and the index number stood considerably lower than at the present time.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**—There was a downward tendency in the employment afforded in this industry at the beginning of January, when 262 persons or 3.8 per cent were released by the 115 firms making returns. Their payrolls aggregated 6,546 persons as compared with 6,808 workers on December 1. The decline occurred mainly in factories turning out drugs, medicines

and pharmaceutical preparations in Ontario. A somewhat larger reduction in personnel had been indicated at the same period of last year, when the index number stood very slightly lower.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Further extensive losses were reported in this division at the beginning of January, chiefly in brick and other clay products works. Glass and stone plants also recorded some curtailment. The contraction was registered very largely in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces shared in the downward movement. Returns were compiled from 116 manufacturers employing 7,829 persons as compared with 9,250 on December 1. This was a decline of over 15 per cent. The recessions reported on January 1, 1923, had affected a slightly smaller number of persons, and employment then was in rather greater volume than during the period being surveyed.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Another though small reduction in personnel was indicated by the 87 firms making returns in this group. Their payrolls, standing at 10,931 persons, were smaller by 173 or 1.6 per cent than in the month before. There were slight losses in all provinces except British Columbia. The tendency at the same period of last year had also been retrogressive, and activity then was not quite as great as at the present time.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—The volume of employment afforded in this industry showed a slight falling off on the whole in spite of improvement in Quebec. The decrease was registered mainly in Ontario. Reports were received from 33 concerns in this division with a total payroll of 8,437 persons as compared with 8,615 at the beginning of December. This decline of 2 per cent slightly exceeded that recorded at the same time last year, although the index number on January 1, 1924, stood about 20 points higher.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—General contractions were reported in the iron and steel industry at the beginning of January. The most important reductions were registered in railway car

shops, but the losses in rolling and forging mills, automobile, heating appliance, iron and steel fabrication, agricultural implement, machinery, sheet metal and other iron and steel works were also large. All provinces except British Columbia shared to some extent in the recessions, but firms in Ontario recorded nearly half of the total loss. An aggregate working force of 111,563 persons was indicated by the 627 firms making returns, who had employed 121,173 persons in the preceding month. The difference represented a decline of 7.9 per cent. During the corresponding period of last year curtailment of operations on a very much larger scale had been indicated, and the index number stood about 8 points lower than at the present time.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Lead, tin, zinc, copper, gold, silver and platinum works were less fully employed than at the beginning of December; 1,218 persons were released by the 110 firms reporting, a contraction of 10.3 per cent. Their payrolls comprised 10,617 persons as compared with 11,835 in the month before. The bulk of this decrease occurred in Quebec and Ontario. The tendency in the corresponding period of the year before had also been downward; the shrinkage had affected a rather larger number of workers than that reported on January 1, 1924. The situation then was not so favourable as for the month under review.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Another and larger reduction in personnel was indicated in the mineral products industries at the beginning of January, chiefly in Quebec, but to some extent in all provinces. The contraction affected very much the same number of persons as that indicated on January 1, 1923, when the index number stood some 4 points lower than at the present time. Statements for the month under review were received from 72 manufacturers employing 8,689 persons as compared with 9,064 on December 1. This decrease of 375 workers represented 4 per cent of the pay-roll.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Roofing, broom, umbrella and photographic appliance works in Quebec and Ontario were rather less fully employed than in the month before. Reports tabulated from 62 firms in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries group showed that they employed 3,604 persons as compared with 3,743 at the beginning of December.

#### **Logging**

Considerable improvement was reported by logging camps; the increases were very much larger than those recorded during the same period of the previous year, and to some extent reflected activity due to the late snowfalls. According to returns from 230 firms, they enlarged their pay-rolls from 31,785 persons on December 1 to 35,489 for the period being reviewed. This increase of 11.7 per cent was fairly generally distributed over the country except in British Columbia, where there was curtailment. The situation was better than at the beginning of the year 1923.

#### **Mining**

**COAL MINING.**—Very large reductions in employment in coal mining were indicated in the maritime provinces. There were fair sized increases in the prairie provinces and British Columbia, but these were not sufficient to offset the declines in the Nova Scotian coal fields. The pay-rolls of the 93 operators reporting aggregated 28,778 persons as compared with 30,340 on December 1. During the corresponding period of last year a very slight falling off in employment had been registered, and the index number then stood very much higher than at the present time.

**METALLIC ORES.**—For the first time in the twelve months, employment in this division showed a decline, which, however, was somewhat smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1923, when the situation was not so good. Statements for the period under review were tabulated from 45 concerns employing 12,278 persons as compared with 12,398 on December 1. The difference was a



decrease of 1 per cent, which was reported in British Columbia. In Ontario improvement was registered.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS (OTHER THAN COAL).**—Continued seasonal reductions were recorded in asbestos mines in Quebec and in stone quarries and salt mines in Ontario. According to reports from 64 employers in this division, their staffs declined from 6,236 on December 1 to 5,526 during the period under review. This contraction of 11.4 per cent was larger than that registered at the beginning of 1923, when the situation was less favourable than in the month being surveyed.

**Communication**

Employment in the communication group showed a further slight decline. This repeats the downward movement indicated at the beginning of January, 1923, although the losses then affected a larger number of persons and the index number was on a slightly lower level. The losses in the telegraph and telephone divisions were about the same size, and were the result of slight curtailment in all provinces except British Columbia. An aggregate pay-roll of 21,216 persons was indicated by the 160 firms making returns who had employed 21,543 persons in the preceding month. There was, therefore, a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

**Transportation**

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—The number of persons employed in this division was smaller than in the month before. Reports compiled from 106 firms showed that their pay-rolls declined from 20,884 at the beginning of December to 19,887 on January 1. A large share of this reduction of 4.8 per cent was reported in Ontario and Quebec. Employment during the corresponding period of last year had shown a more extensive decline and the situation then was not as favourable as on January 1, 1924.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—According to returns from 102 concerns and divisional superintendents in the steam railway

operation division, there was a decline of 3.6 per cent in the employment they afforded. Their working forces aggre-

Industry	Relative weight	Jan. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	54.2	80.1	88.2	78.1	68.7
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	79.5	87.6	81.5	81.5
Fur and its products.....	0.2	98.8	110.8	100.0	95.4
Leather and its products.....	2.2	74.9	82.0	82.2	85.6
Lumber and its products.....	5.1	74.8	88.6	80.1	62.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.2	83.0	100.2	86.1	59.9
Lumber products.....	1.9	64.6	73.8	72.2	65.9
Musical instruments.....	0.4	61.5	69.6	76.2	65.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	85.0	100.7	82.5	81.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	98.4	102.1	95.4	85.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	102.1	107.2	94.3	82.6
Paper products.....	0.8	84.3	92.7	85.0	76.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	98.9	99.5	97.6	93.8
Rubber products.....	1.1	57.8	69.0	59.1	68.5
Textile products.....	8.8	80.9	88.7	84.6	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	96.1	101.4	99.7	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	79.1	94.0	83.1	82.8
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.8	67.0	73.5	97.1	65.9
Others.....	1.1	88.6	95.8	87.9	80.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	88.6	102.0	81.2	81.7
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	105.4	114.9	99.6	79.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	84.6	88.3	83.1	76.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	79.1	93.3	86.3	72.2
Electric current.....	1.5	117.9	120.4	113.0	106.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	106.9	108.8	86.5	69.0
Iron and steel products.....	15.3	72.6	79.2	64.7	49.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	57.6	64.1	67.2	52.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	71.5	75.9	62.5	56.9
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	53.2	58.3	56.1	46.6
Land vehicles.....	7.6	92.0	97.1	69.9	44.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	23.2	25.7	19.1	19.6
Heating appliances.....	0.6	76.1	87.9	66.3	75.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	0.7	77.8	91.6	76.9	67.2
Foundry and machine products.....	0.5	67.6	76.7	73.5	55.2
Others.....	2.0	66.8	77.6	69.5	62.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	77.7	86.0	68.1	58.7
Mineral products.....	1.2	93.5	97.7	89.3	84.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	81.4	85.3	84.0	78.0
<b>Logging</b> .....	4.9	92.1	82.2	87.0	59.5
<b>Mining</b> .....	6.4	100.5	105.9	100.8	33.0
Coal.....	3.9	92.1	97.3	101.3	98.7
Metallic ores.....	1.7	137.2	138.5	108.3	86.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	89.6	101.7	87.5	72.2
<b>Communication</b> .....	2.9	104.2	106.1	97.4	101.1
Telegraphs.....	0.6	103.7	107.9	96.8	96.7
Telephones.....	2.3	104.3	105.6	97.6	102.3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	14.9	107.3	113.8	104.8	99.2
Street railway and cartage.....	2.7	118.3	124.2	111.0	110.8
Steam railways.....	10.9	102.4	106.3	98.0	94.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.3	135.4	170.3	173.0	135.9
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	6.9	98.8	125.2	96.0	92.4
Building.....	2.6	99.5	127.5	81.8	64.9
Highway.....	0.7	754.6	1230.2	1401.5	2047.8
Railway.....	3.6	84.1	98.8	90.5	90.5
<b>Services</b> .....	1.8	106.6	106.2	92.8	92.9
Hotel and restaurant.....	1.0	112.7	110.9	92.6	92.9
Professional.....	0.2	111.0	108.2	95.3	80.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.6	97.3	99.7	92.3	93.8
<b>Trade</b> .....	8.0	99.4	96.8	98.2	96.9
Retail.....	5.3	101.7	96.5	100.4	97.3
Wholesale.....	2.7	95.1	97.5	94.4	96.2
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9

gated 79,234 persons as compared with 82,194 in the preceding month. In the Maritime Provinces there were decided gains in railway transportation, owing to the resumption of operations at the winter ports. In the remaining provinces, however, decreases were reported, those in the prairie provinces and Ontario being extensive. The reductions registered on January 1, 1923, affected a slightly smaller number of persons, but employment then was not in as great volume as during the period under review.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Seasonal movements had a considerable influence upon employment in shipping and stevedoring at the beginning of January; activity at the winter ports had a beneficial effect upon the situation in the maritime provinces, while the closing of the summer ports continued to cause substantial declines in personnel in Quebec and Ontario. In British Columbia there were also reductions in pay-roll. A combined working force of 9,450 persons was reported by the 60 concerns making returns, who had employed 11,910 workers on December 1. The difference represented a contraction of 20.7 per cent. Very much heavier declines had been recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year, and the index number of employment then was higher.

#### Construction and Maintenance

All three branches of the construction and maintenance division reported curtailment. The losses in building construction affected approximately 5,700 persons or 23 per cent of the pay-roll; those in railway construction involved the release of about 4,600 workers or 15 per cent, while some 3,800 persons were let out from employment on road construction, a contraction of 42 per cent. Statements were tabulated from 418 concerns in the construction division with a combined pay-roll of 50,832 per-

sons as compared with 64,937 on December 1. This was a group decline of 21.7 per cent. Activity in all three branches of construction showed a falling off in every province. Recessions on a slightly smaller scale had been indicated by the firms making returns for the same period of last year, when the index number was a few points lower than at the present time.

#### Trade

The index number of employment in retail trade was higher on January 1, 1924, than at the beginning of any month of 1923, standing over a point above the peak of last year, which also occurred on January 1. Wholesale trade, however, was not as busy during the month under review as at the beginning of December. In the trade group 554 employers reported that their pay-rolls, aggregating 58,671 persons, were larger by 1,243 workers or 2.2 per cent than on December 1. There were increases in retail trade in all provinces except British Columbia and the maritime provinces, where there was some curtailment following Christmas. In wholesale trade there was a generally downward tendency throughout the country.

The table on page 147 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as on January 1, 1924, December 1 and January 1, 1923, January 1, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).

The Board of Control of the City of Ottawa promised to consider a proposal made to them early in February by the Ottawa Trades and Labour Council that in future all labour employed by the city should be engaged through the Government Employment Bureau.



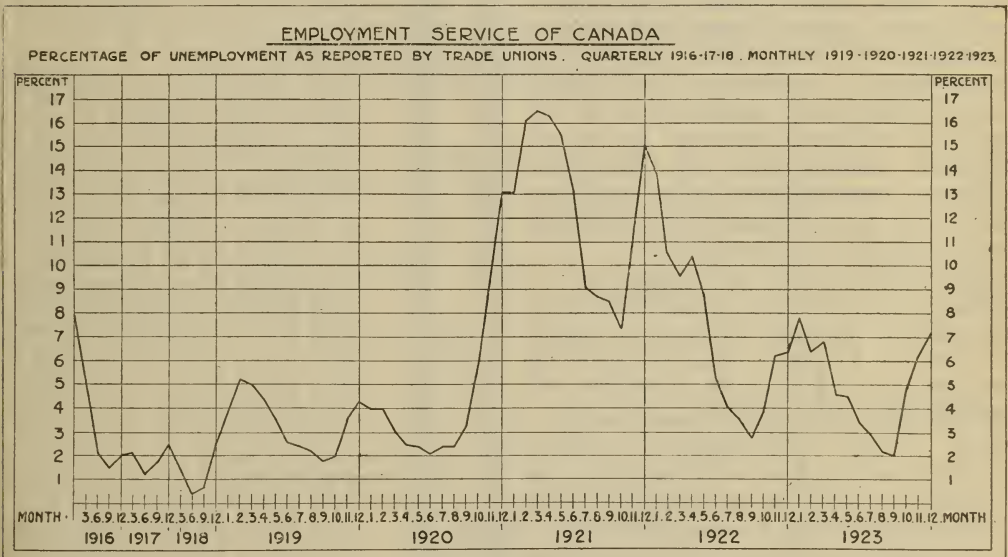
## UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1923, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

**T**HE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1923. Due to seasonal inactivity the volume of employment as reported by trade unions has been steadily declining since the end of September, the percentage out of work at that date being 2.0 as compared with percentages of 4.8 on October 31, 6.2 on November 30, and 7.2 on December 31, 1923. The percentage out of work at the end of December, 1922, was 6.4 or .8 per cent less than at

have reference only to the organizations reporting.)

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21-22-23. The curve which has been projecting favourably each month since March of last year took a sharp turn during the quarter under review and followed a course parallel to that of the corresponding quarter of 1922.

In October, all provinces reported less activity than in the previous month, the



the close of the quarter under review. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures

largest percentage decrease being shown in Quebec, due to lessened employment for garment workers.

In November Nova Scotia was the only province to register improvement over October. Of the provinces reporting decreases those in Quebec and Alberta were the most pronounced.

During December, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta registered improvement over November, but in the other provinces more unemployment was shown.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces and table II on page 151 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

In October fishermen were much better employed than in the same month of last year. The situation in the manufacturing industries was not so favourable, garment workers, printing tradesmen and wood workers all reporting more unemployment. Iron and steel and glass workers, however, were more fully engaged. Building tradesmen reported a slightly lesser volume of employment. A nominal change only was registered by transportation workers.

Luring November the manufacturing industries reported slight improvement over the corresponding period of last year. Cigar and tobacco workers, bakers, paper makers, glass and leather workers were better employed, but the improvement registered was almost counterbalanced by lessened activity for printing tradesmen, garment and wood workers. Employment for fishermen was on a considerably higher level, but less work was afforded both building and transportation workers.

In December the percentage out of work in the manufacturing industries was slightly less than in the same month of last year, paper makers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel, glass and woodworkers all reporting more employment. Textile and garment workers, however, were not so fully engaged. In the mining, building and transportation groups employment was on a lower level. Fishermen were considerably better employed.

The accompanying tabulations (table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending December 31, 1923. Reports were received from 1,532 labour

organizations with an aggregate membership of 162,313 persons, of whom 11,767 or a percentage of 7.2 were out of work. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for October and November.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE BY UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan.	1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb.	1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
March	1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April	1920.....	6.8	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May	1920.....	4.4	5.4	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June	1920.....	6.4	4.3	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July	1920.....	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	9.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
Aug.	1920.....	3.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept.	1920.....	3.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	1.	.6	5.1	3.3
Oct.	1920.....	3.3	4.9	5.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	16.7	6.1
Nov.	1920.....	2.2	5.1	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec.	1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.3	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan.	1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb.	1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March	1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April	1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May	1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June	1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July	1921.....	12.3	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug.	1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept.	1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct.	1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov.	1921.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec.	1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan.	1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb.	1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March	1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April	1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May	1922.....	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June	1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July	1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug.	1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept.	1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct.	1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov.	1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec.	1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan.	1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb.	1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March	1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April	1923.....	2.2	5.4	4.9	1.5	5.4	2.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May	1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June	1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July	1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug.	1923.....	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept.	1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct.	1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Nov.	1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec.	1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2





TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1923,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Fishing</b> .....																
<b>Lumber Workers and Loggers</b> .....																
<b>Mining</b> .....	15	7182	639	8.9					1	200	0	0				
Miners (Metallic Ores).....																
Coal Miners.....	15	7182	639						1	200	0					
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores).....																
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	14	503	11	2.2	12	1026	35	3.4	76	20401	2508	12.3	203	18576	890	4.8
<i>Vegetable Products</i> (Except Textile, fibres and woods).....					1	7	0	0	3	436	15	3.4	9	373	20	5.4
Soft drink workers.....													1	95	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers.....					1	7	0		1	18	0		5	176	16	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees.....									2	418	15		2	102	4	
<i>Pulp and paper products</i> .....	2	118	1	.8	2	108	2	1.9	17	2929	53	1.8	47	5591	79	1.4
(a) Pulp and paper mill worker.....									9	1537	0	0	15	2679	7	3
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing.....	2	118	1	.8	2	108	2	1.9	8	1392	53	3.8	32	2912	72	2.5
Compositors.....	2	118	1		1	83	1		4	853	27		14	1565	27	
Pressmen and assistants.....					1	25	1		2	427	25		6	599	11	
Bookbinders.....													2	105	10	
Stereotypers and electrotypers.....													4	147	0	
Engravers and lithographers.....									2	112	1		6	496	24	
Others.....																
<i>Wood products</i> (except paper).....	1	35	0	0					3	59	8	13.6	10	418	23	5.5
Furniture workers, wood workers, etc.....	1	35	0						3	59	8		10	418	23	
<i>Fibres, textile and textile products</i> .....					1	225	0	0	7	8038	2088	26.0	18	3458	132	3.8
(a) Textile and carpet workers.....					1	225	0	0	2	2168	88	4.1	4	188	0	0
(b) Garment workers.....									3	5674	2000	35.2	13	3150	132	4.2
Tailors.....													5	176	0	
Garment workers.....									3	5674	2000		8	2974	132	
(c) Hat, cap and glove makers.....									2	196	0	0	1	120	9	0
<i>Animal products</i> (Except textile fibres).....									4	741	35	4.7	10	936	23	2.5
Butchers, meat and fish packers.....													1	65	0	
Leather workers.....									4	741	35		9	871	23	
Fur workers.....																
<i>Iron and its products</i> .....	11	350	10	2.9	7	676	25	4.1	33	6595	253	3.8	99	7440	579	7.8
Blacksmiths.....					2	104	0		3	224	3		4	217	0	
Boilermakers and iron ship-builders.....	1	14	0		1	23	0		3	173	28		13	853	109	
Machinists.....	2	52	0		1	439	20		7	272	65		24	2163	65	
Moulders.....	3	100	9		1	43	0		2	813	120		15	730	348	
Patternmakers.....	1	3	1						1	134	27		4	25	2	
Railway carmen.....	4	181	0		1	51	0		15	4787	10		34	3130	31	
Sheet metal workers.....					1	16	8		2	192	0		5	319	24	
<i>Non-ferrous metals</i> .....					1	10	5	50	1	142	0	0	4	189	16	8.5
Metal polishers.....					1	10	5		1	142	0		3	44	10	
Jewelry workers.....													1	145	6	
Mill and smeltermen.....																
<i>Clay, glass and stone products</i> .....									1	95	45	47.4	2	76	0	0
<i>Mineral products</i> (gas, oil, etc.).....																
<i>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</i> (unclassified workers).....									7	1366	11	.8	4	95	18	18.9





TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1923,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Building &amp; Construction</b> .....	3	167	74	44.3	5	123	3	2.4	34	7353	1143	15.5	90	8822	2177	24.7
Steam shovel and dredgemen..													1	190	53	
Bridge and structural iron work													3	224	87	
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.....	1	60	6		1	18	0		6	962	0		26	2379	964	
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	87	50		1	32	0		16	4742	666		33	3378	816	
Electrical workers.....					1	28	0		2	186	0		6	1094	10	
Granite and stone cutters.....	1	20	18						3	288	140		8	191	78	
Painters, decorators and paper-hangers.....					1	5	3		1	875	294		4	273	45	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....					1	40	0		4	213	22		6	342	48	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers.									1	17	6					
Hod-carriers and bldg. labourers.....									1	90	15		3	251	76	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	35	2348	70	3.0	30	2266	102	4.5	82	10578	633	6.0	231	23021	505	2.2
(a) Shipping and stevedoring.....	2	99	13	13.1					5	934	79	8.5	3	66	34	51.5
(b) Steam railway operation.....	32	2094	57	2.7	29	2190	93	4.2	74	7027	254	3.6	215	18506	451	2.4
Conductors.....	3	140	3		1	127	0		7	481	0		23	1298	0	
Locomotive engineers.....	5	196	8		4	368	0		10	537	2		31	2277	1	
Locomotive firemen.....	5	341	14		3	248	40		8	699	23		28	2378	65	
Trainmen.....	5	500	16		5	514	25		12	2461	143		28	5446	143	
Railway employees, n.e.s.....	8	429	14		9	334	5		19	1170	7		49	2878	42	
Express employees, n.e.s.....	1	12	0		1	54	3		3	379	3		7	581	2	
Main. of way and railway shop labourers.....	5	476	2		6	545	20		15	1290	76		49	3648	198	
(c) Local transportation.....	1	155	0	0	1	76	9	11.8	3	2617	300	11.5	13	4449	20	4
Street and electric rly. emp.	1	155	0		1	76	9		2	2572	300		13	4449	20	
Teamsters and chauffeurs.....									1	45	0					
<b>Communications</b> .....	10	468	0	0	6	145	0	0	10	1651	15	.9	9	2351	30	1.1
(a) Telegraph operation.....	10	468	0	0	6	145	0	0	10	1651	15	.9	9	2351	30	1.1
Telegraphers (System Div.)...	7	319	0		6	145	0		8	1440	15		8	2809	30	
Telegraphers local.....	3	149	0						2	211	0		1	42	0	
(b) Telephone operators.....																
<b>Trade</b> .....									5	444	4	.9	1	71	4	5.6
<b>Services</b> .....	7	168	0	0	8	230	0	0	24	380	20	.5	109	5535	175	3.2
(a) Governmental.....	7	168	0	0	7	247	0	0	14	3199	0	0	57	3804	125	3.3
Federal employees.....	7	168	0		4	128	0		9	1351	0		47	2147	0	
Civic employees.....					3	119	0		5	1843	0		10	1657	125	
(b) Miscellaneous.....					1	33	0	0	10	681	20	2.9	52	1731	50	2.9
Hotel and restaurant emp.....									1	77	3		1	15	0	
Theatre and stage employees.....					1	33	0		2	23	3		14	406	18	
Barbers.....									3	296	0		19	570	7	
Stationary eng. and firemen.....									2	205	1		13	537	25	
Others.....									2	80	13		5	203	0	
<b>All Occupations</b> .....	84	10836	794	7.3	61	3840	140	3.6	232	44507	4323	9.7	643	58876	3781	6.4



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—(Concluded)

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per Cent	Oct. 1923	Dec. 1923
8	496	167	33.7	10	139	75	54.0	14	547	164	30.0	12	638	182	28.5	176	18335	3985	6.5	13.0	21.7
								1	95	30						2	285	83	3.4	9.3	29.1
												1	86	6		4	310	93	18.1	9.1	30.
4	182	132		3	44	35		4	137	97		3	180	122		48	3962	1356	11.5	20.1	34.2
1	20	14		2	23	10		2	69	24		2	189	40		58	9040	1820	5.0	13.1	17.9
1	165	3		2	29	19		3	177	1		2	134	5		17	1793	38	1.1	1.1	2.1
1	27	6		1	2	1		1	5	0		2	67	0		17	600	243	16.2	24.3	40.5
																6	1153	342	6.6	6.2	29.7
1	102	12		2	41	10		2	54	9		1	16	4		17	808	105	3.5	5.7	13.0
								1	10	3		1	16	5		3	43	14	2.4	9.5	32.6
																4	341	91	5.8	11.0	26.7
53	5643	384	6.8	56	3499	204	5.8	56	4438	142	3.2	56	5180	240	4.7	599	56973	2286	1.8	3.3	4.0
												2	693	72	10.4	12	1792	198	3.3	3.5	11.0
52	5613	384	6.7	54	3365	204	6.7	52	3945	142	3.6	51	3013	133	4.4	559	45753	1718	1.4	3.4	3.8
6	374	1		6	306	0		5	417	0		6	330	0		57	3473	4	-1	-1	.1
7	477	12		6	365	4		5	268	0		6	323	37		74	4821	64	0	0	1.3
8	619	8		13	371	14		11	724	14		7	345	7		83	5725	185	1.8	3.1	3.2
8	1118	105		7	862	45		6	721	15		8	728	56		79	12350	548	2.2	2.9	4.4
9	864	63		8	318	20		12	755	66		8	356	1		122	7104	218	-5	4.2	3.1
2	204	15		3	94	10		2	118	15		2	37	1		21	1479	49	-6	1.6	3.3
12	1957	180		11	1049	111		11	942	32		14	894	31		123	10801	650	1.9	6.5	6.0
1	30	0	0	2	134	0	0	4	493	0	0	3	1474	41	2.8	28	9428	370	3.2	2.7	3.9
1	30	0		2	134	0		3	433	0		3	1474	41		26	9323	370	3.3	2.7	4.0
								1	60	0						2	105	0	0	-6	0
7	989	0	0	8	625	0	0	6	602	0	0	8	874	0	0	64	8205	45	-4	-6	-5
7	989	0	0	8	625	0	0	6	602	0	0	8	874	0	0	64	8205	45	-4	-6	-5
7	989	0		8	625	0		6	602	0		7	843	0		57	7772	45	-5	-6	-6
												1	31	0		7	433	0	-2	0	0
																6	515	8	-5	-6	1.6
10	641	26	4.1	16	588	2	-3	26	1446	24	1.7	24	2806	97	3.5	224	15344	344	1.8	1.8	2.2
6	505	14	2.8	10	476	0	0	15	1024	0	0	14	1550	0	0	130	10976	139	1.2	1.1	1.3
4	404	4		8	417	0		5	291	0		7	886	0		91	5792	4	0	0	.1
2	104	10		2	59	0		10	733	0		7	664	0		39	5184	135	2.3	2.1	2.6
4	133	12	9.0	6	112	2	1.8	11	422	24	5.7	10	1256	97	7.7	94	4368	205	3.5	3.7	4.7
1	44	6						1	58	3		2	274	25		6	468	37	9.1	9.7	7.9
2	75	6		1	15	0		4	93	9		1	34	0		25	679	36	5.4	5.5	5.3
				2	41	0		4	173	5		5	214	7		33	1294	19	1.7	1.9	1.5
1	14	0		3	56	2		2	98	7		2	734	65		23	1644	100	2.9	3.0	6.1
																7	283	13	0	-8	4.6
98	9233	599	6.5	113	7015	294	4.2	148	12979	773	6.0	153	15027	1063	7.1	1532	162313	11767	4.8	6.2	7.2

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1923

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1923, declined considerably from the preceding month, although maintaining on the whole the same relative position as during December, 1922. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a continuation of the downward trend of vacancies and placements until the middle of December, 1923, when a slight upward movement is indicated. The curve of applications shows a decided decline throughout the month, although, together with the curves of vacancies and placements, it did not drop so far as during the same period of 1922.

The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of December was 1,572 as compared with 1,618 during the preceding period and with 1,403 during the same period of the previous year. Applications for work averaged 1,259 daily during the latter half of the month as compared with 1,219 in December, 1922. The number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service averaged 936 daily during the first half and 972 during the latter half of December in comparison with 952 and 1,007 during the same month of the previous year. Vacancies averaged 1,073 daily during the latter part of November, 1923. The average number of placements effected during the first half of December was 860, of which 622 were in regular employment and 238 in casual work, as compared with a total average of 1,046 during the preceding period, and with 853 during the corresponding period in 1922. During the latter half of the month placements and 365 in casual work) in contrast with 821 during the same period of the previous year.

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

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552

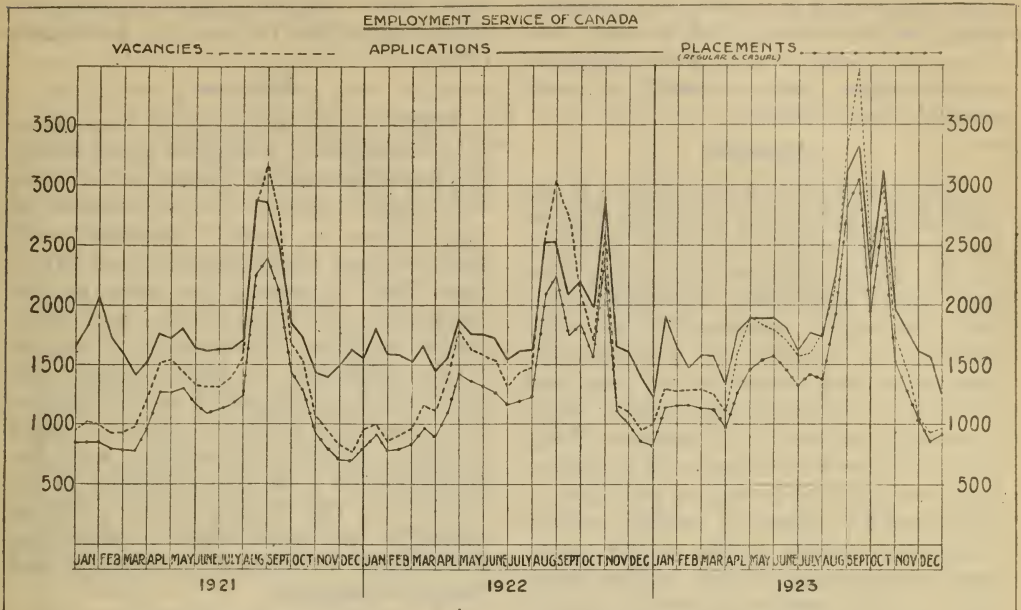
During the month of December the number of references to employment totalled 23,287 while the placements effected were 22,151. Of these, those in regular employment numbered 14,677, of which 12,337 were of men and 2,340 of women, while the placements made in casual jobs totalled 7,474. The number of applications for work registered at the offices was 35,559 of which 28,063 were of men and 7,496 of women. Opportunities for work numbered 17,034 for men and 6,799 for women, a total of 23,833.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia 285 men, 57 women; New Brunswick 265 men, 86 women; Quebec 542 men, 321 women; Ontario 5,324 men, 798 women; Manitoba 1,677 men, 301 women; Saskatchewan 1,641 men, 289 women; Alberta 1,272 men, 315 women; British Columbia 1,331 men, 173 women.

### MARITIME PROVINCES

The mild weather and the holiday season hindered logging operations in the Maritime provinces, there being a decided falling off in the calls for bushmen and wood-choppers. Experienced tie-makers were in demand though few workers were available. Construction work was at a standstill in most centres, and to offset the increased number of workers registered at the offices several municipalities had started work on sewers and water mains. At St. John a large number of rough carpenters were





required, and at Halifax harbour work kept many labourers employed. The Moncton office reported a few vacancies for casual jobs at snow shovelling for the railways, etc. The demand for women domestics continued very active, the situation being somewhat eased by several applicants brought in from the Old Country.

QUEBEC

The offices in the province of Quebec reported very few vacancies for work on farms. The construction group was fairly active, outdoor labour being less in demand, with a number of vacancies registered for plasterers, carpenters and steamfitters. A marked reduction was recorded in the logging group, although the transfer of numbers of men to the camps in Ontario and Quebec continued from Montreal and Hull. The calls for domestic servants were met with difficulty.

ONTARIO

The offices in Ontario reported an increased number of unemployed workers registered due in part to the cessation of work on roads and highways. Owing to the continued mild weather, however, other branches of the construction group

remained active with several vacancies offering. The policy of former years, of the construction of storm sewers, water mains, etc., was continued by many municipalities with a resulting betterment in the employment situation. At Belleville, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Thomas, carpenters, plasterers and inside finishers were in demand, and few skilled building workers were unemployed. Labourers were required in considerable numbers for power house and dam construction and for railway rock cutting near North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins and Cobalt. Slackness was reported in the logging group due to the holiday season and also in some measure to unfavourable weather conditions. The heavy fall of snow toward the latter part of the month tended to increase the requirements in this group. The offices at Fort William, Port Arthur, Ottawa, North Bay and Timmins sent many men to the camps. At the lake ports the number of those out of work had increased considerably due to the close of navigation, but at Sarnia it was reported that ship repairing, etc., would employ many workers. The manufacturing industries were quiet with slight increase in the number of temporary positions offered to women workers.

The demand for domestic help remained about the same from week to week, but few experienced women were registered at the offices and a scarcity of cook generals was reported.

#### MANITOBA

Curtailed activities were shown in the agricultural group, the declining demand for workers being met fairly satisfactorily. In the construction groups there were more applicants registered than could be readily absorbed by the work offered. A number of municipalities had under way several short jobs such as repairs to sewers and streets, which materially relieved the situation. While little railway maintenance or construction work was in progress, the office at Winnipeg had placed a number of labourers for station work. Little movement was reported in the logging group but the cold weather toward the latter part of the month was reflected in the increased demand for general bushmen for the camps in the Northern part of the Province and in Ontario. There was slight difficulty in securing experienced tie-makers. The calls for urban women workers remained steady with a declining demand for workers for the rural sections.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

A comparatively small demand for farm workers was shown at the offices with sufficient applicants to supply all needs. Very little work for married couples was offered on farms. Although no work was available in the building group few tradesmen and mechanics were unemployed. Several calls for elevator carpenters were received and filled. Railway construction workers, steel gangs and section labourers, were placed in small numbers from the offices at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Swift Current though railway maintenance work had fallen off since the approach of colder weather. Logging operations were not very brisk, although a slight increase in the number of orders for experienced bushmen was noted toward the end of the month. The mining group was quiet, at Estevan a slight increase in demand was shown. A shortage of

experienced women applicants was reported from the Regina and Saskatoon offices.

#### ALBERTA

While a marked falling off was shown in the number of vacancies in the building and construction groups, as yet there was slight increase in the number of registrations for work. Occasional calls were received at Drumheller and Medicine Hat for labour for work on the completion of civic sewers and other public projects. Placements of men on farms continued in approximately the same number as reported during November, vacancies offered showing a slight decline. Weather conditions were responsible for a decided slackness in the demand in the logging group, although difficulty was experienced in supplying tie-makers for camps in Alberta and British Columbia.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Continued contraction was shown in the construction group, although at Fernie, Kamloops, Nanaimo and Nelson, power house construction, bridge building and road work was still in progress. In some sections all outdoor work was completed, the calls for workers being mainly for residential repair jobs and other casual work. The registrations of building tradesmen had increased considerably during the month. Workers for the majority of the logging camps were not required until after the holiday, when, if colder weather set in, expansion was anticipated. The calls for experienced tie-makers were met with difficulty. Increased registration of applicants was noted, due in some measure to the number of longshoremen and dock labourers who had registered and were placed from the offices, especially at Vancouver. There was a small demand for men for the mines at Cranbrook. Calls for domestic workers were less in number than during the preceding month.

#### Movement of Labour

During December, 1923, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,667 placements in regular em-



ployment, of which 9,322 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 2,560 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,666 travelled to points within the same province as the despatching office and 894 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 210 certificates during the month, 179 to bushmen going to lumber camps near Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, Ont., 31 bushmen to camps near Montreal and Quebec. Of the 609 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario, 31 were bushmen transferred from Ottawa and Pembroke to camps in the Hull, Que., zone, and 3 were coalminers going from Kitchener to Moncton, N.B. The provincial transfers numbered 575, of which 3 were riveters going from Hamilton to Kingston, 5 were machinists from Toronto to Timmins, 2 were carpenters from Toronto to Port Arthur and one machine operator and 2 bricklayers travelling from Pembroke to Timmins. The remaining certificates were issued to bushmen going to camps in the vicinity of Sudbury, Pembroke, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur. In Manitoba 730 transfers at the reduced rate were effected, of which 96 were of persons going to points within the province, 537 to points in Ontario and 97 to Saskatchewan offices. The workers sent to the latter province include 2 farm workers, one hotel worker, 4 cooks and 90 bushmen going to Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton. To the districts near Port Arthur, Fort William and Timmins, Ontario, were sent station men, teamsters, sawyers, cooks, waitresses and more than 420 bushmen. From the office at Winnipeg more than 60 farm workers were sent to surrounding districts, while bushmen, several blacksmiths, one hotel cook and 3 teamsters were transferred at the reduced rate to points within the province. Saskatchewan offices despatched 631

persons to points within the province and 5 to other provinces. From Regina one electrician was sent at the reduced rate to Timmins, Ont.; from Saskatoon, one bushman travelled to Port Arthur, Ont. Two bushmen were transferred from Saskatoon to Dauphin, Man., and from Regina one domestic was sent to employment at Prince George, B.C. Of the provincial transfers 583 were of bushmen and tie-makers going to camps near Prince Albert, 30 were of farm hands from Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, four were of elevator carpenters and the remainder were of women domestics going to employment in the rural districts. Of the 189 workers travelling at the reduced rate from Alberta offices, 40 were bushmen going from Edmonton to Prince George, B.C., one was a farm hand going to North Battleford, Sask., and one a cook to Saskatoon. In addition the Edmonton office issued certificates to 116 workers, including bushmen, sawyers, teamsters, one miner, and a few household workers going to points within the province. From Calgary 9 farm hands were placed at a distance and 17 bushmen were sent to camps near Lethbridge and Edmonton.

British Columbia offices granted 186 certificates to workers going to points within the province, of which 130 were to bushmen, tie-makers, swampers, etc., going to the vicinity of Prince George, Prince Rupert and Kamloops. From Vancouver 18 machine miners and 12 mine labourers were sent to work at Nelson, 2 carpenters to Fernie and 2 cooks to points within the zone. From Prince Rupert were sent 9 miners, 2 flunkies, 9 railway construction labourers, 1 steel sharpener and one cook to various points within the zone.

Of the 2,560 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate 1,938 were carried by Canadian National Railways, 617 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1923

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1922
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>739</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>459</b>
Amherst.....	68	4	129	63	36	18	80	38
Halifax.....	365	61	464	335	125	200	343	136
New Glasgow.....	185	91	210	178	135	14	206	96
Sydney.....	121	7	173	129	46	82	148	189
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>747</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>426</b>
Chatham.....	48	48	45	45	18	27	100	58
Moncton.....	406	42	370	318	142	171	60	201
St. John.....	293	14	343	286	191	95	371	167
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>815</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>810</b>
Hull.....	59	421	223	150	118	0	38	110
Montreal.....	465	70	2,169	570	540	9	715	368
Quebec.....	57	10	322	64	46	2	107	168
Sherbrooke.....	155	83	144	121	115	0	8	134
Three Rivers.....	79	35	139	73	44	0	37	30
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>10,539</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>9,405</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>6,274</b>
Belleville.....	156	21	187	152	102	49	59	134
Brantford.....	190	23	308	170	65	104	138	44
Chatham.....	94	204	231	105	84	21	136	110
Cobalt.....	352	134	316	309	284	28	5	185
Fort William.....	518	281	378	354	297	26	50	320
Guelph.....	70	7	171	64	22	27	120	54
Hamilton.....	765	86	1,242	781	207	529	1,674	257
Kingston.....	157	34	177	151	84	67	143	31
Kitchener.....	98	22	190	111	41	58	138	77
London.....	687	44	794	697	567	98	280	288
Niagara Falls.....	227	40	322	229	152	59	58	97
North Bay.....	278	25	204	198	188	10	12	353
Oshawa.....	83	21	185	70	54	16	114	96
Ottawa.....	524	183	937	547	393	94	629	410
Pembroke.....	151	125	183	183	153	30	1	61
Peterboro.....	110	157	130	128	80	36	132	150
Port Arthur.....	1,495	1,381	947	947	889	58	7	687
St. Catharines.....	184	1	559	184	118	65	490	191
St. Thomas.....	114	11	193	112	58	54	102	107
Sarnia.....	126	12	186	127	90	36	95	93
Sault Ste. Marie.....	450	588	394	299	226	13	56	178
Sudbury.....	688	2,620	482	470	468	2	5	223
Timmins.....	317	83	288	263	261	2	28	224
Toronto.....	2,318	239	5,179	2,398	1,009	1,193	2,630	1,691
Windsor.....	387	19	566	356	220	136	343	213
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,722</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1,911</b>
Brandon.....	151	19	154	141	133	8	12	101
Dauphin.....	105	99	74	72	55	17	105	35
Portage la Prairie.....	226	6	207	251	189	49	40	165
Winnipeg.....	2,240	186	3,766	2,917	1,601	1,190	653	1,810
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,523</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>1,299</b>
Estevan.....	61	9	72	56	50	6	18	52
Moose Jaw.....	508	58	615	549	407	101	212	224
North Battleford.....	62	80	63	62	48	13	1	24
Prince Albert.....	334	301	270	255	244	11	18	159
Regina.....	432	55	565	495	388	107	193	372
Saskatoon.....	438	101	773	732	655	72	76	298
Swift Current.....	62	35	90	74	59	15	19	80
Weyburn.....	68	10	69	68	34	34	9	29
Yorkton.....	58	21	70	65	45	20	7	61
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,111</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1,626</b>
Calgary.....	611	57	1,036	620	370	244	275	508
Drumheller.....	133	1	300	137	103	34	47	46
Edmonton.....	1,080	112	1,135	1,120	873	169	102	844
Lethbridge.....	175	0	179	163	128	35	0	158
Medicine Hat.....	112	2	123	117	113	4	32	70
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,637</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>1,148</b>
Cranbrook.....	284	36	255	250	245	5	51	403
Fernie.....	39	64	15	15	15	0	0	6
Kamloops.....	117	91	251	127	56	4	363	33
Penticton.....	37	3	86	53	22	11	53	.....
Nanaimo.....	27	1	45	16	10	6	63	8
Nelson.....	151	27	132	135	105	0	33	69
New Westminster.....	75	0	209	71	39	32	96	20
Prince George.....	228	18	174	163	163	0	11	132
Prince Rupert.....	141	14	179	132	110	22	60	30
Revelstoke.....	38	14	63	52	50	2	63	11
Vancouver.....	2,171	51	4,579	2,342	612	1,644	2,446	337
Vernon.....	53	24	45	20	13	6	46	14
Victoria.....	276	24	485	280	64	184	401	85
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>23,833</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>35,559</b>	<b>23,287</b>	<b>14,677</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>15,163</b>	<b>13,971*</b>

\*18 placements effected by offices since closed.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1923

A REVIEW of the activities of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the last quarter of the year 1923 indicates that a greater volume of business was transacted during this period than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1922; the gains being approximately six per cent in the number of applications for employment, nine per cent in the number of opportunities for employment offered, and eight per cent in the number of placements effected. These gains are mainly attributable to increased activity in bush work, where some 7,000 more placements were effected than during October-December, 1922. Placements in farming and transportation were about 3,500 and 1,400 higher respectively, while the manufacturing industries absorbed about 2,600 persons less than during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. These improved conditions, for the quarter under review over the corresponding period of the previous year, repeat the favourable comparison which has been reported for each of the preceding quarters of 1923, and give an increase for the whole year over 1922 of over fifteen per cent in opportunities for employment, seven and one-half per cent in the number of applicants seeking employment, and seventeen and one-half per cent more placements effected. The total placements for 1923 equalled 462,552 and exceed by nearly 17,000 the best year previously since the Service was established, which was in 1920 when 445,812 placements were made.

From the chart on page 157, which accompanies the article on the work of

the employment offices for December, it will be noticed that during the first half of October a sharp upward movement was recorded, due to heavy placements of threshing hands in the prairie provinces. A decrease similar to that of September is recorded during the latter half of the month. This downward movement was continued in November and during the first half of December, but a recovery in vacancies and placements is recorded during the last half of December.

During the period October-December the offices reported that they had made 114,373 references to positions and had effected a total of 109,377 placements, 86,286 of which were in regular employment (77,422 men and 8,864 women) and 23,091 in work of one week's duration or less. During the same quarter of 1922 placements effected totalled 101,402. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service totalled 120,299, of which 96,141 were for men and 24,158 for women, as compared with a total of 110,590 vacancies during the same period of the previous year. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 148,240 (119,377 of men and 28,863 of women) in comparison with 140,070 during the last quarter of 1922.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period October-December, 1923. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of December, 1923.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	284	164	96	115	66	43	497	272	19	4,047	2,986	728
Animal products edible.....				2	2		1	1		143	45	91
Fur and its products.....										1	1	1
Leather and its products.....	4	2	2	4		2	2	2		118	58	36
Lumber and its products.....	58	42	6	39	29	1	48	44	3	455	261	82
Musical instruments.....							1			13	5	8
Pulp and paper products.....	5		4	13	11		257	103	11	621	520	114
Rubber products.....	1	1		13	3		7	9		75	58	11
Textile products.....	1	1		13	3		36	42		327	183	53
Plant products edible.....	21	9	9	9	9		16	12		547	435	87
Wood distillates, etc.....												
Chemical and allied products.....				2		2	56	11		126	108	34
Clay, glass and stone.....	1		1	1	1		21	1		99	77	8
Electric current.....	17	17					1	3		228	210	8
Electric apparatus.....				1	1		1	1		108	80	29
Iron and steel products.....	168	87	71	22	9	16	29	20	5	883	712	125
Non-ferrous metal products.....				2		2		7		65	38	13
Mineral products.....	7	5	2	4		9	9	7		104	80	21
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		3	1	2	12	9		134	115	7
<b>Logging</b> .....	342	361		1,072	734	21	1,158	1,810		17,747	9,430	43
<b>Fishing</b> .....				2	2					1		
<b>Farming</b> .....	220	199	2	11	7		51	35		2,335	2,042	103
<b>Mining</b> .....	8	23		50	16		43	38		615	591	1
Coal.....		15		43	9							8
Metallic ores.....	3	4								572	552	1
Non-metallic ores.....	5	4		7	7		43	38		43	31	
<b>Communication</b> .....	26	21	5				3	1		25	21	5
<b>Transportation</b> .....	30	8	24	40	13	27	136	118		1,736	1,084	595
Street railway and cartage.....	20	4	18	14	3	11	6	12		530	281	251
Railway.....				15	5	10				102	86	15
Shipping and stevedoring.....	10	4	6	11	5	6	130	106		1,104	717	329
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	496	446	53	371	228	87	1,703	1,596	3	7,240	6,261	587
Railway.....	26	30		213	136	52	83	62		2,264	1,999	17
Highway.....	81	86					161	134		736	541	257
Building and other.....	389	330	53	158	92	35	1,459	1,400	3	4,240	3,721	313
<b>Services</b> .....	894	279	617	1,214	418	742	1,485	1,239	43	12,132	3,965	6,079
Governmental.....	79	61	16	34	6	28	1			800	460	341
Hotel and restaurant.....	56	30	23	28	23	6	194	169	7	543	367	43
Professional.....	52	10	36	46	13	33	66	30	2	550	331	184
Recreational.....	27	3	24	5		3				105	56	43
Personal.....	171	21	146	396	20	380	89	52	19	1,581	508	1,064
Household.....	609	154	372	703	356	292	1,135	988	15	8,524	2,233	4,404
Farm-household.....				2						29	10	
<b>Trade</b> .....	138	47	76	68	35	23	82	52	4	757	376	355
Retail.....	70	22	35	67	35	22	65	39	2	543	270	248
Wholesale.....	68	25	41	1		1	17	13	2	214	106	107
<b>Finance</b> .....	10	6	8	20	18	3	5	4		229	48	175
<b>All Industries</b> .....	2,548	1,554	881	2,963	1,537	946	5,163	5,165	69	46,864	26,804	8,671
Men.....	1,842	1,358	485	2,150	1,127	621	3,806	4,008	52	36,652	23,525	3,949
Women.....	705	196	396	813	410	325	1,357	1,157	17	10,212	3,279	4,722



SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1923

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
469	198	288	211	102	95	398	238	164	1,190	664	471	7,211	4,690	1,904
37	7	30	36	14	21	7	7	3	16	11	5	242	84	147
5	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	54	7	45	13	4	10
19	5	13	4	2	2	14	1	13	57	4	45	219	77	111
44	48	25	28	13	9	123	87	40	570	413	119	1,365	937	285
5	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	25	17	8	19	7	10
54	7	46	8	2	6	4	4	3	17	1	18	987	661	192
49	31	34	1	1	1	8	4	4	6	1	5	108	75	33
78	19	46	34	20	13	34	19	14	38	8	31	777	531	200
20	9	11	19	5	11	12	6	3	2	2	12	12	12	12
17	11	4	24	22	2	24	20	1	11	7	6	268	144	88
15	9	1	1	1	1	6	8	4	59	53	5	198	139	22
8	3	5	9	1	8	8	4	4	2	2	2	327	301	17
81	31	46	42	23	22	104	48	59	310	98	198	1,639	1,028	542
1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	24	19	1	102	64	25
32	3	1	2	2	2	20	15	5	18	17	1	168	127	41
4	10	20	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	3	2	192	142	32
744	4,138	2,777	2,777	2,812	1	1,513	1,755	3,718	3,012	9	29,671	24,052	74	18
27	16	2	2	2	2	8	7	23	4	18	63	29	18	18
2,236	1,932	163	18,706	18,348	101	6,495	6,184	40	371	334	31	30,425	29,051	440
3	40	213	221	1	542	515	2	360	366	3	1,834	1,810	7	7
3	34	202	211	1	535	509	1	1	4	342	353	781	790	1
27	28	8	91	87	4	18	6	12	46	24	21	920	916	1
315	192	93	305	160	151	211	92	123	1,754	303	1,299	1,333	104	5
147	68	67	226	79	151	154	60	94	360	76	274	1,457	583	866
168	124	26	52	58	57	57	32	29	27	25	9	421	330	89
947	745	311	1,518	1,386	76	1,301	1,301	63	1,367	202	1,016	2,649	1,057	1,357
142	27	3	782	714	35	553	548	2	1,553	1,063	427	15,129	13,026	1,607
351	325	6	99	87	2	172	169	5	256	242	9	4,319	4,010	118
454	141	302	637	585	39	576	584	56	212	206	8	1,812	1,548	278
5,648	1,311	4,059	2,510	1,160	894	2,646	1,150	1,203	1,085	615	410	8,998	7,468	1,211
16	8	8	35	19	8	113	99	14	2,321	795	1,413	28,950	10,317	15,050
409	307	106	282	197	8	260	216	7	57	47	10	1,135	700	425
134	69	63	202	130	12	96	63	23	183	132	30	1,955	1,442	230
26	35	20	5	16	3	5	24	32	57	41	8	1,202	657	361
614	22	571	281	38	250	276	32	227	2	9	22	245	113	152
4,282	775	3,257	1,294	533	597	1,567	523	907	433	65	365	3,841	758	3,022
167	95	34	396	238	3	304	212	1	1,554	495	978	19,668	6,057	10,822
455	125	304	251	138	102	335	124	217	5	5	903	560	38	38
273	101	153	193	116	75	217	107	112	1,554	118	314	2,516	1,015	1,395
182	24	151	58	22	27	118	17	105	314	79	237	1,742	769	884
30	10	24	13	1	11	16	13	2	116	39	77	774	246	511
10,901	8,735	5,250	26,597	24,415	1,436	13,483	11,585	1,826	11,780	6,691	4,012	120,299	86,286	23,091
5,877	7,541	1,699	24,520	23,409	821	11,295	10,427	892	9,998	6,027	2,990	96,141	77,422	11,509
5,024	1,194	3,551	2,077	1,006	615	2,188	958	934	1,782	664	1,022	24,158	8,864	11,582

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING DECEMBER, 1923

THE value of the building permits issued during December showed a reduction of 13.7 per cent from the November, 1923, level and of 26.8 per cent from the level of December, 1922. The estimated value of building authorized by 56 cities during the month under review, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$6,906,650, whereas in the preceding month the total had stood at \$8,006,601 and in December, 1922, at \$9,436,867.

In New Brunswick and Ontario there were very slight increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, 1923, but in all other provinces there were decreases. The declines of \$562,559 or 22 per cent in Quebec and of \$408,525 or 89.4 per cent in Manitoba were much the largest.

As compared with the returns for December, 1922, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia recorded increases; that of \$446,489 or 182.9 per cent in the last named province was the most pronounced. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, those in Quebec of \$1,956,207 or 49.5 per cent and in Alberta of \$1,414,925 or 98.1 per cent were the largest.

Toronto and Vancouver registered slight increases in the value of building permits issued as compared with November, 1923, and December, 1922. In Montreal there were declines in both comparisons, while in Winnipeg the value of estimated building was considerably less than in November, but very slightly higher than in December, 1922. The value of the building authorized in Sherbrooke, Fort William, Kingston, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough and St. Catharines was greater than in November, 1923, and December, 1922.

The value of the permits issued during December, 1923, was smaller than during 1922, but it was in excess of the value for 1921. The total for 1923, based upon unrevised figures, was \$130,239,885, as compared with aggregates of \$144,980,388 and \$114,423,974 in 1922 and 1921, respectively. The latter figures are compiled from revised statements furnished by city officials.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during December, 1923, as compared with November, 1923, and December, 1922. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Dec. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1922
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>51,637</b>	<b>100,500</b>
*Halifax.....	17,090	29,642	34,950
*New Glasgow.....	250	295	Nil
*Sydney.....	3,485	21,700	65,550
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>19,190</b>	<b>27,431</b>
*Fredericton.....	1,000	2,400	Nil
*Moncton.....	10,450	6,190	17,431
*St. John.....	8,700	10,600	10,000
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>1,997,030</b>	<b>2,559,589</b>	<b>3,953,237</b>
*Montreal—Maisonneuve.....	1,780,525	1,862,214	2,011,940
*Quebec.....	88,810	561,000	1,194,755
*Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	100	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	68,150	64,000	7,000
*Three Rivers.....	10,795	61,825	682,800
*Westmount.....	48,750	10,450	56,742
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>4,086,679</b>	<b>4,078,290</b>	<b>3,586,650</b>
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Brantford.....	9,685	25,202	9,410
*Chatham.....	30,000	11,822	44,450
*Fort William.....	270,530	5,925	6,200
*Galt.....	7,000	2,325	320,888
*Guelph.....	24,165	24,495	24,800
*Hamilton.....	195,750	337,550	169,060
*Kingston.....	19,347	2,300	4,660
*Kitchener.....	41,865	60,075	46,070
*London.....	89,805	163,600	134,300
*Niagara Falls.....	44,480	87,380	640
*Oshawa.....	285,685	52,560	25,000
*Ottawa.....	401,550	194,040	165,000
*Owen Sound.....	1,500	10,000	Nil
*Peterboro.....	14,885	12,855	1,825
*Port Arthur.....	5,085	2,681	151,730
*Stratford.....	2,720	39,230	11,025
*St. Catharines.....	53,282	28,676	16,200
*St. Thomas.....	3,850	14,230	6,075
*Sarnia.....	43,210	21,015	50,275
*Sault Ste Marie.....	2,860	10,348	1,775
*Toronto.....	2,021,830	2,013,513	1,841,885
York Township.....	348,500	606,150	372,500
Welland.....	860	41,640	41,700
*Windsor.....	164,075	304,415	121,035
*Woodstock.....	4,160	5,763	20,147
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>48,325</b>	<b>456,550</b>	<b>41,602</b>
*Brandon.....	3,500	4,200	2
*St. Boniface.....	6,875	18,400	4,250
*Winnipeg.....	37,950	434,250	37,350
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>60,827</b>	<b>40,520</b>
*Mooselaw.....	500	777	6,300
*Regina.....	8,850	19,775	13,070
*Saskatoon.....	3,800	40,275	21,150
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>27,875</b>	<b>74,775</b>	<b>1,442,800</b>
*Calgary.....	6,200	27,500	1,294,700
*Edmonton.....	12,160	35,750	123,000
*Lethbridge.....	9,515	7,690	100
*Medicine Hat.....	Nil	3,835	25,000
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>690,442</b>	<b>702,442</b>	<b>244,127</b>
*Nanaimo.....	579	10,395	1,275
*New Westminster.....	12,150	49,650	72,600
*Point Grey.....	56,300	120,500	49,200
*Prince Rupert.....	400	6,065	6,900
*South Vancouver.....	8,260	31,390	18,750
*Vancouver.....	584,957	427,125	57,510
*Victoria.....	27,970	57,318	37,892
Total—56 cities.....	6,906,650	8,006,601	9,436,867
*Total—35 cities.....	6,053,216	6,953,028	8,454,017
Accumulative Total for 56 cities 12 months 1923 (unrevised)....	130,239,885	144,980,388	114,423,974



**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1923**

**A**CTIVITY in building, as indicated by statistics of building permits tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was somewhat less in 1923 than during 1922, but much greater than in both 1921 and 1920. According to revised statements furnished by municipal officials, the value of building authorized in 56 cities during 1923 was \$129,906,946; in 1922 it was \$144,980,388; in 1921, \$114,423,974, and in 1920, \$114,239,273. There was, therefore, a decline of 10.4 per cent as compared with 1922, but increases of 13.5 and 13.7 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1921 and 1920. Table I on page 166 gives the value of building permits issued in these cities during the last four years.

An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that the value of the building permits issued in Quebec and Ontario was higher than in 1922, 1921 or 1920. The former province, with a total of \$35,483,853, registered increases of 17 per cent, 23 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively, over those years. In Ontario there was a decrease of 9.0 per cent as compared with 1922, but a gain of 24.4 per cent over 1921 and of 27.2 per cent over 1920. The aggregate for the province in 1923 was \$71,378,679. In Ontario reports were furnished by 26 cities; these centres granted permits for approximately 55 per cent of the total value of the permits issued in the 56 cities. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there were considerable declines as compared with the three preceding years. In British Columbia the volume of building authorized was less by 23 per cent than in 1922, but it exceeded the totals for 1921 and 1920 by 17 and 48 per cent respectively. The six cities in Quebec reported some 27 per cent of the aggregate for the 56 cities, while nearly 9 per cent of the total was registered in British Columbia.

The largest aggregate of building permits issued in any one city was again reported in Toronto, with a total of

\$30,609,227. The value of authorized building in 1922 was \$35,237,927, which was 13.1 per cent higher than in 1923. The value for last year, however, exceeded that for 1921 and 1920 by 28 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively. Montreal recorded the next largest total with estimated building to the value of \$27,125,863. This was higher by 28, 27 and 93 per cent than in 1922, 1921 or 1920, respectively. In the township of York (a suburban area adjoining Toronto) the value of authorized building aggregated \$8,921,650, which was the third largest total in the Dominion. The value there was rather less than in the year before, although it exceeded the figures for both 1921 and 1920. Considerable activity was shown in Vancouver, where the estimated value of building totalled \$6,277,574. This was 28 per cent less than in 1922, but permits then had been exceptionally high on account of authority having been granted for the construction of a government pier at a cost of some \$5,000,000. The total for Vancouver in 1923 was 106 per cent higher than the aggregate for 1921 and 76 per cent above the total for 1920. The city of Hamilton, with permits issued to the value of \$5,452,930, took fifth place in the record of individual cities. This total was higher than in any of the three preceding years. Quebec, Windsor and Winnipeg came next in order; the permits issued in each of these cities were valued at between four and five millions. In the last named centre the total in 1923 was lower than in 1922, 1921 or 1920. Building to the value of over a million was recorded in Ottawa, London, Port Arthur, Point Grey, Westmount, Oshawa, Kitchener, Edmonton, Fort William, Regina and Victoria.

A review of the reports by months shows that the highest total was recorded in April, when the permits issued were valued at \$19,207,171. This was 15 per cent of the total for the 12 months. During the following eight months the value of building author-

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 56 CITIES

	1923	1922	1921		1923	1922	1921
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown...</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>81,500</b>	<b>138,200</b>	<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>739,646</b>	<b>2,416,024</b>	<b>2,807,986</b>	*St. Catharines.....	806,310	1,290,576	776,360
*Halifax.....	378,699	1,752,632	2,199,398	*St. Thomas.....	334,239	221,964	113,640
New Glasgow.....	41,785	58,545	51,775	Sarnia.....	791,470	880,260	1,331,337
*Sydney.....	319,162	604,847	556,813	Sault Ste. Marie.....	401,032	583,813	896,292
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>1,049,856</b>	<b>2,028,239</b>	<b>1,508,839</b>	*Toronto.....	30,609,227	35,237,925	23,878,246
Fredericton.....	305,895	283,197	234,800	York Township.....	8,921,650	11,167,700	8,101,100
*Moncton.....	385,461	1,037,942	699,520	Welland.....	206,105	362,371	435,735
*St. John.....	358,500	707,100	574,500	*Windsor.....	4,725,034	4,143,495	5,123,110
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>35,483,853</b>	<b>30,330,234</b>	<b>28,869,803</b>	Woodstock.....	309,588	242,956	114,593
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	27,125,863	21,132,586	21,291,273	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>5,177,487</b>	<b>7,653,442</b>	<b>6,714,883</b>
*Quebec.....	4,786,933	5,397,566	3,695,397	*Brandon.....	183,034	225,029	749,190
Shawinigan Falls.....	124,900	124,400	266,200	St. Boniface.....	510,353	552,663	385,293
*Sherbrooke.....	732,100	712,000	753,900	*Winnipeg.....	4,484,100	6,875,750	5,580,400
*Three Rivers.....	780,735	1,193,650	1,286,740	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>2,405,976</b>	<b>3,982,213</b>	<b>3,434,681</b>
*Westmount.....	1,933,232	1,770,032	1,576,293	*Moosejaw.....	289,398	379,180	500,177
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>71,378,679</b>	<b>78,414,474</b>	<b>57,378,099</b>	*Regina.....	1,264,030	1,784,124	2,160,038
Bellefleur.....	54,825	254,400	119,700	*Saskatoon.....	882,548	1,818,909	774,466
*Brantford.....	615,686	465,420	404,445	<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>2,597,987</b>	<b>5,723,204</b>	<b>4,170,446</b>
Chatham.....	246,867	366,317	329,555	*Calgary.....	821,840	3,102,700	2,298,800
*Fort William.....	1,425,130	1,446,685	893,050	*Edmonton.....	1,488,670	2,338,109	1,563,696
Galt.....	135,631	731,707	501,771	Lethbridge.....	258,570	243,695	217,760
*Guelph.....	571,484	964,808	433,257	Medicine Hat.....	28,907	38,700	90,190
*Hamilton.....	5,452,930	4,928,465	4,639,450	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>11,023,262</b>	<b>14,351,058</b>	<b>9,401,056</b>
*Kingston.....	649,233	701,495	591,515	Nanaimo.....	137,507	85,981	93,273
*Kitchener.....	1,893,892	2,461,321	932,050	*New Westminster.....	350,848	332,050	264,870
*London.....	3,261,065	2,605,630	2,527,510	Point Grey.....	2,397,750	3,364,200	3,614,800
Niagara Falls.....	758,613	676,694	1,145,589	Prince Rupert.....	97,148	314,412	620,833
Ottawa.....	1,923,110	1,155,130	329,465	South Vancouver.....	712,275	559,716	882,981
*Ottawa.....	3,521,817	5,021,782	2,716,409	*Vancouver.....	6,277,574	8,661,695	3,045,132
Owen Sound.....	319,450	196,450	119,000	*Victoria.....	1,050,160	1,033,004	977,167
*Peterborough.....	295,798	439,154	541,754	<b>Total—56 Cities.....</b>	<b>129,906,946</b>	<b>144,980,388</b>	<b>114,423,974</b>
*Port Arthur.....	2,640,321	1,167,429	113,509	<b>*Total—35 Cities.....</b>	<b>111,174,325</b>	<b>122,655,581</b>	<b>94,508,164</b>
*Stratford.....	509,272	700,527	276,089				

ized showed successive contractions. During 1922 the largest aggregate (\$19,312,716) was recorded in May.

Reports as to the number and value of permits for houses, other buildings and engineering contracts were furnished by a number of cities. Forty-four centres made returns showing that they had issued permits for some 12,900 dwellings, valued at approximately \$56,906,000; this would indicate an average estimated cost of about \$4,400 per dwelling. The number of permits issued for other buildings, including garages, stables, stores, factories, etc., was almost 22,200, valued at nearly \$52,543,000. The estimated cost of these buildings, therefore, averaged about \$2,400. In addition, permits for some 200 engineering projects at a valuation of more than \$4,500,000 were granted.

Table II on page 167 shows the value by provinces of building permits issued during the years 1910-1923 in the 35 cities originally used in these tabulations. In Table I these cities are marked

by asterisks. The average index numbers of prices of building materials compiled by this bureau are shown for each year since 1913 at the foot of Table II.

While the total for the 35 cities in 1923 (\$111,174,325) was 9.4 per cent lower than in 1922, it was higher than in any other year since 1913. Building during the four years 1910-1913 was on an exceptionally high level; prices then were very much lower than in recent years and the total of building permits indicated an extremely large amount of actual building. As was pointed out in the review for 1922, immigration during the period 1911-1913 was on an unusually high level and part of the enormous volume of building indicated then by building permits was necessary to meet the housing requirements of the immigrants.

Activity in the central provinces has been well maintained during the last two years; the total for Quebec in 1923 (\$35,358,863) is slightly higher than the previous high mark of the record, which occurred in 1913. Permits in that



year were issued to the value of \$34,-893,449. The aggregate for Ontario during 1923 and 1922 exceeded the total for any other year of the record.

The three prairie provinces showed a pronounced falling off in building activity as compared with earlier years. In 1923 the seven cities for which statistics are recorded in that district, issued permits to the value of \$9,383,620, while in 1912, the peak year, the authorized building was estimated at \$77,548,756. This was 88 per cent higher than in 1923. During the war, however, building was on a considerably lower level in the prairie provinces than in recent years. The 1923 total exceeded that for 1915 by over six millions or about 224 per cent.

In British Columbia the value of the permits issued in 1923 was less than in

1922 this, as has already been pointed out, was due to the fact that a permit was granted in the latter year for a government pier in Vancouver at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. The total for the year under review was \$7,678,-582 as compared with \$10,026,749. This was a decline of 23 per cent. The highest total recorded in the fourteen years by the three British Columbian cities making returns was \$29,090,352 in 1912; this was greater than in 1923 by 74 per cent.

Activity in Nova Scotia attained its highest level in the period immediately succeeding the Halifax explosion of 1918. The total for that province in 1923 was smaller than in any other year of the record. The value of building authorized in New Brunswick was less than in any other post-war year.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1923, BY PROVINCES, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN 35 CITIES.

Province	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia..... (2 cities).....	697,861	2,357,479	2,756,211	4,308,316	5,898,336	3,295,635	1,320,647
New Brunswick... (2 cities).....	743,961	1,745,042	1,274,020	2,236,973	2,674,716	498,748	870,963
Quebec..... (6 cities).....	35,358,863	30,205,834	28,603,603	21,660,492	15,166,851	6,852,354	8,794,149
Ontario..... (15 cities).....	57,311,438	61,796,676	43,960,394	47,175,077	40,584,834	18,477,012	17,407,571
Manitoba..... (2 cities).....	4,667,134	7,100,779	6,329,590	8,782,979	3,046,541	2,140,672	2,392,788
Saskatchewan... (3 cities).....	2,405,976	3,982,213	3,434,681	5,281,600	3,694,505	2,177,290	1,294,659
Alberta..... (2 cities).....	2,310,510	5,440,809	3,862,496	6,138,055	3,143,346	1,548,270	858,000
British Columbia. (3 cities).....	7,678,582	10,026,749	4,287,169	5,096,347	2,904,284	1,848,289	997,649
Total—35 cities.....	111,174,325	122,655,581	94,508,164	100,679,839	77,113,413	36,838,270	33,936,426
*Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials.....	167.0	162.2	183.2	214.9	175.8	150.5	130.7

\*Average 1913 = 100.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1923, BY PROVINCES, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 35 CITIES—*Concluded*

Province	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia..... (2 cities).....	1,348,434	1,262,087	990,293	1,158,954	1,209,781	1,004,958	831,594
New Brunswick... (2 cities).....	675,980	864,339	852,655	2,882,780	689,795	645,556	469,215
Quebec..... (6 cities).....	9,890,630	12,267,849	24,527,591	34,893,449	26,672,297	25,705,190	20,003,902
Ontario..... (15 cities).....	20,229,574	14,353,828	38,558,430	49,474,905	50,022,468	39,669,026	33,603,188
Manitoba..... (2 cities).....	2,752,173	1,862,455	13,240,385	19,231,259	21,760,957	19,258,082	16,034,738
Saskatchewan... (3 cities).....	687,170	574,987	2,783,235	13,007,665	20,947,160	12,521,629	6,240,649
Alberta..... (2 cities).....	895,040	460,375	8,938,627	17,862,103	34,840,639	16,712,432	7,750,850
British Columbia. (3 cities).....	3,245,465	1,920,829	6,889,765	15,151,727	29,090,352	22,653,517	15,423,410
Total—35 cities.....	39,724,466	33,566,749	96,780,981	153,662,842	185,233,449	138,170,990	100,357,546
*Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials.....	103.8	90.3	93.8	100			

\*Average 1913 = 100.

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1924

**D**URING January the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to twenty fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. Nineteen of the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed. The remaining one contained a fair wage schedule.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging (Burnham and Merrill wharf and International Coal Mining Company's pier), Pictou, N.S. Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging Company, Limited, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, January 9, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard (scow measure), and 68 cents per cubic yard, for hard sand and mud (scow measure).

Supply and installation of water main, Lawlor's Island, Quarantine Station, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, C. R. Heben & Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,400.

Construction of wharf, Renata, B.C. Name of contractors, D. C. Fraser, J. G. Webster, and Thomas P. Lean, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, December 8, 1923. Amount of contract, \$7,295.

Construction of a dam, Craven, Last Mountain, Saskatchewan. Name of contractor, C. G. Anderson, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Supply and installation of electric light system in Lazaretto, Tracadie, N.B. Name of contractor, S. R. Leger, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, December 12, 1923. Amount of contract, \$5,500.

Construction of public building, Alexandria, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross-Meagher & Company, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1924. Amount of contract, \$31,979.

Construction of sewer outfall extension in connection with diversion of Assiniboine River, Portage la Prairie, Man. Name of contractors, Fowler, Young & Holden Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 27, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Construction of boom at Ragged Islands, B.C., and construction of anchorages at Grief Point, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 28, 1923. Amount of contract, \$7,282.24.

Extension of wharf, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractor, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2,964.87.

Alteration to public building, Windsor, Ont. Name of contractor, David Hunter, Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, December 31, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,100.

Construction of bank protection of West Nicomen Island by water matting from toe of bank to 60 feet in Fraser River, B.C. New Westminster District (West Nicomen Island), B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 28, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.



Construction of wharf and approach, Cocagne Cape, N.B. Name of contractors, John McManus Company, Limited, Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, December 26, 1923. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Extension to breakwater, Cannes-de-Roches, Gaspé County, Quebec. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, Que. Date of contract, December 19, 1923. Amount of contract, \$2.95 per cubic yard for cribwork full ballasted.

Reconstruction of wharf, Arrow Park, B.C. Name of contractors D. C. Fraser, T. P. Lean and J. G. Webster, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, December 26, 1923. Amount of contract, \$9,450.

Reconstruction of public floating wharf, Fraser's Landing, B.C. Name of contractors, McCharles & McDougall, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, December 27, 1923. Amount of contract, \$4,789.50.

Electric wiring and fittings in public building, Emerson, Man. Name of contractors, Star Electric Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 17, 1923. Amount of contract, \$760.

Reconstruction of portion of old wharf, Rimouski, Que. Name of contractor, Ludger Lemieux, Rimouski, Que. Date of contract, January 22, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Wood floor in armoury, Listowel, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Engineering and Contracting Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,360.

Construction of a pier, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, and Standard Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 23, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Addition to archives, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, P. Lyall & Sons

Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, January 10, 1924. Amount of contract, \$294,797 and \$4 per cubic yard for extra excavation, \$12 per cubic yard for extra concrete, including forms. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract was as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per day
	\$	
Stonecutters.....	1 00	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Marble polishers.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Paperhangers.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 77½	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Electricians, improvers.....	0 55	8
Derrick and hoist engineers....	0 75	8
Cement mixer engineers.....	0 70	8
Watchmen.....	0 30	12
Labourers, builders.....	0 45	8 or 9
Labourers, ordinary.....	0 40	8 or 9
Man, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8 or 9
Man, two horses and wagon....	1 00	8 or 9

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	747 45
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	148 59
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	1,227 90
Scales, new and repaired.....	131 05
Mail bag fittings.....	2,173 13
Letter carriers' satchels.....	2,542 95
Mail bagging.....	11,435 76

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—PROPRIETORS OF BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 226.—Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1923, to December 31, 1924, unless 30 days' notice has been given to reopen same.

Only good standing members of the local to be employed in composing rooms, except in the case of apprentices.

Hours per day, eight; Saturdays, four; and per night, eight hours on five nights and four hours on one night per week. Hours per week, forty-four.

Foremen to be union members and to be paid as agreed between employer and employee.

Wages per week: day work, \$42.00; night work, \$45.50.

Agreement to be extended from year to year if arrangements be made to settle wages and hours by local conciliation or arbitration after December 31, 1924. Provided an arbitration agreement is later arrived at, satisfactory to both parties, the individual employer agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employing printers of greater Vancouver, findings to be binding upon him.

Operators to receive same rate per hour as paid in news offices until December 31, 1925. Machinist operators, \$3 per week in excess of operators' scale. Overtime rate, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. No journeyman in a job office to be employed for less than one-half day.

Apprentices: One to be employed with eight journeymen; two with more than eight; no office to have more than two such apprentices and one who is in his fifth year of apprenticeship. Apprentices must be at least sixteen years of age. Apprentice to be examined on entrance into office or within three months. An apprentice to work same hours as journeymen, and to be allowed to work overtime up to six hours, and providing journeymen are also working overtime.

Scale for apprentices: third year, not less than one-third of journeyman's wage; fourth year, not less than one-half; fifth year, not less than two-thirds.

A "two-thirder" has the right to remain in the same office until he becomes a fully recognized member of the union.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern the adjustment of any dispute which may arise under the terms of the contract.

Where bonuses above the scale (equal to the wage increase provided in the agreement) are being paid, the increase not to apply.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 147.—Agreement to be effective from January 1 to December 31, 1924, and thereafter, with 30 days' notice of expiry, or until a new contract is made.

All work in bindery to be time work. No one to be employed for less than a full day, or to accept less than a full day's pay, except in case of discharge during working hours for valid causes.

Minimum wages per week, journeymen, \$42; journeywomen, \$21.

Hours per week, 44.



Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No union member to be allowed to work in a bindery where bonuses are paid on output.

Only union members to be employed on certain specified classes of work.

Boys, apprentices to the trade, to be paid scale ranging from not less than 35 per cent of journeyman's scale for first six months to not less than 90 per cent for eighth six months, and thereafter not less than minimum scale.

Wages of bindery girls, per week, first six months, \$11; end of first six months, \$12; end of first year, \$13; end of 1½ years, \$14; end of 2 years, \$16; end of 2½ years, \$18.50; end of 3 years, regular scale.

Apprentices to work overtime only when journeywomen are working.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MASONS' AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, BRICKLAYERS' LOCAL No. 2 AND STONE MASONS' LOCAL No. 26.—Agreement to be in effect from January 1 to December 31, 1924. Notice of change to be given three months prior to date of expiry, and the new agreement to be signed by November 1, 1924.

Wages per hour, from January 1 to April 30, 1924, \$1; from May 1 to December 31, 1924, \$1.25.

Hours per day or night, eight, with one hour for meals midway in shift. Overtime, time and one-half; work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Toronto jurisdiction to include the whole of York County and certain other surrounding districts.

Any member desiring to sub-contract must resign from the union for twelve months.

No members to work under an employer who pays by piece work.

A Joint Arbitration Committee of three members of each local and three

employers to be appointed, and to meet once every three months.

Union not to order a strike unless matter is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee. No sympathetic strike to be engaged in except under authority of the international executive officers.

Violations of agreement to be reported to and dealt with by the Joint Arbitration Committee.

Union members to have preference of employment. No members to work for firms employing non-union stone masons and bricklayers.

Minimum rates of wages per hour for apprentices: first year, 25 cents; second year, 35 cents; third year, 45 cents; fourth year, 60 cents.

#### Transportation: Water

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS AT THE PORT OF HALIFAX, AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 269.—Agreement to be effective from November 30, 1923, to November 30, 1924, and from year to year thereafter unless notice is given to the contrary 30 days prior to November 30.

Minimum wages per hour, day work, 65 cents; night work, 75 cents; for full cargoes of cement and for handling bulk grain, day work, 75 cents; night work, 85 cents; for work on ships with cargo on fire, day work, \$1.30; night work, \$1.50 (the last to apply only to hatches affected by fire, smoke, steam or gas); for work on Sundays and certain holidays, double rates, except in case of ships with cargo on fire, rate then being: day work, \$1.95; night work, \$2.25.

During meal hours, double time, this to continue until men are relieved or work is completed.

Work lasting longer than 20 successive hours to be optional.

Waiting time—7 a.m. to midnight, full rate for first hour of each period and half rate thereafter until midnight. After midnight, full rate.

When work is not to be carried on after midnight, day's work to be concluded at 11 p.m.; this not to apply

where a job is nearing completion or in case of a shunt of perishable cargo. No work after 6 p.m. on Saturday except in a case of necessity.

Work on wrecked vessels to be paid from time men leave pier until they return.

Non-union men employed during shortage of union men not to be replaced by union men during the day they were hired.

In event of disputes, business manager of the union to confer with employer; settlement to be binding. Disputes, grievances, etc., to be dealt with by officers of the union.

#### Services: Personal and Domestic

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CITY CAFÉ AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL No. 597.—Agreement effective from November 15, 1923, until changed after 30 days' notice.

Minimum wages per week, waiters and waitresses on counter, \$21; on tables, \$15; miscellaneous employees, \$13.

Hours: 8½ consecutive hours with 30 minutes for a meal on employer's time to be a straight shift on the counter; six days a week.

One split shift to be allowed on the counter, shift consisting of 8½ hours over a spread of 12 hours, with 30 minutes for a meal in employer's time; six days per week. Three meals per day to be included while working. No member to walk out in the middle of a shift except when the employer assents.

Hours on tables: 8½ straight, or split over a spread of 12 hours. Extra time on the counter to be paid at rate of 75 cents per hour.

In houses working mixed crews, boys must be replaced by boys and girls by girls when possible.

Union members to be allowed to wear union buttons while on duty; union members to have preference of employment.

Linen to be furnished by employees (except in case of a special uniform being requested) and laundered at employer's expense.

#### Services: Laundering: Dyeing and Cleaning

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA SANITARY LAUNDRY AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 275.—Agreement to be effective from January 7, 1924, to January 7, 1925, and thereafter from year to year unless changed on 30 days' notice in writing.

Only union members to be employed when available. Otherwise employer may hire non-union help, who must become members of the union after three weeks or be discharged.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays.

Double time on holidays; no work to be done on Labour Day.

Employees in the mangle department who have not had any previous experience shall serve three months as apprentices.

Minimum wages per week: mangle hands, shakers, checkers, ironers, body ironers, press hands and starchers, \$12; markers, \$13; assistant washers, \$24.50; washer's helper, \$15; head wringer man, tumbler man, \$18; in dyeing and cleaning department, \$30 and \$40.

Representative of the International Union to be allowed to inspect shop conditions and use of the union label.

Differences to be submitted to a Board of Arbitration having three members from each party, and, if necessary, a seventh elected by them.

Drivers not to be required to work more than six hours on Saturdays, and drivers, even if they finish work before that time, to receive a full week's pay. Minimum wages per week, \$23.50, with 5 per cent on all cleaning work and 10 per cent on all dyeing work.

Employees paid rates higher than those mentioned in the agreement not to suffer a reduction. Employees not to lose time unless they lay themselves off.

In event of employer having to lay employees off, those laid off to have preference of re-employment.

Employees working less than four hours on a holiday to be paid for at least one half-day. Employees in classes not mentioned in the agreement to receive not less than \$12 per week.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued upward. The increase in the family budget of retail prices was very slight but there was a substantial advance in the Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.78 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Prices for eggs, milk, and butter continued upward and there were also increases in beef, veal, salt pork, and potatoes, while small declines occurred in the prices of pork roast, cheese, and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.23 at the beginning of January as compared with \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.80 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel averaged slightly lower. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was substantially higher, the figure for January being 156.7 (the highest point reached since September, 1921) as compared with 153.5 for December, 1923; 151.4 for January, 1923; 149.8 for January, 1922; 201.7 for January, 1921; and 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak).

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the main groups were substantially higher while four were lower, the animals group show-

ing the only large decline. The increase in the vegetable products group was due mainly to the higher prices in grains and vegetables. Advances in the prices of cotton fabrics and wool caused an increase in the textile group. The non-metallic minerals group rose because of advances in the prices of petroleum products.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' of articles of marine origin and of goods advanced. In the former group declines in the prices of sugar and eggs caused a slight fall in foods but this was more than offset by advances in household equipment and in miscellaneous consumers' goods. In producers' goods the index of building materials advanced as did also the indexes of materials for the textile, the leather, the meat packing, and the milling industries.

In the grouping according to origin the indexes of domestic farm products, of articles of marine origin and of articles of mineral origin advanced while the index of articles of forest origin was lower.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 stood at 222.7 for January as compared with 222.6 for December, 1923; 223.0 for January, 1923; 227.7 for January, 1922; 281.3 for January, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 336.4 for January, 1920; 258.7 for January, 1918; and 136.5 for January, 1914. The chief declines occurred in eggs, hogs, bacon, corn, fruits, sugar, coal, furniture, glassware and crockery, bar silver and raw rubber, while advances occurred in prices of grains, fodder, cattle, beef, sheep, butter, potatoes, canned vegetables, wool, cotton, metals, linseed oil and turpentine.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to January 1919, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913

(LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695). Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 154.4 for January as compared with 153.7 for December, 1923; 153.1 for January, 1923; 148.0 for January, 1922; 195.2 for January, 1921; and 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak). Declines in eggs, hogs, bacon, sugar, and coal were more than offset by advances in grains, cattle, beef, sheep, butter, cheese, potatoes, canned tomatoes, wool, linseed oil and turpentine.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, again declined to 144 for November, 1923, as compared with 147 for October; 148 for September; and 147 for November, 1922. All groups were lower except goods imported which was unchanged.

The Bank of Commerce index of imports advanced to 165.29 for January as compared with 164.67 for December, 1923; that for exports was 149.81 for January as compared with 147.07 for December, 1923. The combined index rose from 155.87 to 157.55.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS\*

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	152.0	151.4	156.9	153.5	153.5	154.6	153.1	153.3	153.5	153.0	156.7
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>												
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	136.8	151.2	146.8	147.2	148.0	141.6	138.2	135.2	144.2	139.5
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	141.5	135.8	126.1	127.9	133.0	135.1	137.6	141.6	134.1	137.9
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174.7	189.0	202.9	198.6	196.2	196.7	197.8	204.1	207.1	200.9	216.0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4	176.8	175.7
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	158.9	169.1	171.8	170.3	168.2	167.4	167.5	168.7	168.0	168.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	95.5	102.5	95.4	94.1	94.6	93.8	95.4	95.1	99.0	94.5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	185.7	186.4	182.8	183.2	182.8	184.1	182.5	182.5	183.8	185.5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	166.4	164.5	165.4	165.7	165.7	164.5	163.8	162.2	164.8	168.4
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>												
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	128.2	132.4	123.9	128.8	128.8	123.0	125.3	127.0	127.6	128.2
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1	129.9	130.4
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4	176.8	175.7
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	156.9	160.8	158.0	157.6	157.1	157.1	156.4	156.8	157.9	159.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	142.8	148.2	144.4	144.2	145.2	143.1	142.9	142.7	142.8	146.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	156.7	164.6	157.6	156.6	158.8	157.9	156.4	156.4	159.1	159.4
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>												
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	153.0	154.2	148.2	148.9	152.1	152.5	151.9	153.0	151.3	154.4
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	148.1	149.6	143.4	144.9	150.9	150.1	149.7	152.1	147.6	151.4
Beverages.....	4	197.0	212.0	223.7	222.3	222.5	223.9	224.6	228.7	229.1	223.7	229.4
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	142.3	136.2	136.2	136.2	130.1	126.9	123.6	135.7	125.0
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	131.7	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1	129.9	130.4
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	187.3	216.4	204.8	217.3	197.1	189.7	165.8	187.2	165.6
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	136.8	135.4	134.8	131.6	126.8	121.9	131.9	120.8
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	155.6	128.5	133.5	142.6	149.7	148.2	154.4	145.1	156.4
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	238.9	238.9	216.1	230.9	243.5	229.8	234.4	229.5	229.8
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	151.4	164.3	188.4	196.6	171.2	158.7	165.4	157.7	196.1
Eggs.....	2	133.9	160.9	108.2	92.2	101.0	126.0	134.4	171.8	203.0	130.1	169.2
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	156.9	162.0	160.7	160.7	160.8	161.8	167.0	160.9	160.7	161.1
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.3	159.9	154.3	153.9	153.7	155.6	154.5	154.2	155.9	158.3
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	164.5	165.4	164.8	161.0	159.9	159.9	159.9	158.3	163.0	160.6
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	158.2	151.0	157.1	151.7	154.2	152.8	152.8	153.7	157.5
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2	228.2	226.4	196.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	322.1	302.9	274.2	274.2	303.5	274.7	274.7	301.8	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	156.8	149.6	150.5	150.4	152.8	151.6	151.6	152.3	156.6
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	143.6	151.7	147.4	145.6	145.3	143.5	142.5	141.0	145.0	143.2
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	188.8	184.4	184.7	185.0	186.4	185.2	185.3	186.1	187.6
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	219.9
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	187.9	188.2	184.2	184.7	184.7	186.0	184.4	184.4	185.6	186.8
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	199.5	185.7	179.8	188.9	192.6	199.5	203.6	194.3	204.0
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	138.8	147.8	143.4	141.5	141.1	139.0	137.9	136.2	140.6	138.5
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	163.8	166.4	169.4	167.9	166.7	167.0	167.3	166.3	167.0	167.7
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	168.9	167.5	166.4	167.0	167.4	165.8	167.3	166.1
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	215.9	200.9	195.0	196.7	192.5	192.5	189.1	196.0	199.9
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	163.2	168.1	168.1	167.7	164.8	164.8	164.9	165.7	166.0	169.0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	133.2	143.6	137.6	135.5	135.3	132.7	131.3	129.5	134.7	132.2
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	194.4	210.8	206.5	204.4	204.3	205.4	212.4	215.8	208.8	226.4
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	324.1	300.0	304.8	264.3	273.9	264.3	245.0	288.0	254.7
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	107.0	95.9	95.3	95.4	94.2	88.6	85.0	98.9	89.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	114.4	123.4	120.3	118.8	118.2	117.3	117.4	118.4	119.5	117.8
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	158.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	153.9	153.9	156.0	152.7
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	103.9	105.3	103.4	101.4	95.8	89.8	89.2	101.0	94.7
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	138.1	124.4	127.6	121.8	114.2	112.6	107.1	125.0	111.1
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	160.4	155.1	147.3	154.1	153.8	152.3	150.0	154.3	148.3

\*Figures for 1923 revised.

prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class

is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1924, DECEMBER, 1923, JANUARY, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Jan. 1924	Dec. 1923	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	173.6	172.1	171.5	182.9	255.0	368.4	272.3	319.8	238.1	181.0	191.7	140.9	140.9
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	206.6	203.7	226.9	231.5	313.7	350.0	343.7	325.0	249.2	196.3	177.9	194.2	168.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	245.7	257.7	232.3	230.1	333.3	352.3	294.4	259.0	242.6	186.7	177.5	179.9	172.6
IV.—Fish.....	9	174.0	172.4	173.6	192.5	237.7	245.1	268.3	236.3	183.8	163.7	160.0	153.9	164.2
V.—(A) Fruits and Vegetables	16	196.9	194.2	185.6	222.8	219.5	317.0	246.1	258.4	234.9	169.6	115.1	125.2	125.3
(B) Miscellaneous Foods.	25	185.8	186.1	183.0	178.4	244.3	282.3	257.7	225.3	177.7	143.2	133.4	112.9	115.4
VI.—Textiles.....	2	250.2	246.8	240.2	230.5	298.3	414.0	383.6	326.9	215.7	174.2	126.1	135.2	127.3
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	148.7	148.4	167.2	162.5	215.3	387.6	280.7	261.8	285.9	193.5	178.1	168.1	162.8
VIII.—(A) Iron and Steel.....	11	199.0	196.7	192.7	187.7	250.9	230.6	264.8	278.7	185.0	128.9	100.3	102.9	105.8
(B) Other Metals.....	12	185.1	172.5	164.5	152.7	166.4	224.4	222.7	242.2	234.0	262.4	124.0	124.7	136.8
(C) Implements.....	10	226.3	224.8	230.4	243.5	271.7	248.4	241.4	199.0	161.4	116.6	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	197.6	196.4	193.3	191.9	226.5	233.7	242.3	241.3	195.7	173.6	111.1	112.3	117.6
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	234.4	235.9	267.0	243.8	291.9	251.1	246.8	188.1	180.9	122.0	108.9	113.6	128.0
X.—Building Materials:														
(A) Lumber.....	14	346.2	343.4	334.4	325.6	450.3	419.9	279.9	238.6	189.6	178.1	178.0	183.5	174.3
(B) Miscellaneous.....	20	227.3	224.4	214.8	209.8	258.8	232.4	233.8	209.4	178.4	132.4	108.2	114.0	113.5
(C) Paints, Oils, and Glass	14	274.5	274.2	268.9	291.4	370.1	433.3	339.5	263.2	227.5	193.9	142.9	140.2	145.1
All.....	48	275.7	276.3	265.5	267.4	347.1	345.7	278.0	231.7	196.0	163.7	138.7	141.9	140.6
XI.—House Furnishings....	16	263.3	271.1	275.5	295.8	384.5	363.5	298.1	222.4	179.5	146.7	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	173.1	177.4	180.1	185.2	222.1	215.3	272.3	289.2	258.5	250.4	135.0	111.1	113.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
(A) Raw Furs.....	4	558.0	558.1	583.8	668.8	397.6	1785.3	742.3	511.5	399.5	269.6	121.8	226.5	358.0
(B) Liquors and Tobacco.	6	264.4	264.4	264.6	265.6	299.1	317.3	258.7	202.2	161.3	136.7	137.9	138.8	135.1
(C) Sundries.....	7	158.7	157.9	158.9	167.9	197.9	248.1	207.4	200.8	165.8	135.1	113.6	109.3	116.5
All.....	17	289.9	289.6	296.1	320.2	280.6	618.6	351.3	274.4	219.2	167.3	124.1	147.3	179.9
All Commodities.....	†262	222.7	222.6	223.0	227.7	281.3	336.4	286.5	258.7	212.7	172.1	138.9	136.5	137.1

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usual-

ly affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in

(Continued on page 178)





the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef showed little change during the month. Sirloin steak averaged 26.9c. per pound in December, 1923, and 27c. per pound in January, 1924. Round steak averaged 21.7c. per pound in December and 21.8c. in January. Rib roast advanced from an average of 20c. per pound in December, to 20.4c. in January. Shoulder roast advanced slightly to an average of 14.7c. per pound. Stewing beef was slightly higher at 11.2c. per pound. Veal, roast, rose from an average of 17.9c. per pound in December to 18.6c. in January. Mutton

was steady, averaging 26.9c. per pound. Fresh pork, roast, averaged 24.1c. per pound in January as compared with 24.6c. the previous month. Salt pork and bacon were also lower, the former averaging 23.8c. per pound in January and 24.3c. in December and the latter 37c. per pound in January and 37.5c. in December. Boiled ham declined slightly, averaging 58.3c. per pound. In fresh fish cod, halibut and whitefish were slightly higher. Salt herrings were down somewhat in the average, while salt cod were slightly higher. Lard was steady.

Fresh eggs were again slightly higher, averaging 61.3c. in January as compared with 60.1c. in December and 52c. in November. Milk was up from an average of 12.2c. per quart to 12.4c. Prices were higher in New Glasgow, St. John, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Peterborough, Cobalt, Medicine Hat and Calgary. Butter again showed a general advance, dairy averaging 42.7c. per pound in January as compared with 41.7c. last month and creamery 48.3c. per pound in January and 46.1c. in December. Cheese fell from an average of 34c. per pound to 33.2c.

Bread and soda biscuits were unchanged. Flour averaged 4.2c. per pound in January and 4.3c. the previous month. Rolled oats and rice were steady. Tapioca declined slightly to 14.8c. per pound. Canned tomatoes advanced from an average of 18.2c. per can to 18.5c., and canned corn from an average of 16.6c. per can to 17c. Beans and onions showed little change. Potatoes averaged \$1.43 per 90 pounds in January as compared with \$1.41 in December. Evaporated apples and prunes showed little change. Raisins were slightly lower, averaging 18.2c. per pound as compared with 18.6c. last month. Currants also declined from 21.6c. per pound in December to 21.3c. in January. Orange marmalade was slightly lower, averaging 80.7c. per 4 pound tin. Granulated sugar averaged 12.1c. per pound in January and 12c. in December. Tea and coffee were steady.

\* See article in LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.



Anthracite coal was down from an average of \$18.01 per ton in December to \$17.84 in January. Prices advanced somewhat in Fredericton but were lower in Peterborough, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Cobalt, Woodstock and Brandon. Bituminous coal was also down from an average of \$11.44 per ton in December to \$11.29 in January. Hard wood showed little change, being \$12.65 per cord, increases in some localities being offset by decreases in others. Soft wood, four feet long, declined from an average of \$9.46 per cord to \$9.25. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, Charlottetown, Cobalt, Winnipeg, and Moose Jaw. Coal oil showed little change.

No changes were reported in rents.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Grains for the most part were higher. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 96 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per bushel in January as compared with 93 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents in December. Oats advanced from an average of 36 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per bushel in December to 39 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents in January. Flour was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$6.20. Raw rubber continued to decline, being  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound lower at 26 cents. Potatoes at Montreal advanced to \$1.40 per bag as compared with \$1.05 the previous month. Canned tomatoes were up from \$1.90 per dozen tins to \$2.10. Raw sugar declined from \$7.06 per

hundred pounds in December to \$6.58 in January. Granulated sugar also was lower at \$9.60 per hundred pounds as compared with \$9.79 in December, but rose again, however, toward the end of January. Linseed oil was up from \$1.11 per gallon to \$1.17 $\frac{3}{4}$ . A representative line of smoking tobacco was up from \$1.55 per pound to \$1.63. Prices of cattle were higher; western at Winnipeg were \$5.72 per hundred pounds as compared with \$5.08 in December, and choice steers at Toronto were \$6.69 per hundred pounds in January as against \$6.25 in December. Bacon was down 2 cents per pound at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Butter was higher, creamery advancing from 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 44 cents. Fresh eggs declined from 75-85 cents per dozen in December to 60-65 cents in January. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average of 36 cents per pound in December to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents in January. Denim rose from 72 cents per pound to 80 cents and shirting from 80.47 cents per pound to 89.17 cents. Raw wool showed the first advance in four months, Eastern domestic, averaging 33 cents per pound as compared with 31 cents in December. Copper after recovering slightly at the end of the year resumed its downward trend. Silver was slightly lower at 64 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents per ounce. Gasoline advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and coal oil 1 cent per gallon to 20 cents. Window glass declined from \$5.40 per box in December to \$5.13 in January. Crude coal tar rose to \$9.60 per barrel. Laundry soap was up from \$6.08 per case to \$6.40.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	27.0	21.8	20.4	14.7	11.2	18.6	26.9	24.1	23.8	37.0	41.4	58.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.8	25.2	21.8	16.7	13.3	16.1	24.6	25.5	24.2	36.6	40.9	61.1
1—Sydney.....	28.8	24.4	22.1	17.3	14.6	15	26	26.4	26.2	36.3	40	55.9
2—New Glasgow.....	27.7	23.3	19	14.7	12	17	25	25	24.4	34.3	42.5	59.2
3—Amherst.....	24	22.6	18.4	15.2	12.3	15	22	21.6	21.5	33.2	36.2	65
4—Halifax.....	33.6	25.5	26.3	17.2	13.6	18.4	25	25.6	24	.....	25.9	59.4
5—Truro.....	35	30	23.3	19.3	14	15	25	26	25	.....	42.5	50
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	24.4	23.3	20.7	16	12.7	15	20.7	22.7	21	.....	33.5	50
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28.4	23.1	20.9	15.6	12.4	15.3	22.6	25.7	24.3	35.0	40.2	57.6
7—Moncton.....	30.7	22.5	21	16.2	12	.....	25	30	25.5	34	42.5	58
8—St. John.....	32.9	24.7	23.5	15.3	12.5	15	25.8	25.3	22.2	34.9	38.9	61.1
9—Fredericton.....	30	25	24.2	18.5	14.8	15.5	20.8	23.8	24.5	33	37.5	60
10—Bathurst.....	20	20	15	12.3	10.4	.....	18.7	23.8	25	38.2	41.7	51.2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	22.7	21.3	20.9	14.0	9.8	17.9	23.3	20.3	21.7	33.5	37.2	57.1
11—Quebec.....	20.2	21.6	19.1	14.5	9.8	16.6	25	21.2	22.4	35.7	38.1	57.9
12—Three Rivers.....	23	22	20.2	12.7	8.3	20	20	20.4	22	.....	37.5	58
13—Sherbrooke.....	30.5	25.8	26.2	20.1	13.1	18	24	20	22.4	34.2	37.1	61.7
14—Sorel.....	20	17.5	18	11	7.5	.....	20	17.5	22	30	40	51.7
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	19.2	17	11.8	7.2	19.5	22.5	17.6	18.8	32.5	32.5	50
16—St. John's.....	24	24.2	23	13.7	10.2	23.3	25.3	20.7	20.7	37.5	40	61.7
17—Theford Mines.....	20	21	.....	16	14	18	19	21	23.7	32	37	.....
18—Montreal.....	26.1	22	24	12.6	9.4	12.4	27.8	22.9	21.7	34.3	37	57.8
19—Hull.....	22.5	18.5	19.5	14	9.1	15	26.2	21.3	21.4	32.1	35.5	57.8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	27.9	22.3	20.7	15.4	11.8	20.4	26.5	24.1	23.6	33.6	37.7	56.2
20—Ottawa.....	24.5	20	20	14	9.5	17.3	28.3	22.8	22.4	35.4	40.4	57
21—Brockville.....	29	25	21	15	9.4	18.5	25	24.3	22.7	34	39.8	56.5
22—Kingston.....	27.2	22.2	20.3	14.5	10	14.3	22.8	23.2	23.3	31.1	39.5	53
23—Belleville.....	23.5	18.5	18.8	13.8	9.4	20	25	21	20	35.8	38.6	59
24—Peterborough.....	26	21	19.6	15	10.8	20	24.2	23.4	25.3	38.5	41.3	54
25—Oshawa.....	29	23	21	15	12.5	20.7	25	25.2	24	31.8	36	54.7
26—Orillia.....	24.5	21.8	19	15	11.4	18.7	22	23.3	25	33.5	39.3	57.8
27—Toronto.....	30.4	22.5	23.2	14.3	12.9	20.6	30	24.3	22.8	33.3	38.3	56.1
28—Niagara Falls.....	29	23	21.2	15.8	10	22	30	25	26	31	34.3	55.3
29—St. Catharines.....	26	21.3	20.5	14.3	11	20	29.3	23.6	18.7	31.7	35.3	55.6
30—Hamilton.....	33.2	25.1	21.5	17.2	13.4	22.2	26	23.5	24	33.3	37.3	60.7
30—Brantford.....	27.6	22	20.8	14.6	11.5	19.6	29.4	22.8	25	32.8	35.8	55.6
32—Galt.....	26.3	23	20.8	16	13	24.3	29	25.3	26.7	33.5	36.6	54
33—Guelph.....	26.3	20.8	19.5	15.4	14	21	25	20	25	30.3	34.6	52.6
34—Kitchener.....	28.3	25.1	17.1	17.4	13	25.2	29.5	25.3	20	31.1	35.2	53.6
35—Woodstock.....	28	21	22.3	15.2	12.2	17	25	23.4	19	33	36.1	54.1
36—Stratford.....	29.3	24.5	21.7	17.3	14.4	22.1	24	25.3	24	33.3	37.6	58.4
37—London.....	29.6	24.2	22.5	15.8	11.2	20.8	28.4	22.9	23.1	34.7	38.1	59.1
38—St. Thomas.....	27	21.7	21.2	15	11.8	20.2	25	23.7	23.3	32	34.1	55.7
39—Chatham.....	28.2	23.5	22	15.3	11.7	22.1	25	25	23.5	32.5	37.5	59.1
40—Windsor.....	26.5	19.2	21.7	14.3	11	23	25	23.5	21.4	32.4	37.2	56.2
41—Owen Sound.....	25	20	20.7	16.8	13.5	19.5	22.5	23.7	24.3	31.4	33.7	51.8
42—Cobalt.....	32.7	26.7	24.3	17	13.3	24	.....	26.7	26.6	37.2	41.3	59.1
43—Timmins.....	27.5	22.5	21	16.5	11.3	21	26.5	29	24	34	39	53
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.2	25	20.2	17	12.1	21	30	26.2	24.2	35.8	38.9	56.4
45—Port Arthur.....	29	20.3	19.8	14.1	11	17.4	30.8	24.2	26.5	37	40.8	.....
46—Fort William.....	27.2	19.7	18.3	14	12.8	17.8	26	24.7	26.3	36.2	42.1	62.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	22.6	16.4	16.3	11.3	8.1	14.2	26.4	20.7	21.6	37.4	41.4	59.6
47—Winnipeg.....	23.8	16.3	16.9	10.9	7.9	13.2	25	19.7	22.2	35	38.9	56.4
48—Brandon.....	21.3	16.4	15.6	11.7	8.2	15.2	27.7	21.6	21	39.8	43.9	62.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	25.1	18.3	16.7	10.8	8.3	14.3	27.5	21.4	21.4	44.4	51.9	61.0
49—Regina.....	22.9	16.1	16	10.1	8.2	14.3	26.8	19.8	20	41.2	52.1	66.3
50—Prince Albert.....	22.5	17.5	16.5	10	10	12.5	25	20	20	45	52.5	55
51—Saskatoon.....	25	17.7	16.3	11.3	8	13.7	30.3	23.3	20.7	43.1	51.4	55.7
52—Moose Jaw.....	22.9	21.9	18	11.9	6.8	16.7	28.3	22.5	25	48.3	51.5	67
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	29.9	16.6	15.3	10.4	7.8	13.2	29.7	22.1	24.3	41.8	48.6	58.2
53—Medicine Hat.....	23.1	17	15.2	10.7	6.7	13.2	30	24.2	28	40.3	50	57.5
54—Hamilton.....	23.3	16.4	16.9	10.2	8.2	14.9	31.6	22.5	23	43.6	49.4	57
55—Calgary.....	21.5	14.7	13.9	9.8	8.5	12.8	26.6	21.9	22.3	43.3	48.7	60
56—Lethbridge.....	23.8	18.4	15.2	10.7	7.7	11.8	30.6	19.6	24	40.1	46.2	58.2
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.6	23.6	22.8	15.8	12.6	22.5	34.7	30.9	28.2	46.6	51.6	64.1
57—Fernie.....	26.5	23	21.5	15	10	18	35	30	31.5	43.5	51.2	63.7
58—Nelson.....	28.7	23	23	14.3	8.8	16.8	33.3	28.3	27.7	52.5	58.8	62
59—Trail.....	30.2	23.5	20.5	16.5	13.1	23.7	35	32.5	30.2	55	61.2	68.7
60—New Westminster.....	35	25	25	20	13.5	25	30	.....	29.3	41.5	47.5	63.1
61—Vancouver.....	29.9	22.8	20.7	13.2	12.6	22.6	36.4	27.2	25.1	43.6	44.5	61.6
62—Victoria.....	27.9	20.1	19.7	13.2	12.6	22.2	33.9	27.5	22.6	42.7	47	63.1
63—Nanaimo.....	35	25	26.5	19	18	30	37.5	35	25	45.6	49.1	63.2
64—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	25.7	15.5	12	21.8	36.7	35.7	34.4	48.1	53.1	67.5

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart. c. Nineteen cents if non-pasteurized.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-1	29-4	19-5	13-9	.584	21-1	19-8	33-5	23-0	61-3	46-9	12-4	42-7	48-2
11-5	32-0			.520	17-8	15-2	26-1	24-2	58-7	49-7	11-9	44-2	51-2
10				.60	17-6	15-9	29-6	24-5	58-5	49-8	b12-14	40-5	50-3
12	35			.60	16-7	15	26-7	23	59	50	13	45-7	52-3
12	23			.45	18-2	15	23-9	24-5	51-8	45	9	44-6	49-3
12	38			.45	18-1	15	23-1	24-8	66-7	51	a 13-3	43-5	51-2
				.50	18-6	15	27	24-2	57-5	52-5	11	46-6	53
12				.55	15-5	17	36-1	23-4	45	38-6	9-10	36-4	43-7
14-7	35-0			.506	18-0	17-0	31-6	23-4	60-5	48-4	12-5	44-3	48-4
12	35	10		.60	18-9	17-7	34-2	22-2	60	50-8	11-13	48-7	50-3
20	35			.45-60	17-1	14-1	34-4	23-1	66-7	46-9	14	43-7	47-5
12	35			.50	18-3	18-3	32-8	23-1	66-9	50-8	12	47-3	50-2
				.40	17-6	18	25	25	48-3	45	12	37-5	45-7
15-0	26-2	19-5	10-0	.583	21-3	20-0	31-4	22-7	62-0	45-2	11-8	42-9	45-5
10	20	20		.50	20-7	23-2	31-7	23-7	64-3	44-3	14	42	44-8
12-15	25			.50	22-5	19	29-8	24-4	69-4	44-8	14	45	45-5
20	35	12			21-7	19-8	30	22	62-1	47-6	a11-1	44-5	47-3
15	20					18-5	28-6	21-8	54-2	44-2	10		43-6
		15						20-7	62	48-3	9		44-7
		25						22-2	71	49-2	11	45	48-7
		20		.60	20	20	38-3	20-7	62	48-3			44-7
15-18	32-35	10-25	8	.60-1.00	22-1	22-2	33-2	23-4	51-7	44-2	12	41-4	44-5
	22-25			.60	20-6	17-5	32-9	23-9	62-4	43	11	40	45-2
19-5	30-9	21-2	12-1	.636	20-6	19-5	33-7	22-5	60-9	46-7	12-4	43-1	47-6
18	32	22			20-8	17-7	38-4	23-2	74-7	48-8	11	43-7	47-8
20	25-30	20			21-5	19-5	34-9	22-7	60-7	46-6	10-11	41-7	46-2
15	30	20-22			19-3	18	31	21-6	63-8	45-3	10	40	44-8
		15			24-3	22	24-8	22	57	46-3	a11	43-8	45-8
15	35	22-25		.75	18-2	22-6	28-8	22-3	58-1	43-2	11	41-4	45-6
20	30	20			20	18	34	23	65-8	46-1	13	44	46
		20			19-3	18	21	24	54-6	43-8	10-11-5	41	46-8
18-20	23-30	18-22		.60	22	18	35-5	22-3	66-2	44-4	a13-3	42-9	48-1
22	35	25	12-5		22	19-3	31-2	22-8	61-2	46-7	12	45	49-2
	35	25	15		21	18-3	35-1	22	65-5	44-4	13	45-7	47-2
					20	18	41-9	21-6	68-2	47-6	13	43-3	49
22	30	25	12-5		21	17	31-6	22	59-3	44	11	44-5	46-6
	30	22	12		20	21-2	29-2	22-5	54-8	46-2	a11-8	39	47-3
	30	20			17-1	18-4	33-8	23-3	65-4	51	10-11	44-6	47-9
25	35		12-5	.60	19	19-6	29	21-6	58	44-7	a11-8	44-1	48-8
20	30	25	15		19	20	30-2	20-7	58-3	45-4	10	40	46-5
20	35	25	10		19	19-2	34-7	22-1	58-6	46-1	12	43-1	49-1
20	30	20		.60	20	20-6	37-8	22-1	65-7	52-1	11	45-5	47-5
20-25	30	25	10	.50	20-1	19-5	40-2	23-2	63-1	51-4	12	46-8	48-3
18	30	18	12		20-5	22	36-2	22-2	51-6	44-8	12	45-3	47-3
		20			21-8	23-3	40-2	22-3	65-1	45-1	c15	48-6	50-4
					16-3	17	28-3	22-8	57-2	48-6	a11	41-5	44-4
	30	15		.70	23	23-2	35-9	24-7	53-3	47-7	17		49-4
					20	26	20-7	20-7	59	51-3	20		51-8
		25			23	20	38-4	22-3	63-5	47-2	13	45	46-7
18	30	18	9		23-3	17	39-2	23	56-4	46-6	a14-3	37-5	47-9
15-20	25-30	18		.70	22-4	19-6	43-6	23-6	59	46-7	a14-3	39-2	48-5
		15-9			21-3	18-5	36-5	22-0	68-2	43-5	11-0	39-3	47-5
		18			22-6	17-2	36-3	21	70-8	40-1	12	38-2	46-8
	20	12-5-15			20	19-8	36-6	22-9	65-5	46-8	10	40-3	48-2
	29-4	11-2			23-9	22-8	33-0	22-9	63-1	43-7	12-8	37-3	48-0
	30				25	22-3	26-3	20-7	70	45-6	13	36-4	49
	30	15			22-5	20	29-6	25	57-1	40-5	11	37-1	48-4
15	25-30	12-5	15		23-1	21-2	36-4	23-1	58-6	41-1	12	37-5	45-1
	30	15			25	27-5	39-7	22-6	66-7	47-5	15	38-3	49-6
22-1	26-5	15-6	18-3		23-5	22-3	38-2	23-7	64-5	46-5	11-7	39-8	46-0
25	30	20	20		25	25	32-1	24-4	64-3	47-7	a12-5	41-2	49-2
17-5-20	23-25	12-5	15		21-7	21-3	41-8	23-9	69-2	47-1	a11-1	40-8	49
25-28	30	15		.90	22-6	20-2	39-5	23	61-2	44-7	11	36-2	49-2
18	22	15	20		24-8	22-7	39-2	23-6	63-1	46-4	12	40-9	48-7
21-4	27-4	20-0	17-2		24-8	22-7	37-3	24-1	61-4	50-4	14-2	45-2	51-9
20-25	30-32	20	18		30	25	39-2	30	70-8	50	15	40	54-2
25	30	20	20		25	25	41-7	26-7	65	60	a17	45-5	51
25	30	20	20		24-6	25	35	25-9	65-8	52-1	15	41-7	46-7
15	20				20-8	21-8	38-8	21-4	50-4	45	10	46	51
22-5	26-5		15		21-7	19-6	35-5	21-2	54-6	43-6	a11-1	46-6	51-8
25	32		15		23-1	19-7	38-2	22	56-5	47-5	a12-5	47-1	52-4
15	25				23-3	20-6	42-7	24-3	60-6	55	13	50	54-7
	25	15			30	25	27-5	24	67-5	50	20	45	53

guaranteed pure.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas standard 2½ s, per can.	Corn, 2½ s, per can.
	cents	cents.	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	<b>28.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	<b>30.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>
1—Sydney.....	30	34.7	8	18.1	5.2	5.3	10.2	17	21.2	20	19.4
2—New Glasgow.....		33.9	7.3	17.3	4.7	5.4	10.5	15.1	21	19.6	19
3—Amherst.....		31.3	7.3	18	4.7	6	10	14.3	20.6	19	18.1
4—Halifax.....	32.5	32.5	7.3	16.8	4.5	5.4	10	18.7	20	18.1	17.3
5—Truro.....	30	35	7.3	18	5	6	11.2	15	19.6	18.5	19.4
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	30	6.7	18	4.2	5	10	17.4	18.7	16.7	17.1
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	<b>27.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>
7—Moncton.....	37	37	7.3-8.7	17.8	4.7	6.2	11.1	17.7	19.1	18.6	18
8—St. John.....	27	35.7	8	19	4.8	6.2	10.5	16.7	18.2	16.9	16.5
9—Fredericton.....	26	32.3	8	16.3	4.5	5.5	10.1	16	19.4	17.2	16.7
10—Bathurst.....	30	35	8	17	5.0	5.4	10	14	19.6	19	16.6
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	<b>27.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>
11—Quebec.....	29.5	32.3	7.5	17.3	4.2	5.7	9.6	14.9	18.7	18.2	16.9
12—Three Rivers.....	26	31.2	6	17.8	4.4	6	9.6	16	18.4	19.8	15.4
13—Sherbrooke.....	29.6	32	7.3	17.8	4.3	5.6	9.6	16.3	18	20.2	15.4
14—Sorel.....	25	28.9	5.3	18.2	4.3	6.5	8.8	14.2	16.8	19	14.8
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	25	29.3	4.7	17.7	4.3	6	9.7	16.7	19	19.4	19
16—St. John's.....	30	32	5.3	17.5	4.5	7.7	10	15	16	17	16.5
17—Theford Mines.....	26	30.4	6	17.4	4.9	6.5	8.9	14.5	17.9	19	16.6
18—Montreal.....	26.6	33.3	6.7-7	18.1	4.5	5.2	10.3	15.1	17.4	17	16
19—Hull.....	25.6	30.2	6	17.9	4.8	5.5	8.3	14.7	16.1	15.8	15
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	<b>26.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>
20—Ottawa.....	23.3	33.3	6.7	17.1	4.7	5.6	10.7	15.7	17.9	16.9	16.2
21—Brockville.....	27.2	30.4	6	17	4.1	4.8	10.6	15.8	17.7	15.5	15.2
22—Kingston.....	24.8	31.2	6	15	4.4	5.5	9.4	14.1	16.7	15	15
23—Belleville.....	26.3	33	5.3	16.8	4.1	4.8	10.5	15.8	17.4	15.6	15.5
24—Peterborough.....	25.4	32.6	6.7	18	3.5	4.7	10.5	14.7	18.1	16	15.5
25—Oshawa.....	27.5	34.2	6	15	3.7	5	11.8	13.5	17.7	17.1	15.8
26—Orillia.....	26	32.3	6	17.3	3.8	4.7	12	16.1	18.2	16.5	15.7
27—Toronto.....	26.2	34.4	6	17.7	4.0	5.2	10.3	14.7	17.8	16.1	15.4
28—Niagara Falls.....	27.7	32	6.7	17	3.9	4.9	11.8	15.7	18.3	15.9	15.5
29—St. Catharines.....	25.8	30.5	6.7	15.3	4.0	4.9	9.9	15	19	15.7	15
30—Hamilton.....	26.5	34.3	5.3	17.1	3.7	5.2	10.9	14.4	17.5	16.3	16
31—Brantford.....	24.6	32.5	6	16.5	3.5	4.9	12.5	14.7	18.1	15.8	15.1
32—Galt.....	27.5	31.3	6.7	17.4	3.9	5.1	12.9	16.7	17.9	17	15.6
33—Guelph.....	26.8	34.3	6	16.4	3.7	5	11.6	13.5	17.8	16	16.4
34—Kitchener.....	25	32.9	6	17.5	3.5	5	12.3	16.3	17.8	16	15.8
35—Woodstock.....	27	30.5	6	17.2	3.7	4.7	9.5	16	16.9	16.1	15.5
36—Stratford.....	25	32.2	5.6	17.3	3.8	5.3	11.7	14.7	18.6	18.4	17.0
37—London.....	25.4	33.1	6	17.2	3.9	5	11.1	14.5	16.8	17.4	17.4
38—St. Thomas.....	27.7	34	6	17.5	4.0	5.7	11.4	14	18.5	17.3	17
39—Chatham.....	27.6	32.9	6.7	17.9	3.9	5.4	10.3	14.1	18.2	17.5	15.3
40—Windsor.....	29.3	30.5	6.7	17.2	4.0	5.2	9.9	14.2	18.5	15.5	15.1
41—Owen Sound.....	26	31.3	5.3	17.3	3.7	5.1	10.5	13.9	17.7	16.1	16
42—Cobalt.....	29.2	35.7	7.4	16.5	4.6	6.7	10.8	15	19.2	19	18.7
43—Timmins.....	25	32.8	8.3	15	4.7	4.8	9.4	15.4	20	18.8	16.5
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.6	33.5	6.7	17.5	4.1	5.8	10.6	16.9	18.7	16.8	16.2
45—Port Arthur.....	30	30	6.7	18.3	4.2	5.1	10.1	16.3	18	18.7	17.6
46—Port William.....	29.2	32.5	6.7	19	4.1	5.7	10.4	15.1	19.3	17.9	17.2
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	<b>28.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>
47—Winnipeg.....	26.7	32	6	17.7	4.1	5.6	10.8	14.9	19.9	18.3	17.6
48—Brandon.....	30	33	5.7	20	4.1	5	11.5	15.9	20.6	20.5	19.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	<b>28.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>
49—Regina.....	33	33	7.2	16	3.9	5	10.1	13.8	19.9	18.1	18.8
50—Prince Albert.....	32.5	36.4	6.7	18	3.9	5.3	9.5	15.4	20.8	22	19
51—Saskatoon.....	25	33.7	6.7	18.3	3.9	5.4	11.4	14.4	20	19.7	19.7
50—Moose Jaw.....		35	6	19	4.3	5.2	10.4	13.7	19.7	20.7	18.3
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	<b>32.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
53—Medicine Hat.....	35	37.9	5.7-6.2	15	3.8	6	10	13.7	18.7	20.9	17.5
54—Edmonton.....	35	33.2	7.2	16.9	4.0	5.8	9.5	13.4	18.7	18.6	19.4
55—Calgary.....	30	37	7.2	18.3	4.0	5.3	10.8	14.3	18.4	18.5	19.4
56—Lethbridge.....	30	34.1	8	16	3.9	5.6	10.3	15.1	18.1	19.5	17.6
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>
57—Fernie.....	37.5	36.2	7.7	16	4.5	5.5	12.1	14.2	20	20	20
58—Nelson.....	30	35	8.3	17	4.5	5.9	10	14.2	16.3	20	18.3
59—Trail.....	30	39.2	7.7	18.5	3.7	5.8	10	10.8	15	19.2	19.2
60—New Westminster.....	28.2	33.9	8.3	22.2	4.1	5.7	9.4	10.5	12	17.9	18.5
61—Vancouver.....	28.8	35.5	6-7	22.8	4.2	5.7	8.9	12	17.6	18.2	16.3
62—Victoria.....	29.7	34	7.4	21	4.3	6	9.4	11.6	19.1	19.2	17
63—Nanaimo.....		35.8	7.4	20.4	4.1	6.7	10	11.7	19.9	19.9	18.3
64—Prince Rupert.....	35	35	8.3	17.5	4.5	7	10	14.2	20	20	19.2



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1924.

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
8-7	6-1	1-434	28-8	25-9	18-6	17-0	18-2	21-3	-.976	30-3	-.807	49-8	1
8-6	5-7	1-410	27-8	26-7	19-1	18-0	19-1	22-0	1-015	31-4	-.909	49-4	1
9-4	6-2	1-698	32-9	20-8	18-2	20	18-8	24-4	1-10	31-5	-.97	53-3	2
8-6	5-4	1-52	28-1	20-8	17	17	17	20-7	1-00	31	-.76	45	3
8-3	6-1	1-07	20-7	20	20	17	17	20	-.90	30	1-00	45	3
8-6	5-6	1-414	32-5	23	23	19	19-7	20-4	-.975	32	-.817	50	4
8-8	5-2	1-35	25	23	19	19	19-7	24-3	1-10	32-5	1-00	50	5
8-8	6-1	1-006	18-6	15-6	20	16-6	17-9	20-7	-.933	27-9	-.887	65	6
9-4	6-0	1-345	29-2	26-4	18-2	19-0	17-7	20-6	-.997	31-7	-.867	48-7	7
9-5	5-9	1-53	28-3	20	18	18-7	18-7	22	-.825	31-7	-.775	50	7
10-3	5-7	1-32	32-5	34-3	16-5	20-7	16	18-5	.....	33-3	-.867	50	8
9-7	6-1	1-24	28-5	25	18-4	17-3	17-3	20-2	-.917	29-2	-.827	46	9
8-8	6-4	1-29	27-5	18	18	20	18-6	21-7	1-25	35-3	1-00	50	10
8-2	6-6	1-376	25-8	29-7	17-7	17-2	19-9	22-3	1-051	30-7	-.847	47-5	11
7-9	7-8	1-12	24	27-5	19	17-6	20-4	21	-.909	34-6	-.857	46	12
7-9	7-1	1-22	25	27-5	16-7	16-2	20-8	21-2	1-06	25	-.85	47-9	13
8-2	7-3	1-50	27-5	31-2	19-1	18-1	18-1	23-4	1-09	35	-.95	51-7	14
7-3	8	.....	15	35	15-7	16-7	21-2	25	-.97	29	-.85	44	14
8-5	5-6	1-07	21	18	15	15	21-5	20-7	1-12	32-5	.....	47-5	15
6-5	6-2	1-62	31-7	30	16-5	16	19-5	25	1-16	30	-.875	50	16
7-3	6-7	1-36	25-6	.....	19-7	19-6	20-9	22-4	1-08	33-7	.....	45	17
8-7	5-3	1-54	29-6	36-2	18-7	18-8	19-4	21-1	1-11	28-1	-.764	47-5	18
9-7	5-7	1-58	32-5	.....	19-3	18-8	17-7	21	-.958	28	-.78	47-5	19
8-9	6-4	1-473	30-3	25-0	17-0	16-9	17-6	20-1	-.954	28-5	-.775	45-7	20
9-4	6-1	1-63	33-7	32-8	18-1	16-5	17-2	21-2	-.972	31-8	-.751	48-1	21
7-9	6-2	1-73	34	31	20	15-7	17-4	20-2	-.932	30-6	-.73	45-6	21
7-8	5-8	1-65	33-3	24-4	16-7	15-6	17-6	18-9	-.945	27	-.742	43	22
8-4	6-9	1-57	31-7	23	.....	15-4	17-2	19-8	-.936	25-6	-.733	44-2	23
9-3	6-6	1-51	27-3	24-3	16	15	15-2	18-7	-.952	27	-.788	43-4	24
8-4	7-4	1-54	35	23-8	15	19-3	17-9	21-2	-.933	28-3	-.708	45-8	25
8-6	6-4	1-24	24-6	25-6	15	15-7	17-1	19-9	-.96	26-6	-.75	45-8	26
9-4	5-9	1-89	29	27-2	14-5	15-5	16-8	19-7	-.891	25-6	-.73	43-6	27
9-2	6-8	1-74	33-2	29-5	.....	18-2	17-2	19-3	1-01	29	-.82	45-6	28
9	5-9	1-37	34-3	19	17	17-7	17-7	18-5	-.963	26-1	-.747	45-3	29
8-7	6-1	1-28	31-2	20-6	.....	16-8	16-6	18-6	-.911	25-3	-.77	44-6	30
9-6	6-5	1-17	25-5	23-3	.....	16-3	16	17-2	-.874	25-8	-.77	44-6	31
8-8	6-4	1-28	28-8	26	14	16-4	16-9	19-1	-.983	26-6	-.738	44-7	32
8-5	6-5	1-32	26-7	25	15	16-4	17-9	20-7	-.886	28-5	-.716	45-7	33
8-7	6-1	1-22	26-8	17	.....	17-3	17-3	19-7	-.83	27-2	-.807	41-3	34
8-8	6-7	1-46	31-1	17	.....	17-6	16	19-3	-.92	26	-.71	44-3	35
8-2	6-2	1-25	25-3	17-5	.....	16-6	16-6	19-3	-.965	29-8	-.761	43-8	36
8-6	6-6	1-46	28-6	17-5	.....	16-6	16-6	18-9	-.97	29	-.77	46	37
8-7	5-6	1-56	32-2	19-5	.....	18-3	17-1	19-1	1-01	27-8	-.803	46	38
8-8	6-1	1-87	32-2	17-5	.....	17-1	17-2	19-4	-.982	32-6	-.808	44-1	39
9-2	5-2	1-37	27-5	26-6	.....	17-3	17-2	20-6	.....	28-2	-.826	48	40
8-6	1-25	1-87	39-2	15-2	20	15-4	16-6	19-7	-.833	28-6	-.75	44-2	41
9-2	6-1	1-87	46-7	25	19-7	18-8	22-9	25	1-06	31-9	-.931	55	42
9-4	5-9	1-46	30	45	16-3	15	19-1	18-3	1-03	28-9	-.825	48-8	43
8-6	6-9	1-27	26-7	29-6	19-9	16-3	18-8	24-1	1-01	28-9	-.75	46-2	44
8-6	6-8	1-34	28-0	30	17-5	18-8	19-1	23-1	1-00	32	-.823	47-5	45
8-8	5-4	1-565	29-5	34-8	.....	19-5	19-5	24-8	1-05	35	-.801	47-2	46
9-5	5-3	1-49	28-8	.....	17-7	17-9	19-2	22-5	-.930	32-8	-.763	49-5	47
10	5-5	1-64	30-2	.....	17-6	16-4	19-4	20-8	-.918	28-9	-.717	49-7	47
8-8	5-8	1-221	24-1	.....	20-5	15-9	20-9	23-0	-.942	36-7	-.808	54-8	48
8-8	5-3	1-49	30	.....	17-6	16-7	18-2	23-0	-.952	39-3	-.762	51-2	49
8-8	6-7	-.863	30	.....	22-5	16-7	16-7	23-4	-.95	29-3	-.725	51-2	49
8-7	5-5	1-21	24-3	.....	20-5	16-8	19-3	24-4	-.925	38	-.78	55-8	50
8-8	5-7	1-32	25	25	.....	16-2	19-4	23-2	-.979	34-3	-.817	58-6	51
8-2	5-2	1-133	23-5	.....	21-2	15	15-7	23-2	-.955	33-3	-.725	53-7	52
7-1	5-1	1-09	25	.....	20	16-0	18-1	24-5	-.939	33-2	-.811	56-1	53
8-9	5-4	1-02	20-7	.....	22-3	13-6	15-1	21-7	-.962	30-6	-.812	56	54
8-4	4-7	1-32	25-1	.....	22-3	16-3	19-5	23-1	-.981	33-8	-.821	57	55
8-2	5-5	1-10	23-1	.....	23-7	16-6	15-3	23-9	-.95	34-4	-.81	55	56
8-1	5-6	1-700	33-9	.....	20-9	16-2	17-5	21-7	-.967	34-7	-.822	59-2	57
8-9	6-3	1-53	27-5	.....	.....	15-8	19-2	23-3	1-05	33-3	-.833	65	57
8-2	6-2	1-80	35	.....	.....	16-7	15-3	23-3	1-00	33-5	-.817	62-5	58
8-8	6-4	1-65	35	.....	21-2	17-5	17-5	21-7	1-00	35	-.80	62-5	59
6-7	5-4	1-49	30	.....	.....	16-4	17-6	19-8	1-486	38-1	-.833	50	60
7-2	4-6	1-64	30-1	.....	22-5	15-8	16-2	21	-.919	33-4	-.796	58-3	61
8-1	5-1	1-68	35-1	.....	22-5	15-5	16-3	21	-.933	33-6	-.759	55	62
8-3	5-7	1-85	36-3	.....	20-8	14-1	18-6	20-5	-.968	36-1	-.84	60	63
8-8	5-3	1-91	42	.....	20	17-5	19-2	23-3	-.933	35	-.85	56-7	64

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	12-1	11-6	53-6	68-8	27-4	15-4	3-9	12-7	66-6	12-2	8-3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	12-5	11-8	59-7	67-6	28-3	12-9	4-6	46-0	48-6	13-0	8-7
1—Sydney.....	13-3	12-7	57-7	69-2	30-7	15-2	4-4	48-2	53-8	12-6	9-9
2—New Gasgow.....	12-5	11-8	60-7	67-7	29-9	11-9	3-7	46-6	40-9	13	8-5
3—Amherst.....	12-4	11-6	65	69-7	23-7	10-7	5	45	40	13-2	8-5
4—Halifax.....	11-9	11-4	55	66-6	28-7	14-6	4-7	50	65	12-6	7-8
5—Truro.....	12-3	11-5	60	65	28-7	12	5	40	43-3	13-7	9-3
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	12	11-3	59-4	65-3	27-6	14-6	4-2	46-7	47-2	12-2	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	12-2	11-5	60-6	66-4	27-2	12-3	3-7	39-5	44-2	12-5	8-6
7—Moncton.....	12-2	11-6	64-2	69-2	29	12-1	3-6	43-3	39-2	14	9-3
8—St. John.....	12-2	11-5	62-5	60-0	26	11-8	4-2	39-2	51-7	12-3	7-8
9—Fredericton.....	12-4	11-7	56-9	67-9	24-8	11-8	4	37-8	43	12-1	8-3
10—Bathurst.....	11-8	11-3	58-7	67-5	29	14	3-1	37-5	42-7	11-5	8-8
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	11-6	11-0	53-7	66-3	26-4	13-8	3-9	43-8	74-6	11-0	8-0
11—Quebec.....	11-6	10-9	53-6	67	28-5	13-8	4-5	41-3	85	11-1	8-1
12—Three Rivers.....	11-9	11-1	55	67-1	23-8	14-4	4	47-1	90	11-7	8-5
13—Sherbrooke.....	11-9	11-3	54	67-5	26-3	12-5	3-2	39	62	11-1	8-1
14—Sorel.....	11-6	11-1	50	53-5	29	11-7	4-3	44	92-5	11	8-7
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11-6	10-9	55	65	26-7	13-4	4-4	40	90	10	7-2
16—St. John's.....	11-5	11	55	68-7	25	13-4	3-9	52-5	65		7-6
17—Thetford Mines.....	12	11-4	56-4	66-4	26-9	14-1	4-2	40	64-2	11-8	8-1
18—Montreal.....	12	10-8	50-7	71-2	26-9	14-8	3-7	45	70-4	10-9	7-7
19—Hull.....	11-4	10-7	53-3	70-2	26-7	12-6	3-7	45	70	10-7	7-8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	12-0	11-6	52-5	69-5	26-2	12-7	3-7	40-0	63-4	11-2	8-4
20—Ottawa.....	11-6	11	53-9	69-8	27-1	12-7	3-7	46-3	66-3	10-7	7-9
21—Brookville.....	11-9	11-7	52-2	71-6	25-2	12-3	3-8	38-8	55-8	10-6	8
22—Kingston.....	11-6	11-2	45-4	63	25-5	11-4	3-6	34-3	53-4	10-7	8
23—Bellville.....	11-4	11-2	48-8	66-7	24-6	11-3	3-4	35	51-8	10-8	7-7
24—Peterborough.....	11-7	11-6	55	67-1	24-2	13-1	3-1	37	57-7	10-9	8
25—Oshawa.....	12-1	11-5	60	74-5	27	13	3-8	40	65	12	8-5
26—Orillia.....	12	11-9	56-9	69-1	31-8	13-5	3-6	39-5	63-5	11-3	8-9
27—Toronto.....	11-5	11-2	54-7	69-5	24-7	11-2	3-7	41-6	62-4	10-1	8
28—Niagara Falls.....	12-2	11-7	51-5	73-3	26-5	11-7	3-5	37-5	60-7	11-2	8-5
29—St. Catharines.....	12-1	12	52-4	68-4	24-8	11-4	3-7	39-4	65-7	10-7	8-3
30—Hamilton.....	11-6	11-2	53-1	70	25-5	11-3	4	36-3	62-6	10-5	8-4
31—Brantford.....	11-8	11-7	51-5	69-3	25-1	11-6	3-5	40-6	77-4	10-9	8-8
32—Galt.....	11-9	11-4	53	69-5	24-7	12-5	3-8	42-9	63-2	10-1	8-6
33—Guelph.....	12-1	11-6	53-5	68-9	26-4	13-3	3-9	43-3	62	11-9	7-6
34—Kitchener.....	12	12	45-3	66	26	12-3	3-8	39-4	59-9	10-7	8-6
35—Woodstock.....	12-2	11-9	53-2	71-3	24-7	11-7	4-1	39-2	53	10-5	8-3
36—Stratford.....	12-1	12	47-7	69	25-6	12-8	3-5	42-2	57-7	11	8-8
37—London.....	12	11-7	53-3	70-7	26-6	13-5	3-6	46-1	57	10-9	8-3
38—St. Thomas.....	12-3	12	55-3	70-8	25-9	13	3-6	42	67-9	10-3	9
39—Chatham.....	11-7	11-3	47-1	62-8	24-7	12-2	3-3	38-1	63-4	10-9	8-4
40—Windsor.....	11-6	11	49-9	70-3	25-8	12	3-9	39	58-4	10-3	8-2
41—Owen Sound.....	12-2	12-1	53-2	67	24-7	11-5	4-0	35-6	54-8	11-5	9-2
42—Cobalt.....	12-4	12	56-2	72-2	31-9	14-1	4-3	42-1	78-3	14-2	9
43—Timmins.....	12-3	11-8	53	70	25-5	14-5	3-8	31-7	60	15	8-5
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12-4	11-8	57-8	74-5	28-9	17-9	3-9	40	82-5	12-1	9
45—Port Arthur.....	12-3	12	45	68-3	26-3	13-7	3-0	46-3	75	11-3	8-1
46—Fort William.....	11-9	11-7	57-5	71-6	29-4	14-1	3-2	44-5	76-7	11-8	9-2
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	12-5	12-1	49-9	70-2	28-8	13-4	3-8	40-6	66-3	13-3	8-4
47—Winnipeg.....	12-3	11-9	47-2	70-4	28-4	11-7	3-7	40-4	65	13-1	7-9
48—Brandon.....	12-7	12-2	52-5	70	29-2	15	3-8	40-8	67-5	13-4	8-8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	12-6	12-0	53-8	72-1	29-7	20-2	4-4	44-4	84-2	14-8	8-3
49—Regina.....	12-1	11-8	54-2	69-5	29	s20	3-9	36	65	13-6	8
50—Prince Albert.....	12-3	11-6	50	76-4	30	s21	4-3	46-7		15	8-6
51—Saskatoon.....	12-7	12-1	53-4	71-9	30	s21-9	4-4	46-4	97-5	15-6	8-3
52—Moose Jaw.....	13-1	12-6	57-5	70-6	29-7	s17-7	4-8	48-3	90	15	8-2
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	12-8	12-2	49-7	71-3	28-4	19-5	1-2	42-8	74-4	14-0	8-0
53—Medicine Hat.....	12-6	12-1	47-5	70-3	25	s26-2	4-3	42-5	83-3	15	8-1
54—Edmonton.....	12-6	11-7	48-1	70-4	29-9	s16-1	3-9	42	69-2	13-9	7
55—Calgary.....	12-8	12-3	55-6	73	29-1	s17-1	4-2	43-8	75	12-6	8-5
56—Lethbridge.....	13	12-6	47-5	71-6	29-7	s18-6	4-2	43	70	14-5	n8-3
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	12-0	11-3	52-5	68-8	30-0	25-5	4-3	49-7	80-6	13-5	8-4
57—Fernie.....	13	12-2	55	72-5	26-7	s28-3	4-3	50	77-5	15	n8
58—Nelson.....	12-6	12	54-2	69-2	28-3	s35	4-2	43-3	93-3	15	8
59—Trail.....	12-1	11-3	44-3	71-8	30-8	s27-5	4-3	47-5	83-3	15	n10
60—New Westminster.....	11-4	11	50-9	60-8	30	s22-2	4-3	53-8	88-5	12-5	n.....
61—Vancouver.....	11-5	10-9	50	66-5	29-2	s22-8	4-2	47-8	73-3	11	n8
62—Victoria.....	11-4	10-8	51-7	66-7	29-2	s21-6	4-1	48-7	81-2	11-6	n8-7
63—Nanaimo.....	11-9	11-4	58-6	71-8	32-5	s21-3	3-8	46-8	62-5	14	8
64—Prince Rupert.....	12-2	10-8	55	71-3	33-3	s25	4-8	60	85	14-2	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. 5c. to 13c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar 5c. \*The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\*New



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1924

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, par gallon		Matches, par/box, (500) per box		Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, par/box, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or front, per month		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$		
17-837	11-293	12-616	15-436	9-245	11-526	10-132	30-1	14-4	27-671	19-484		
18-750	9-340	9-600	10-600	6-500	7-000	8-477	33-30	14-8	22-300	15-200	1	
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	2	
	a7-00	10-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	11-43	30-32	14	25-00	18-00	3	
*18-00-20-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	30	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	4	
*18-00-19-00	11-50-12-50	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	16-00-26-00	12-00-15-00	5	
	11-00	9-00	12-00	4-00	5-00		30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00	6	
17-50	11-00-11-50	14-00	15-00	8-50	9-50	b9-75	31-5	14-0	27-000	19-250		
18-875	11-344	11-000	13-000	7-250	9-000	7-800	31-5	14-0	27-000	19-250		
18-00-20-00	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	7	
17-00	11-00-14-00	16-00	18-00	8-00	10-00		30-32	15	20-00-25-00	18-00-25-00	8	
19-50	8-00-12-00	10-00	12-00	7-00		b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	9	
21-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		32	13	18-00	15-00	10	
16-861	11-583	13-239	15-705	9-083	11-548	10-021	29-2	14-6	23-056	15-313		
17-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	25-00-70-00		11	
16-00	g9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-125b	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	12	
17-50	14-00	12-00	14-00				30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00	13	
15-00-16-00	11-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	10-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	14	
16-00-17-00			b17-333			b13-333	28		22-00	12-50	15	
16-50	12-00	12-00	14-00	8-00		b12-00	27-28	15	**23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00	16	
18-25			b15-00			b12-00	28	15	15-00	11-00	17	
16-75-17-25	g8-00-14-50	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b12-00-16-00	30-35	13-15	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	18	
17-00		b16-00	b17-846	7-50	9-00	4-00	25-28	15	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00	19	
17-407	11-902	13-940	17-748	10-434	13-208	11-860	26-3	14-0	29-279	20-852		
17-00	12-00	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	21-27	15	28-00-36-00	21-00-27-00	20	
16-50	10-50		b18-461			b14-40	23	13-15	25-00	16-00	21	
16-50	9-00-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b14-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	22	
16-50-17-00	11-00	12-75	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	23-25	10	25-00-20-00	20-00-25-00	23	
16-50	10-00	14-00	15-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25	15	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00	24	
18-00		17-00	18-00	12-00	13-00	b14-00	25-28	13	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	25	
16-50-18-50	10-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00		b7-724	15	15	15-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	26	
16-00	9-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00-18-00	28-33	12	35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00	27	
15-50-16-50	c	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20-00-25-00	18-00-23-00	28	
16-50	11-00-13-50		15-50				30	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	29	
16-00							25-30		25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	30	
17-00	10-50-15-00	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	28	15	35-00-40-00	18-00-25-00	31	
17-00	9-00-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	25	15	25-00	16-00-20-00	32	
16-00-16-50		17-00	18-00	12-00	13-00	b13-00	27	15	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	33	
17-00	13-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	25	12-5	40-00	30-00	34	
16-50	12-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00	b13-33	25	12-5	20-00	15-00	35	
17-00	13-00	17-00		16-00			25	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	36	
18-00	15-00-17-00	17-50	20-00		16-00	15-00	25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	37	
18-00	15-00	15-00-16-00	19-00		17-00	b18-867	25	13	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	38	
16-00	10-00-12-00		b20-00		b18-00	b 9-00-15-00	25	12-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	39	
18-00	12-00-16-00	c	c	c	6-00	5-00-10-00	25	15	30-00-50-00	20-00-35-00	40	
17-00	10-00	12-00	16-00	6-00	10-50		15	15-18	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	41	
21-00	14-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00		27-30		22-00	14-00	42	
23-00	16-00-19-00	10-00	13-50	7-00-7-50	11-75		28	15	†	25-00-35-00	43	
17-50	11-00-13-00	9-00	12-75	7-00	10-50	b7-00	30-35	15-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	44	
19-00	9-75	11-50	14-00	10-00	12-00		25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	45	
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		25	15	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	46	
22-000	13-750	11-500	12-750	8-750	10-000		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500		
21-00	13-50-15-50	11-00	12-50	8-50	10-00		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	47	
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	48	
	10-938	10-500	12-625	9-375	11-750	13-000	34-8	14-6	35-625	22-500		
	12-00-12-50	f13-00	f14-00	11-00	12-00	13-00	35	15	35-00-50-00	30-00	49	
	d7-50-11-50	f6-50	f8-00	5-50	7-00		33-35	13-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	50	
23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	25	15	30-00-40-00	20-00	51	
	11-50	f13-00	f&b18-00	12-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	52	
	c	c	c	c	c	c	35-0	15-0	28-750	19-500		
	d5-50-6-50			8-00	b6-00-8-00	5-00		15	25-00	17-50	53	
	d8-25-12-00						25	15	35-00	25-00	54	
	8-50						35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	55	
	11-241			9-500	11-309	5-698	h36-6	15-3	30-00	18-00	56	
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00		50		20-00	18-00	57	
	10-25-13-00			9-50	12-75	7-00	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	58	
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00	59	
	12-00					b7-50	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	60	
	12-00-12-50			7-50	7-00	4-00	30-35	17	29-00	25-00	61	
	12-00-12-50				b9-544	b4-491	28	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00	62	
	a8-30					5-50	35		22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	63	
	14-50						35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	64	

f. Poplar, etc. g. Higher price for semi-anthracite. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing houses as high as \$40.00 per month. †Mining company houses \$20.00. Others \$45-\$60. ‡For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Wholesale prices during the last quarter of 1923 tended to rise in Canada, Great Britain, and in practically all countries of continental Europe, with the exception of Sweden. For Asiatic countries the available data are not sufficiently late to show the tendency during the period except in the case of prices in China, which were rising. Prices in New Zealand were declining. Prices in the United States exhibited stability, with no marked tendency either upwards or downwards. In the retail prices and cost of living figures the same tendencies were shown in general. In Europe, the cost of living tended to rise, except in Sweden, Finland and Czecho-Slovakia. In the East, food prices rose in India and New Zealand and declined in Australia. In the United States the cost of living showed very little change during the period.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed slight advances both in November and December of 3.7 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively. In November the largest gain was in textiles, due to advances in cotton. In December there were slight changes in all groups except that of sugar, coffee and tea, which fell 3 per cent. The total index number at December 31 was 133.2, an advance of 3.2 per cent on the figure of one year previous.

The *Economist* index number continued in December the steady rise of the previous four months, reaching 208.2 on the base 100 in 1901-05, or 1.1 per cent above the previous month's level. The increase was shown by all groups except textiles, which declined slightly owing to

a reaction of cotton prices from the high levels at the end of November. Meat prices advanced, partly owing to the spread of foot and mouth disease. There was a sharp rise in the group of "other foods" owing to an increase in the price of sugar.

The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices at the end of 1923 stood at 161.1, and 163.6 for November and December respectively. For December both foods and non-foods increased in price, 0.7 per cent and 2 per cent respectively, the largest increases being 4.1 per cent in cotton, 3.5 per cent in other textiles, and 2.9 per cent in iron and steel. The miscellaneous group was the only one to show a decline.

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number of the Ministry of Labour showed no change for January, remaining at 177. Foods declined one point to 175; fuel and light declined 5 points to 180; clothing rose slightly, and rent and sundries showed no change. The cost of living index number for February rose to 179, foods having risen two points to 177, and fuel and light having risen to 187½.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—A new and more comprehensive official index number was recently substituted for that previously calculated by the Official Statistical Office. The commodities chosen were 22 foods and 20 industrial materials, of significance to the whole community. The base period was the first six months of 1914=1, the method followed being that of a weighted arithmetic average, based on consumption. The figures published were for 1923, by months, those for all commodities at intervals during the year being as follows: January, 16,986; April, 18,758; July, 17,893; October, 17,597; November, 17,795; December, 18,181.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number showed successive increases during the last four months of 1923, reach-



ing 11,249 in December, on the base 1 in July, 1914. Foods and clothing continued to advance during the period, reaching 12,860 and 18,673 respectively. Heating and lighting declined during November and December to 14,525, and rentals remained at 724.

#### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices on the base 100 in April, 1914, rose from 514 in September to 531 in November, or 3.3 per cent. During the two months textiles rose 13.1 per cent; foods, 9 per cent; fuels, 5.5 per cent, and fertilizer 4.9 per cent. Hides and leather goods fell 4.3 per cent and clay products fell 2.3 per cent. Other groups varied slightly or showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Industry and Labour recently began the publication of index numbers of cost of living for three categories of working class families, as well as one for a middle class family with moderate income. The base is cost of living in 1921=100, and the indexes are monthly from January, 1922. The figures of December, 1923, for the different elements of the budget for the lowest category of working class family were as follows: food, 117.87; rent and lodging, 137.18; heat and light, 126.32; clothing, 121.22; sundries, 104.33; cost of living, 119.55. The corresponding figures for the middle class family were: food, 123.38; rent and lodging, 138.12; heat and light, 123.41; clothing, 123.28; sundries, 102.99; cost of living 123.21.

#### France

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, compiled by the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living, showed that during the fourth quarter of 1923 the cost of living in Paris stood at 345 on the base 100 in 1914, an increase of 14 points, or 4.2 per cent, above the level for the previous quarter. Foods rose 6.3 per cent to 354 during the period under review. Heat and light rose 2.9 per cent to 350, and clothing rose 1.8 per cent to 392. Rent showed

no change, remaining at 200, and sundries stood at 400, as in the previous quarter.

#### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number for the latter part of 1923 was calculated and published both in paper mark and in gold mark prices. From the latter part of November the index number was published for gold prices alone, as the new currency unit, the rentenmark, had a theoretical value of one gold mark. On the basis 100 in 1913 the gold prices index number for foods for the monthly average in December was 111.2 and for industrial materials, 154.1. During the same month, home-produced goods had an index of 119.3 and imported goods of 160.3.

COST OF LIVING.—The official weekly index number of cost of living rose to its greatest height on November 26, when it was 1,535 billion times the pre-war level. After that date it declined slightly each week, reaching 1,130 billion times the pre-war level on January 7, the latest date available. The official monthly index number for December was 89.8 per cent above that for November, the figures for all groups being nearly doubled, with the exception of the rent index which increased from 22 billion to 218 billion times the pre-war price. The cost of living calculations are based on prices in paper marks.

#### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce rose to 534.80 in December (on the base 1913=100), or 0.1 per cent above the level for November. All groups, with the exception of chemical products and miscellaneous industrial materials, advanced during the period. The most marked advance was one of 3.72 per cent in textiles. This brings the index number of the group, textile materials, to 743.92, the highest level reached by any group since the beginning of the record. The yearly average for 1923 was 535.78 as compared with 529.35 for 1922.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number compiled by the Bombay Labour Office rose 2.6 per cent to 157 in December, as compared with 153 in November, on the base 100 in July, 1914. Foods rose 3.4 per cent to 152; clothing declined 2.7 per cent to 219; fuel and lighting and rent showed no change, remaining at 161 and 165 respectively.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed in November and December a continuation of the downward movement begun in October. In December, as compared with October, farm products, cloths and clothing, and chemicals and drugs were slightly higher in price. Fuel and lighting materials fell 5.8 per cent during the period under review, and foods, building materials, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous goods declined slightly. Metals and metal products showed no change.

*Bradstreet's* index number of wholesale prices for February 1 was \$13.1966, as against \$13.2710 on January 1, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. This was a decrease of 3.8 per cent from prices of one year previous. During January there were increases in six groups: breadstuffs, hides and leather, metals, coal and coke, oils and naval stores. Six groups showed declines, including textiles, provisions, live stock, fruits, building materials, and miscellaneous products; while chemicals and drugs showed no change.

*Dun's* index number rose 0.6 per cent to \$191.095 at February 1, as compared with \$189.930 at January 1. The only notable change in the index numbers of groups was an advance of 5.7 per cent in breadstuffs, while slight increases were shown in meat, metals and miscellaneous articles, and other groups showed decreases.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The cost of living index number of the Bureau of Labour

Statistics on the base 100 in 1913 stood in December 0.6 per cent above the September level, thus reaching 173.2. The index numbers for the elements of the budget were as follows: food, 150.3; clothing, 176.3; housing, 166.5; fuel and light, 184.0; furniture, 222.4; sundries, 201.7.

The cost of living index number of the National Industrial Conference Board fell 0.3 points to 165.0 in December, on the base 100 in July, 1914. Foods fell 1 point to 175. Shelter, fuel and light, and sundries showed no change.

The official index number for Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 100 in 1913, fell 0.7 per cent to 160.5 in November and rose again 0.5 per cent in December. Foods fell to 142.0 in November and rose to 144.1 in December; clothing rose to 187.0 and fell again to 186.1; fuel and light rose to 182.1 and fell again to 181.7. Shelter and sundries showed no change during the period, remaining at the October levels of 167.5 and 170.5 respectively.

It is reported that in France 160,000 gardens, specially set aside for industrial workers, are now cultivated. This is an increase of 72,000 over the number in cultivation in 1919, when the eight-hour day came into general application. In some part this result has been achieved by the propaganda of such organizations as the Cottage and Small Holdings League, in some part by the fact that practically all cottages in the reconstructed and new towns of the devastated area are provided with gardens or with garden lots not too far from the homes. In this movement the Association of Mine Owners has taken a leading part. It not only provides land but carries on an educational campaign; individual companies often distribute seeds and manure free of cost or promote gardening competitions.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923

INFORMATION received by the Department for the last quarter of 1923 shows 371 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada as compared with 371 in the previous quarter (20 of which appear in the supplementary list below) and 341 in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were in all 1,397 fatalities reported during the year as compared with 1,127 in 1922, 924 in 1921, and 1,192 in 1920. Comparative figures for the years 1922 and 1923 are indicated in the following table:

---	1922	1923
January.....	54	95
February.....	58	121
March.....	65	88
April.....	96	107
May.....	81	127
June.....	94	117
July.....	112	129
August.....	117	138
September.....	109	104
October.....	106	137
November.....	106	130
December.....	129	104
	*1,127	*1,397

\*Revised figures. See accompanying supplement, also supplementary list for 1922 in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1923.

During the quarter under review there were 92 fatalities in the transportation and public utilities group as compared with 103 in the previous quarter. Of these 42 occurred in the water transportation group and 34 on the steam railways. In the former group

five deaths were due to the breaking of a steam pipe and a boiler explosion, five to falling into the holds of vessels, and two to being struck by swinging lumber while loading. In the steam railways group six deaths were due to falls from trains, and in the public utilities group three were caused by electricity. In the manufacturing group 62 deaths were reported, 9 of which were due to being caught in machinery, 7 to burns, 4 to elevators and other hoisting apparatus, and three to the flying off of parts of machinery. In the logging group falling trees were the chief causes among the 54 fatalities reported, while in the construction group falls of persons accounted for the greatest number of the 49 fatalities, four deaths in this group, however, being due to the breaking of ropes, etc., and one was due to the explosion of dynamite caps being carried in a pocket. There were 42 fatalities in the agricultural group and while the greatest number of these were caused by falls from vehicles and by the farm animals, 4 were due to being caught in belts, etc., two to being crushed while placing machinery, one to the breaking of a saw and one to falling into a machine while threshing, and two to explosions while blasting stumps.

The following table has been prepared from information received from all sources available, but does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred:

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Radville, Sask.....	Oct. 4	.....	Fell from a load.
Farmer.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Fell from wagon when horses bolted.
Farm hand.....	Covan, Sask.....	" 9	35	Thrown from wagon. Horses took fright when tongue dropped.
Farmer.....	Dundalk, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Gored by a bull.
Farm hand.....	Brampton, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer.....	Stave River Gardens, B.C.	" 15	.....	Believed due to short fuse while blasting stumps.
Farmer.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Injured while blasting stumps.
Thresher.....	Crossfield, Alta.....	" 19	34	Crushed between engine and separator. Engine backed while adjusting clutch.
Farmer.....	Allumette Island, Ont..	" 19	74	Gored by a bull.
Farmer.....	Cloan, Sask.....	" 26	52	Crushed beneath wagon which upset when team ran away.
Farmer.....	Lilac District, Sask....	" 27	66	Fell off a hay rack.
Farmer.....	London, Ont.....	" 28	46	Kicked by a horse.
Thresher.....	Woodbridge, Ont.....	" 29	55	Crushed between barn door and machine.
Farmer.....	St. George de Beauce, Que.	" 29	74	Crushed by a horse in a stall.
Apple picker.....	Maple, Ont.....	" 29	61	Fell when limb of tree broke.
Farmer.....	Richlea, Sask.....	" 30	.....	Caught in belt of threshing machine.
Farmer.....	Neudorf, Sask.....	" 30	19	Caught in governor of gasoline engine.
Farmer.....	Didsbury, Alta.....	" 31	.....	Fell from loft of barn.
Thresher.....	Vegreville, Alta.....	Nov. 2	.....	Crushed under water wagon.
Farmer.....	Picton, Ont.....	" 2	65	Kicked by a colt.
Thresher.....	Near Calgary, Alta....	" 2	33	Caught in feeder belt of separator.
Farmer.....	Maple Grove, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Fall (no further particulars).
Farmer.....	St. Pierre, Man.....	" 8	68	Burned in fire which destroyed barn.
Farmer.....	Arran, Sask.....	" 9	80	Butted by ram.
Farmer.....	Conquest, Sask.....	" 13	aged	Thrown to ground when team ran away.
Farmer.....	Burpee Township, Ont..	" 13	.....	Fell from a load of straw.
Farmer.....	Carlyle, Sask.....	" 13	67	Over-exertion while attempting to stop runaway horse.
Farmer.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 18	69 over	Gored by a bull.
Thresher.....	Innisfail, Alta.....	" 23	21	While working over cylinder of separator, lost balance and fell on carriers.
Harvester.....	Kelfield, Sask.....	" 23	.....	Fell from a wagon.
Farm hand.....	Cereal, Alta.....	" 24	17	Thrown from load when horses stepped forward.
Helper.....	Korah, Ont.....	" 24	16	Fell from load of straw.
Farmer.....	Seeley's Bay, Ont.....	" 26	64	Over-exertion catching runaway horse.
Farmer.....	High Bluff, Man.....	" 28	18	Caught in belt of cutting machine.
Farmer.....	Sidney, B.C.....	Dec. 3	.....	Gored by a bull.
Farmer.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 8	50	Thrown from wagon. Horses took fright when bolt dropped from whiffletree.
Farmer.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Portneuf, Que.....	" 18	72	Struck by falling branch from tree he was felling.
Farmer.....	Ensign District, Alta...	" 22	68	Thrown against rock by horse leaving barn.
Farmers's son.....	Moline, Man.....	" 20	25	Struck by piece of circular saw which broke when sawing poles.
Farmer.....	Leeds Co., Ont.....	" 22	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Near Cochrane, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Kicked by a horse.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger.....	Topaz Harbour, B.C....	Oct. 1	27	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman.....	Harrison Lake, B.C....	" 2	22	Struck by falling snag that caught in tackle.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C....	" 4	21	Struck by rolling log.
Whistle boy.....	Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 11	14	Struck by fallen tree which flew up when hit by a log.
Filer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 14	77	Crushed foot.
Woodsman.....	Island Brook, Que.....	" 15	52	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman.....	Brule Lake, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Drowned.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C....	" 17	38	Struck by branch of falling tree.
Woodsman.....	Mushaboon, N.S.....	" 19	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Blacksmith.....	Mara Lake, B.C.....	" 20	34	Struck by log which jumped chute.
Logger.....	Comox-Alberni, B.C....	" 26	60	Crushed by moving train.
Employee.....	Port Moody, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Fell from dock.
Boomman.....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 26	59	Caught between brow log and cars.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—Concluded</b>				
Logger.....	Nanoose Bay, B.C.....	Oct. 27..	28	Crushed by log which fell from load when hook broke.
Labourer.....	Rockcroft, Ont.....	" 29..	.....	Drowned.
Log driver.....	Kootenay Lake, B.C.....	" 31..	.....	Drowned when booming logs.
Logger.....	Sutley Channel, B.C.....	Nov. 1..	41	Crushed by log which slid from pole.
Logger.....	Silverton, B.C.....	" 3..	25	Struck by pole coming from chute.
Woodsmen.....	Pelly, Sask.....	" 5..	58	Crushed by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Dollarton, B.C.....	" 7..	31	Jumped from lumber pile on to wharf, slipped and fell into inlet.
Woodsmen.....	Norquay, Sask.....	" 7..	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Massey, Ont.....	" 10..	63	Crushed by tree.
Drayman.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 12..	.....	Struck by logs which broke away while being skidded.
Woodsmen.....	Woman River, Ont.....	" 13..	22	Drowned.
Woodsmen.....	Allanwater, Ont.....	" 15..	35	Struck by tree.
Woodsmen.....	30 miles from Cartier, Ont.	" 16..	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	St. Tite, Que.....	" 16..	18	Drowned in lake.
Logger.....	Hutton, B.C.....	" 17..	46	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 19..	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Haley's Station, Ont.....	" 20..	50	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 20..	26	Struck by sling logs.
Setter.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	" 21..	35	Struck by log and crushed against carriage.
Woodsmen.....	Mistatim, Sask.....	" 21..	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed cook shack.
Logger.....	Call Creek, B.C.....	" 21..	40	Struck by falling limb.
Foreman.....	Lynn Creek, B.C.....	Nov. 22..	44	Crushed under load which upset.
Track layer.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 26..	48	Powder explosion while relighting fuse.
Hooktender.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 25..	30	Struck by swinging log.
Woodsmen.....	Carrot River, Man.....	" 27..	19	Crushed by falling tree.
Engineer.....	Duncan Bay, B.C.....	" 28..	40	Crushed under engine which tipped when guy rope broke.
Rigging slinger.....	Haney, B.C.....	" 29..	43	Struck by tail snag which broke when hit by dragging log.
Woodsmen.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 30..	50	Crushed by falling tree.
Surveyor.....	Upham, N.B.....	" 30..	51	Clothing caught in shafting. Died after long journey to hospital.
Woodsmen (2).....	White River, Ont.....	Dec. 4..	.....	Ice broke when crossing river with provisions.
Woodsmen.....	Pickerel, Ont.....	" 7..	42	Struck by logs.
Woodsmen.....	Nesterville, Ont.....	" 7..	.....	Struck by tree.
Woodsmen.....	Upper Five Islands, N.S.....	" 7..	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Tie maker.....	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.	" 8..	21	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Loring, Ont.....	" 7..	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Engineer.....	Munson's Landing, B.C.....	" 12..	24	Boiler explosion.
Woodsmen.....	Le Pas, Man.....	" 12..	35	Struck by falling tree.
Employee.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 4..	50	Fell from loft.
Woodsmen.....	Portneuf, Que.....	" 17..	76	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 22..	25	Struck by tree.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Near Portland, Me.....	Oct. 30..	.....	Swept overboard by large wave.
Fisherman.....	Sands Head, Steveston, B.C.	" 31..	35	Found lashed to boat. Believed to have been caught in wind storm.
Fishermen (2).....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Nov. 15..	{29 35}	Swept overboard in storm.
Fisherman.....	Estevan Sound, B.C.....	" 2..	34	Thrown overboard when boat lurched.
Mate on fishing boat.....	Near Yakutat, B.C.....	" 15..	60	Swept overboard by heavy sea.
Fishermen (4).....	Lake Manitoba.....	" 27..	.....	Ice gave way while setting nets—drowned.
Fisherman.....	Near Lockeport, N.S.....	Dec. 28..	.....	Cast adrift in storm.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining:</i>				
Chute blaster.....	Creighton Mines, Ont.....	Oct. 10..	27	Fell through an ore pass.
Miner.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 11..	.....	Fell down tunnel.
Miner.....	Silver Centre, Ont.....	" 12..	37	Struck by falling steel.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Oct. 26.....		Fall of rock.
Labourer.....	South Porcupine, Ont....	" 31.....		Fall of rock.
Muckers (2).....	Timmins, Ont.....	Nov. 1.....	{26}	Dynamite explosion. Flame from lamp came in contact with explosive.
Miner.....	Surf Inlet, B.C.....	" 3.....	19	Fell from skip.
Miner.....	Surf Inlet, B.C.....	" 3.....	23	Fell into ore pass.
Mucker.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 13.....	21	Fall of rock in stope.
Miner.....	Galetta, Ont.....	" 19.....		Fall of rock.
Motorman at mine.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 22.....	23	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Connaught, Ont.....	" 28.....	32	Fell down shaft.
			over	
Miner.....	South Porcupine, Ont....	Dec. 5.....	21	Fell down stope.
Motorman's helper.....	Le Roi Mine, B.C.....	" 20.....	51	Jumped off moving motor, foot caught throwing him down—run over.
Labourer.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 30.....	42	Caught in skip.
<i>Coal Mining:</i>				
Chain runner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Oct. 5.....		Thrown against slope roof when boxes left track.
Miner.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 10.....		Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 10.....		Fall of rock when examining result of blast too soon.
Miner.....	Aerial, Alta.....	" 12.....	41	Fall of roof.
Cager.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 12.....	24	Struck by descending hoist.
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 16.....		Fall of stone from roof.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 22.....	35	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Montague, N.S.....	" 28.....	29	Fell from skip.
Miner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S....	" 29.....		Touched live wire in flooded mine.
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 30.....		Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	Nov. 17.....	45	Fall of roof rock fractured leg—blood-poisoning.
Shooter and loader.....	New Waterford, N.S....	" 24.....		Crushed against full box and rib.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 26.....	44	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Nordegg, Alta.....	Dec. 3.....	54	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 20.....	30	"Bump" caused fall of rock.
Miner.....	Birch Grove, N.S.....	" 22.....		Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 27.....		Delayed blast.
<i>Non-Metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Foreman.....	Black Lake, Que.....	Oct. 13.....	45	Electrocuted. Signal bell came in contact with blasting wires.
Labourer.....	Woods Harbour, N.S....	" 23.....		Buried in slide in gravel pit.
Teamster.....	Brookville, N.S.....	Nov. 14.....		Caught by slide of mud and gypsum from top of quarry.
Foreman.....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 15.....	31	Fall of roof rock.
Mine foreman.....	Theftord Mines, Que....	" 20.....	31	Struck by falling rock.
Powdermen (2).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1.....	{41 {30}	Explosion while tamping dynamite in drill hole.
			{42 {24 {25 {20}	
Teamsters (4).....	Kenogami, Que.....	Dec. 18.....		Buried under gravel slide.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Bread deliveryman.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Nov. 1.....	40	Train struck wagon.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Cannery worker....	Lagoon Bay, B.C.....	Oct. 12.....	54	Struck by iron when retort for cooking salmon exploded.
Milk deliverer.....	Lyndhurst, Ont.....	" 15.....	66	Thrown from wagon.
Clerk with milk company.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 18.....	28	Burned.
Employee at dairy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 29.....	23	Crushed by elevator.
Employee at packing plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 3.....		Electrocuted. Touched live wire while operating elevator against orders.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Wool picker.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Nov. 16 ..	50	Caught in machinery.
Operators (2).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 5 ..	{ <sup>21</sup> ..}	Burned. Spark from blower believed to have ignited dyed cotton being spread in bin.
Card tender.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 21 ..	16	Caught in shafting suspended from ceiling while placing belt on pulley.
<i>Rubber goods:</i>				
Employee of rubber works.	Merritton, Ont.....	Nov. 27 ..	36	Crushed under heavy weight when moving same.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee of paper mill.	Belleville, Ont.....	Oct. 15 ..	66	Caught in shafting.
Employee of paper mill.	Kapuskasung, Ont.....	Nov. 13 ..	22	Drowned while crossing river to main office.
Employee of paper mill.	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 22 ..	56	Struck by block from pile.
Employee at paper mill.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 24 ..	15	Skull fractured (no further particulars).
Printer with paper company.	New Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 11 ..	41	Fell off platform.
Employee at paper mill.	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 11 ..	53	Struck by block from pile.
Teamster at paper mill.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	" 15 ..	38	Crushed by cylinder.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Labourer.....	Fraser Mills, B.C.....	Oct. 1 ..	65	Caught between timber on wharf and crane.
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C..	" 4 ..	39	Crushed between rolls.
Shingle Sawyer.....	Marpole, B.C.....	" 12 ..	48	While changing saws tooth pierced chin— infection.
Mill hand.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 16 ..	66	Struck by lath bolt which flew from machine.
Employee at saw-mill.	Blind River, Ont.....	" 24 ..	18	Eye penetrated by splinter which flew back from machine.
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 26 ..	50	Fell off motor truck.
Oiler.....	Fraser Mills, B.C.....	Nov. 2 ..	61	Clothing caught in revolving shaft.
Teamster.....	Gogame, Ont.....	" 4 ..	23	Kicked by a horse.
Mill hand.....	St. Jacques, N.B.....	" 19 ..	26	Struck by belt which slipped from pulley.
Mill hand.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 20 ..	26	Struck by log. Chain holding logs together broke while hoisting.
Block piler.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21 ..	36	Struck by saw which flew from shaft.
Labourer.....	Georgetown Mills, B.C..	" 24 ..	36	Struck by stick which caught while putting belt on pulley.
Shingle mill employee.	Seymour Creek, B.C.....	Dec. 5 ..	48	Crushed when tree fell on bunkhouse.
Mill hand.....	York Co., N.B.....	" 11 ..	26	Clothing caught in belting.
Mill hand.....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 13 ..	28	Thrown onto saw when carriage moved forward while removing sawdust.
Mill hand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 13 ..	28	Caught in swing saw after trimming cant.
Mill hand.....	West Montrose, Ont.....	" 19 ..	38	Fell on saw.
Foreman.....	Stewiacke, N.S.....	" 31 ..	38	Clothing caught in revolving shaft.
<i>Iron, steel and products</i>				
Watchman.....	Swansea, Ont.....	Oct. 1 ..	65	Burned. Benzol ignited and set fire to his clothing.
Watchman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1 ..	63	Fell off ladder.
Employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1 ..	56	Crushed beneath dynamo casting which toppled while sand was being removed from base.
Workman at auto works.	Merritton, Ont.....	" 10 ..	47	Struck by revolving pin and knocked from step ladder.
Machinist.....	Parkhill, Ont.....	" 15 ..	48	Crushed finger.
Employee at foundry.	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 17 ..	20	Burned by molten metal when cauldron upset.
Employee at steel works.	Sydney, N.S.....	" 18 ..	20	(No particulars).
Employee at car shop.	Montreal, Que.....	" 19 ..	39	Struck by wood flying from circular saw.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Iron, steel and products Continued</i>				
Car repairer.....	Mimico, Ont.....	Oct. 19..	27	Struck by car.
Employee at brass works.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21..	.....	Burned.
Employee of steel works.	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	58	Shock after rescue from drowning. Thrown between dock and barge when foot caught while descending ladder.
Car repairer.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.....	" 26..	.....	Caught while putting in a clutch on engine.
Carpenter.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Nov. 1..	.....	Struck by light engine.
Mechanic at tool works.	Dundas, Ont.....	" 6..	36	Burned.
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 7..	.....	Electrocuted.
Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 9..	36	Crushed by machine.
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20..	37	Struck by falling jib crane boom.
Fitter at railway shop.	Kenora, Ont.....	" 20..	29	Struck by steel bar which flew from wheel spoke when engine moved.
Mechanic.....	Riverside, N.S.....	" 23..	.....	Fell against pipe.
Railway mechanic.	Montreal, Que.....	" 25..	64	Struck by bolt in belting.
Machine runner.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	Dec. 19..	.....	Hit by connecting rod of machine.
Teamster at stove factory.	Preston, Ont.....	" 22..	37	Fell through roof.
Helper at pipe factory.	Ford, Ont.....	" 31..	21	Fell off platform.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products</i>				
Marble polisher....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 5..	35	Struck by descending elevator.
Labourer at nickel works.	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 14..	36	Fell into coal bin.
<i>Chemical and allied products</i>				
Salesman with chemical company	Powassan, Ont.....	Oct. 10..	27	Thrown from auto.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures</i>				
Carpenter.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 1..	79	Fell off roof.
Workman at bridge	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 2..	.....	Fell from pier hold.
Wrecker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3..	.....	Struck by falling board.
Excavators (2)....	Quebec, Que.....	" 3..	38-48	Collapse of wall.
Foreman at bridge work.	Brantford, Ont.....	" 3..	.....	Electrocuted. Cable broke and fell across railway feed wires.
Workman.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 6..	.....	Elevator fell down shaft.
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 6..	18	Fell from building.
Rivetter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6..	35	Fall. Missed footing crossing girder.
Electrician.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24..	55	Fell from ladder.
Carpenter.....	Port Moody, B.C.....	" 24..	57	Fell from mill.
Workman.....	London, Ont.....	Nov. 2..	73	Cement block slid on to workman digging a hole.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12..	50	Fell from upper floor of building.
Workman at bridge.	Montreal, Que.....	" 13..	60	Fell from bridge.
Labourer.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 14..	44	Struck by falling beam.
Wrecker.....	Cargill, Ont.....	" 14..	60	Crushed under smoke stack when rope broke.
Roofer.....	Fairview, N.S.....	" 19..	40	Fell from roof.
Plumber.....	Victoriaville, Que.....	" 22..	.....	Electrocuted when pipe touched electric wire.
Wrecker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26..	25	Slipped and fell through floor.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 1..	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1..	.....	Fell from chimney.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7..	21	Struck by arm of derrick when rope snapped.
Paperhanger.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11..	41	Fractured skull. (No further particulars).
Employee at nickel plant.	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 17..	38	Fell from a scaffold.
Carpenter for mine.	Anyox, B.C.....	" 18..	.....	Fell from ladder.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18..	34	Fell against iron crossbar in shaft.
Rivetter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	24	Struck head against joist as scaffold fell.
Foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20..	.....	Fell off scaffold.
Labourer.....	Port William, Ont.....	" 22..	.....	Crushed by ladder.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Concluded.</b>				
<i>Railway construction</i>				
Labourer.....	Meaford, Ont.....	Oct. 22.....	.....	Cave-in of earth.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 6.....	57	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Foleyet, Ont.....	" 24.....	.....	Struck by tree.
<i>Shipbuilding</i>				
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 28.....	.....	Struck by flying windlass when cable broke.
<i>Miscellaneous construction</i>				
Employee at road work.	Litchfield, N.S.....	Oct. 6.....	.....	Explosion of dynamite caps. Was carrying detonators in pocket.
Contractor.....	St. Lazare, Que.....	" 15.....	48	Train struck motor truck.
Corporation labourer.	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 17.....	35	Struck by automobile.
Municipal employee	Montreal, Que.....	" 20.....	39	Suffocated. Cave-in while widening gully.
Teamster.....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 28.....	43	Crushed by a horse.
Foreman.....	Island Falls, Ont.....	" 26.....	35	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Island Falls, Ont.....	" 29.....	.....	Drowned.
Employee at power plant.	La Gabelle, Que.....	" 24.....	29	Fell from dam..
Workmen at sewer work (2).	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 27.....	25-26	Cave-in of sewer.
Employee at power plant.	La Gabelle, Que.....	Dec. 4.....	38	Fell from dam.
Labourer.....	La Gabelle, Que.....	" 5.....	26	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 8.....	.....	Fell from motor truck. Artery severed. Bled to death.
Workman at power plant.	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 12.....	20	Struck by rock, knocked off ledge by hoist.
Workman at power plant.	La Gabelle, Que.....	" 21.....	42	Fell from scaffold.
Foreman at power plant.	Stinson, Ont.....	" 26.....	50	Fall. Struck by swinging door of cement carrier while standing on trestle.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Yard foreman.....	Rivière du Loup, Que... Oct. 6.....	6.....	42	Fell between cars.
Pumpman.....	Aldersyde, Alta.....	" 6.....	30	Train struck speeder.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10.....	35	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Wolseley, Sask.....	" 11.....	28	Fell between cars.
Conductor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27.....	38	Struck head on car.
Trainman.....	Shawinigan Quarry, Que. " 20.....	20.....	34	Head caught between door of car and wheel.
Switchman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 22.....	31	Struck and run over by box car.
Brakeman.....	St. Onge, Que.....	" 24.....	42	Collision in yard.
Foreman.....	Ruel, Ont.....	" 25.....	.....	Struck by train.
Yardman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 30.....	21	Struck by moving engine.
Conductor.....	Sirdar Sd., B.C.....	Nov. 2.....	55	Fell from steps of moving caboose.
Fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 5.....	30	Collision in yard.
Section labourer...	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9.....	40	Run over by engine.
Hump rider.....	Neebing, Ont.....	" 13.....	.....	Fell from side of car.
Fireman.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 13.....	.....	Rear end collision.
Fireman.....	Glenorchy, Ont.....	" 14.....	.....	Fearing a collision jumped from engine.
Yardman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 17.....	49	Caught between couplings.
Carman.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 23.....	57	Run over by train while coupling air hose.
Brakeman.....	Belle River, Ont.....	" 25.....	34	Head struck car on passing train.
Brakeman.....	Joliette, Que.....	" 25.....	49	Caught between coupling lever and engine.
Sectionman.....	McGuire, B.C.....	Dec. 3.....	48	Struck by train and knocked off bridge.
Section foreman...	Capreol, Ont.....	" 8.....	55	Struck by shunting car.
Coalman.....	Nipigon, Ont.....	" 13.....	.....	Burned. Gasoline explosion.
Ashpitan.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 15.....	36	Run over. Fell when trying to board moving engine.
Engineer and fireman (2).	Ena, Ont.....	" 17.....	40-32	Head-on collision.
Brakeman.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 18.....	27	Run over. Fell when trying to board moving train.
Switchman.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 14.....	40	Knocked down and run over by train.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Coal shoveller.....	Antigonish Station Yard, N.S.	Dec. 22		Heart failure probably due to over exertion.
Car inspector.....	Transcona, Man.	" 26	28	Run over while coupling cars.
Brakeman.....	Midway, Ont.	" 27	38	Collision in yard.
Sectionman.....	Fort William, Ont.	" 29		Struck by engine..
Fireman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 29		Crushed between cars.
Signalman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 31	59	Dislodging signal-strain.
<i>Electric Railways:</i>				
Motorman.....	near Windsor, Ont.	Nov. 16		Head-on collision.
Section hand.....	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 3		Struck by work car on switch.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Deckhand.....	near Kingston, Ont.	Oct. 1	15	Drowned. Fell from tug railing.
Deckhand.....	Cornwall, Ont.	" 1	18	Crushed. Caught between freighter and stone coping.
Labourer.....	Albert Co., N.B.	" 4	53	Fell into hold of vessel.
Engineer.....	Montreal, Que.	" 5	37	Drowned. Was jumping from steamer to edge of canal.
Sailors (2).....	At sea (700 miles off New York.)	" 5	-60	Swept overboard from water-logged schooner.
Engineer and Fireman (2).....	Selkirk, Man.	" 5	-32	Scalded. Pipe in engine room broke when tugs collided.
Oiler on steamer.....	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 6	24	Drowned. Fell from boat into canal basin.
Cook.....	Montague Harbour, B.C.	" 9		Fell overboard from tug.
Firemen (3).....	Delaware River, U.S.A.	" 11		Explosion of boiler.
Master of tug.....	St. John, N.B.	" 18	56	Drowned. Fell into harbour.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 19	40	Struck by log swinging into hold.
Scowman.....	Courtenay Bay, B.C.	" 19	53	Drowned. Attempted to swim to shore when boat filled with water.
Mate on schooner.....	Ecum Secum, N.S.	" 20		Arm torn off by winch.
Government employee.....	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 20	50	Fell into hold of boat.
Fireman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21	25	Fell overboard—drowned.
Janitor at wharf.....	Halifax, N.S.	" 22		Fell off wharf—drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	45	Crushed by swinging lumber.
Fireman.....	Halifax, N.S.	" 28		Washed overboard.
Dredge employee.....	Dartmouth, N.S.	" 25		(No particulars.)
Deckhand.....	Buffalo, N.S.	" 1	22	Fell into hold.
Night watchman on dredge.....	Goderich, Ont.	" 1	31	Drowned.
Engineer on tug.....	Slocan River, B.C.	" 9		Struck by log which jumped during jam.
Sailor.....	Sarnia, Ont.	" 13	27	Drowned.
Coal trimmer.....	Montreal, Que.	" 20	25	Suffocation. Buried under pile of coal in hold.
Stevadore.....	Montreal, Que.	" 30		Drowned. Slipped on wharf edge.
Dockman.....	Finches Siding, Ont.	Dec. 3	31	Struck by car.
Deckhand.....	Lunenburg, N.S.	" 3		Fell over wharf—drowned.
Sailor with oil company.....	near Hamilton, Ont.	" 3		Drowned.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 13	35	Drowned while trying to rescue cook as tug capsized.
Lighthouse keeper.....	Georgian Bay, Ont.	" 13		Drowned.
Watchman.....	Sorel, Que.	" 16		Drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Dollarton, B.C.	" 7		Fell overboard—drowned.
Carpenter's helper.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21	21	While taking off hatch cover, over-balanced and fell into hold.
Captain, cook, and fireman (3).....	Pedder Bay, B.C.	" 24	64-56-55	Drowned when tug foundered.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	34	Tripped over beam and fell down bunker hatch.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	68	Pneumonia resulting from falling overboard from tug.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Laundry driver.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	Oct. 4		Slipped off dock while delivering parcel to boat.
Teamster.....	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6		Wagon upset when wheels sank into trench.
Teamster.....	Montrose, N.S.	" 8	65	Fell under wheels while moving a boiler.
Driver.....	St. Clements, Ont.	" 17		Thrown from wagon when ho rses bolted



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1923 (Concluded)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
<i>Storage and local transportation—Con.</i>				
Driver.....	Shawville, Que.....	Nov. 2..	80	Kicked by horse.
Chauffeur.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 5..		Burned by back fire of auto truck.
Carter.....	Riviere du Loup, Que..	" 12..	62	Crushed under load of cordwood which upset.
Teamster.....	Yahk, B.C.....	" 16..	41	Struck by rock from blast.
Driver.....	Cypress Hills, Sask....	" 30..		Load of lumber upset in coulee during blizzard.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Workman.....	near Thetford Mines, Que.	Oct. 6..		Electrocuted. Came in contact with high tension wire.
Electrician.....	Ballantyne Pier, B.C....	" 24..		Fell from roof of pier.
Electrician.....	between Montmagny and Cap St. Ignace, Que.	" 31..		Electrocuted. Came in contact with transmission line.
Employee of power commission.	Fingal, Ont.....	" 29..		Fell from tree.
Labourer.....	Great Falls, Man.....	Nov. 20..		Came in contact with high tension cable.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale:</i>				
Elevator operator..	Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. 2..	40	Fell down shaft.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Peddler.....	Truro, N.S.....	Oct. 13..		Horse and wagon overturned in bog.
Labourer.....	Selkirk, Man.....	" 24..		Fell on ice tongs—infection.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 6..	35	Struck by descending hoist.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public and municipal, n.e.s.:</i>				
Constable.....	Winkler, Man.....	Oct. 17..		Gasoline explosion.
Fireman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 29..	30	Riding on hose wagon when steering gear broke.
Constable.....	Quebec, Que.....	Dec. 13..	34	Thrown from horse.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20..	33	Collapsed while at work.
<i>Domestic and Personal:</i>				
Window cleaner....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 5..		Fell from window.
Kitchenman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27..	40	Scalded. Opened valve by mistake.
Cleaner at theatre.	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 25..	45	Fell backward while washing stairs.
Furnace man.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14..	38	Fell down stairs.
Janitor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19..		Fell down stairs.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Workman.....	Quebec, Que.....	Oct. 15..		Caught between gasoline engine and belt. Fell into machine.
Labourer.....	Fort Clarence, N.S.....	" 29..		Explosion while removing detonator from shell.
Labourer.....	Prince Albert, Sask....	Nov. 22..	43	Fall of elevator when cable slipped from clasps.
Electrician.....	Nicolet, Que.....	Dec. 6..	over 21	Seized live wire while installing radio.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1923 PREVIOUS TO THE  
LAST QUARTER

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Woodsman.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.	Jan. 11..	35	Crushed by falling tree (died Jan. 8, 1924).
Logger.....	Hagensburg, B.C.....	June 29..	55	Struck by log from pile.
Electric railway employee	Toronto, Ont.....	July 7..	.....	Crushed between cars while coupling.
Logger.....	Coquitlam, B.C.....	" 9..	40	Projected material from blast.
Logger.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 11..	35	Struck by log falling from train.
Machinist, with rail company.	Stratford, Ont.....	" 18..	56	Fell on floor—hurt back.
Labourer at quarry	Dundas, Ont.....	" 21..	.....	Struck by car.
Car repairer at logging camp.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24..	48	While working under car a train load of logs was switched to siding—crushed.
Carpenter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 30..	63	Fell from scaffold.
Window cleaner....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Aug. 4..	.....	Fell from window ledge (died Oct. 21, 1923).
Railway foreman...	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 16..	46	Crushed while coupling engine.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 20..	19	Struck by a falling tree.
Priest.....	St. Philomenede, Fortierville, Que.	" 27..	.....	Was blasting rocks on a field clearing.
Workman at building construction.	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	about Sept. 7..	62	Fell from scaffold (died Dec. 7, 1923).
Barge tower.....	St. John, Que.....	" 11..	66	Found dead alongside barge (No further particulars).
Labourer with electric commission.	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 14..	29	Fell off tree.
Electric railway employee.	Montreal, Que.....	" 18..	35	Arm crushed between couplers.
Employee of bridge company.	Montreal, Que.....	" 19..	19	Fell from scaffold at elevator.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 21..	32	Drowned.
Barker.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 22..	over 21	Fell on shaft.
Workman.....	Wyatt Bay, B.C.....	" 26..	44	Struck by falling tree uprooted by another.
Carter.....	Longueuil, Que.....	" 26..	19	Drowned while watering horse at river.

### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 1923

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the fourth quarter of 1923. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1922 are also given.

The table on page 199 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered

Canada during the quarter under review.

#### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 1923

Period 1923	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
October.....	5,651	1,854	4,670	12,175
November.....	4,881	1,328	5,374	11,583
December.....	1,634	1,084	3,871	6,589
Fourth Quarter, 1923.....	12,166	4,266	13,915	30,347
Third Quarter 1923.....	29,408	6,716	17,257	53,381
Fourth Quarter 1922.....	6,184	3,951	3,781	13,916





## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below deal respectively with an action for damages brought by certain workmen on account of a disease contracted when at work, and an action for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec. A note is also added with reference to the aban-

donment of an appeal in a case affecting employment agents in British Columbia. Elsewhere in this issue reference is made to a case concerning the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and to an appeal against a conviction for seditious libel in Nova Scotia.

### Owner of Contaminated Well Liable for Illness of Workmen Drinking from It

Five bricklayers employed by a contractor in building a warehouse on factory premises contracted typhoid fever. They brought an action against the company owing the property claiming damages for the injury to their health which they attributed to drinking water from a contaminated well on the company's premises.

The case was tried in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario before a jury. A number of questions were submitted to the jury which with their answers were as follows:

1. Was the water in the well . . . at the time the plaintiffs were working upon the defendants' premises impregnated with typhoid germs? A. Yes.

2. If so, was the condition of the well caused by or owing to negligence or want of care upon the part of the defendants? A. Yes.

3. If so, in what way were the defendants negligent, or wanting in the exercise of reasonable care, in reference to the well? A. (a) In not having water oftener analysed as recommended by sanitary engineers and owing to insanitary location of said well, especially in summer months; (b) in not advising factory help and other workmen on the premises of the suspicious state of the water in said well; (c) in not digging a new well, as recommended by sanitary engineers.

4. Was the illness of the plaintiffs caused by drinking water from the well? A. Yes.

5. Notwithstanding the negligence of the defendants, if any, could the plain-

tiffs, nevertheless, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the consequences of the defendants' want of care? A. No.

The jury assessed damages to each of the five plaintiffs.

The Court declared in its judgment that if the rights and liabilities of the parties to these actions were governed by the provisions of the Public Health Act or the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act or if the common law relation of master and servant existed between the plaintiffs and defendants, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for the amount found by the jury.

It was held, however, by the Court that the relation of master and servant did not exist between the plaintiffs and the defendant company; that the protection of persons working under the conditions and in the interest of the plaintiffs was not within the purview of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and that no right of action was conferred on the plaintiffs by the Public Health Act, sections 73 and 74 of which were relied upon by their counsel.

Nevertheless, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; they were not trespassers either in being upon the land around the well or in drawing and using water from it; they were licensees or invitees, and with higher rights than mere invitees; they were lawfully upon the factory premises, engaged in a work in which their employer, and they through him, and the defendants had a common interest; they had the clearly implied right to avail themselves of the obvious facilities the property afforded



for carrying out the common purpose of the contracting parties. There was no drinking water upon the premises other than that obtained from this well. If the defendants did not expect and intend the employees of the contractor to use it, they should have said so. They did not say so, and they should at least have given warning on June 25, 1920, when these plaintiffs came to work upon the

premises, for they had themselves been warned and knew of the danger two months before.

By decision of the Court the parties were given liberty to amend their pleadings and judgment was granted in each action for the damages assessed with costs.

(Ontario—*Schurr vs. Dominion Cannery Limited*).

#### Method of Fixing Compensation under Quebec Workmen's Compensation Law

In an action for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec there was a difference of opinion between the injured workman and his employer as to the basis upon which the capital sum for permanent partial disability should be calculated. It was admitted that it should be based on annual wages of \$600, and an estimate of 60 per cent as the loss of capacity was agreed upon. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover the capital of an annual payment of \$180. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to recover on the basis of \$1,635 per \$100, which he contended was the rate charged by a licensed insurance company in the case of a man of his age, part of this sum being for the cost of administra-

tion. On behalf of the defendant employer it was claimed that the cost of annuity for a person of the plaintiff's age calculated at 5 per cent was \$1,345 per \$100 according to the Carlisle mortality tables. It was claimed that the plaintiff was entitled to this capital only, without provision for costs and administration, seeing that there was not to be any administration. By the judgment of the Superior Court it was held that the plaintiff's contention was well founded in law and the capital to which the plaintiff was entitled was therefore calculated at \$1,635 per \$100, making \$2,943 under this head.

(Quebec—*Bouchard vs. Canadian National Railways*.)

#### Appeal against Judgment Fining Employment Agent in British Columbia Abandoned

In the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1923, on pages 1341 and 1342, a summary is given of an action taken in British Columbia against a private employment agent on information laid by the provincial Department of Labour. The charge was based on the ground that the agency was being operated in violation of the British Columbia Employment Agencies Act, which forbids private employment agencies being conducted for profit. The case was dismissed by the magistrate but on appeal by the Crown to the County Court the appeal was al-

lowed, the court holding that it made no difference whether the agent was paid in a lump sum as a monthly salary, or so much per head. As this was regarded as a test case the minimum fine of \$10 was imposed.

It was stated in the summary that an appeal had been taken in this case, but from information that has since been received it would appear that the appeal is to be abandoned. The judgment of the court therefore stands.

(British Columbia—*The Crown vs. Dumeresq*.)





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains a review of industrial accidents in Canada for the year 1923, and various other articles on labour and industrial subjects.

### Monthly summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1924, show a slight increase in the daily average business as compared with the preceding month, while maintaining approximately the same level as during January, 1923.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 7.5 as compared with 7.2 per cent at the beginning of January and 7.8 per cent at the beginning of February, 1923.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.75 at the beginning of February as compared with \$10.78 for January; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 stood at 156.6 for February as compared with 156.7 for January; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 238.3 for February, 1920.

### Bill to amend Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

A bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Ontario Legislature of February 6 among other measures to be introduced by the government during the session. A delegation consisting of thirty-four representatives of organized labour in Ontario interviewed Premier Ferguson and members of the provincial government on March 5 in reference to the proposed bill. It was understood that it would abolish the existing Workmen's Compensation Board and place the ad-

ministration of the act in the hands of an administrator, who would dispose of the bulk of claims under the act. The more difficult and problematic cases would be dealt with by a Board of Review, this Board to include two members of the present board, as well as a chairman, with two lawyers, one representing the workers and the other the employers. The delegates reaffirmed the position of labour in regard to workmen's compensation generally, maintaining that it should be the exclusive remedy for injured workmen, that the decisions of the Board should be final, and that there should be at least three members of the Board. They recommended moreover as a means for eliminating complaints, that there should be a careful investigation into the efficiency of the Board's medical staff. Premier Ferguson stated that the aim of the proposed legislation was to provide for the case of a worker who was dissatisfied with the Board's judgment and to have it brought before a new tribunal. Section 60 of the act, which permits the reopening of a case at any time, would not be disturbed, he said. At the invitation of the Premier the labour delegates held a conference on the bill later in the day, Mr. S. Price, chairman of the Compensation Board, and the Honourable W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, being present. Further mention of the proposed bill will be made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in connection with the legislation of the session.

### Quebec commission on workmen's compensation

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission which was appointed under an act passed by the provincial legislature at the second session of 1922 (chapter 38) has already held meetings at various industrial centres in the province, taking evidence from representatives of the workmen and of their employers. The public proceedings of the Commission have been somewhat delayed by the elevation of the chairman to the Bench (The appointment of Mr. Ernest Roy, K.C., of Quebec, as chairman of the Commission was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1923, page 1054). Mr. Justice

Roy recently consented to retain his position as chairman, serving without remuneration. The main recommendations of the various parties concerned have already been outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*; those of the employers' organizations were given in the issue of February (page 134) and those of the organized workers were briefly outlined in the issue for January, 1924 (page 7), for December, 1923 (page 1350), and for October, 1923 (page 1095). At the session held at Montreal early in March, Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, proposed on behalf of the organization that the provincial workmen's compensation act should be remodelled in accordance with the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Commission on the Uniformity of Labour Laws (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1920). Mr. T. J. Coughlin, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen offered recommendations on the lines of a draft bill which had been submitted to the Quebec Government in 1922 by representatives of the organizations of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. This draft act would create a system of collective liability of employers, establish a state fund, and extend the scope of the present act. Representatives of the Catholic and National Unions also recommended the enactment of an entirely new law on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. On the other hand the representatives of the branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association opposed the proposal that the government should appoint a permanent workmen's compensation commission, and recommended the continuance of the existing system by which workmen establish their claims through court procedure. They expressed condemnation of state control generally and alleged that an act such as labour desired might become a burden on industry, produce malingering on the part of the workers and hamper competition with other countries by increasing the cost of production. It is expected that the commission will present a preliminary report to the legislature during the present session.

**Compensation for non-resident dependants in Ontario**

Three men who came last year to Canada from the United Kingdom to engage in harvesting, afterwards remaining in Canada, were killed during February while

employed by the Canadian National Railways at Mimico, near Toronto. According to a report in *The Globe* (Toronto) an official of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board stated that the dependants of these men were entitled to compensation under the Act. The

standing of non-resident dependants of deceased workers is defined in section 8 of the Act. This section provides that such persons are entitled to benefits only to the extent to which a Canadian dependant would be entitled if the circumstances of the case were reversed, and the dependants were Canadians residing in the country concerned. However, an amendment of 1915 conferred discretionary powers upon the Board in dealing with such cases. This amendment provides that the Board may "award such compensation or sum in lieu of compensation to any such non-resident dependant as may be deemed proper, and may pay the same out of the accident fund, or order it to be paid by the employer, as the case may be."

**Selection of doctors under workmen's compensation**

A disagreement arose during February between the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia and the officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of

America, over the appointment of new doctors to attend the miners in the Fernie field, and representatives of the union later conferred with the Board on the subject in Vancouver. The practice of the Board in regard to the selection of physicians to administer medical aid and other treatment is governed by section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act which provides in subsection (7) that while the Board has the right to select doctors, yet as a matter of policy the workmen should be allowed as far as possible to select their own doctors. This subsection reads as follows:—

Without in any way limiting the power of the Board under this section to supervise and provide for the furnishing of medical aid in every case where the Board is of the opinion that the exercise of such power is expedient, the Board shall under this section, in all cases where the circumstances, in the opinion of the Board, do not require the exercise of such power in order to procure prompt and efficient medical aid for the injured workman, permit medical aid to be administered, so far as the selection of a physician is concerned, by the physician who may be selected or employed by the injured workman or his employer, to the end that so far as possible all competent physicians without distinction may be employed and be available to injured workmen.

Under section 63 of the Act the Board may appoint physicians as well as a secretary, a chief medical officer and other officers required for the administration of the act.

**Fisheries co-operation in Quebec**

The formation of fishermen's co-operative societies in the province of Quebec, under the provisions of an act passed by the provincial legislature in 1922, was noted in the *LABOUR*



GAZETTE for November, 1923 (page 1184). The duty of encouraging the organization and activities of such societies was assigned to the new Maritime Fisheries Bureau established under the same act as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The act authorized provincial expenditure up to \$40,000 for a period of ten years to further the project of cold storage plants for fish at Quebec and elsewhere; to pay the expense of pupils, not to exceed three, to study fishing methods abroad; to aid in the establishment of canneries and other provisions for the encouragement of fisheries in the province. Since the passing of the act, according to replies to questions in the legislature, the department has sent one of its employees to the University of Fisheries at Seattle, Wash., to study the curing and preserving of fish. The Government have agreed to pay up to \$16,000 during five years to meet any deficit which may arise from the cold storage warehouse to be erected in the city of Quebec by the Quebec Harbour Commission at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. Six fishermen's co-operative societies in all have been organized with a total membership of 228 fishermen and a subscribed capital of \$2,320. These societies have marketed through the central organization 41,050 pounds of salt cod and 200 pounds of smelt, the fishermen receiving an average of 5 cents a pound for salt cod, 20 cents for No. 1 smelt and 25 cents for extra smelt. The amount of money expended by the province in organizing the societies, including stationery, printing and travelling, was \$1,605, with \$1,827 as salaries for the staff of the central organizations at Montreal. Any profits realized by the transactions of the organization are for the benefit of the fishermen. Their societies receive equipment and other commodities at less than market prices, the co-operative system, as the Minister explained to the legislature, eliminating the middlemen's profit. It was further stated by the Minister that no complaint from the fishermen had been received by the Department of Fisheries indicating dissatisfaction with the results so far obtained, nor had there been any complaints from the trade in general as to the use of public money in competition with private concerns.

**Children's employment permits in Quebec**

According to an official statement in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Quebec on March 3, the number of educational certificates for employment issued in various centres during the past two years by the provincial Depart-

ment of Labour to children under 16 years were as follows:—

	1922	1923
Montreal.. . . . .	2,144	2,136
Quebec.. . . . .	594	453
Hull.. . . . .	113	43
Three Rivers.. . . . .	100	80
Sherbrooke.. . . . .	98	84
Chicoutimi.. . . . .	25	30
St. Hyacinthe.. . . . .	65	25
Valleyfield.. . . . .	218	124
Lachute.. . . . .	14	9

Certificates are issued to children in accordance with amendments of 1919 to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act. These amendments are as follows:—

Article 3835. It is forbidden for any employer in any industrial establishment, for any person carrying on any industry, trade or business, or practising a profession, for any owner, tenant or manager of a theatre, moving-picture hall, hotel or restaurant, for any telegraph company employing messengers, or in the case of printers or agents who distribute advertisements or hand bills, and for owners of department stores who employ boys or girls as messengers to employ any boy or girl less than sixteen years of age, who is unable to read and write fluently and easily.

Article 3835a. It is likewise forbidden for any boy or girl less than sixteen years of age to sell papers or carry on any business in the streets or public places, unless able to read and write fluently and easily.

Such various occupations may not, however, be continued after eight o'clock in the evening.

Article 3835b. Every boy or girl less than sixteen years of age, employed as aforesaid, in addition to the examination to which he or she may be submitted by the inspector, must have a certificate of study to the inspector's satisfaction, and produce it whenever called upon so to do.

Parents and tutors of boys and young girls must, as far as possible, come before the inspector to have the age certificates or certificates of study required by law, verified.

The form of certificates of study shall be drawn up by the chief inspector and be uniform in all parts of the Province.

Article 3835c. Boys and girls under sixteen years of age, enrolled as pupils of a night school, and who assiduously attend the classes of such school, may be authorized by the inspector to follow or continue their occupation.

No statistics are available from the employers, it was stated in the Legislature, regarding the number of children under 16 years of age who were refused admission to work in factories as not being in possession of certificates issued by the Provincial Department of Labour testifying that they are able to read and write easily.

**Special training Department of Education of in Saskatchewan Saskatchewan for the schools 1922, recently issued, shows**

that the attendance at vocational day schools in the province was 961, this number being made up of 513 students in home economics, 288 in commerce and 160 in industrial work. Vocational evening classes were attended by 1,815 students, the majority

of whom were below the standing of the second year in the high school. During the year 1,292 schools participated in fairs, the pupils who exhibited numbering 30,670. Lectures given during the year in connection with the Better Farming Train (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922, page 2) were attended by 20,347 children. An interesting feature of the report is the account of the School Hygiene Branch, which maintains a staff of fourteen, consisting of a director, a nurse on the staff of each of the provincial normal schools and eleven other nurses. The work of the nurses is stated to have proved of incalculable benefit to the boys and girls of the province, and their numbers will be increased when financial conditions improve. The influence of the School Hygiene Branch on the attitude of the teachers to health education is said to have been very great. The average salaries paid to all classes of teachers during the year were lower than in 1921, the largest decrease being in the salaries of teachers with provisional certificates.

#### **First-aid provisions in Nova Scotia and other provinces**

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia lately issued a regulation requiring employers having more than fifteen workmen to provide and maintain in all factories or places of employment first aid kits or boxes containing specified supplies under charge of suitable persons. This regulation is intended to meet the workers' risk from infection, which is responsible for a large proportion of payments for compensation. The regulation is issued under Section 15A, subsection (9) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is as follows: "Employers in any industries in which it is deemed proper may be required by the Board to maintain as may be directed by the Board such first-aid appliances and service, and such transportation for an injured workman, as the Board may direct, and the Board may make such order or regulation respecting the same and how the expense thereof shall be borne as may be deemed just."

A similar provision is contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick. The Mines Acts of Alberta and Ontario require first aid facilities in the mines of these provinces. The Quebec Industrial Establishments Act requires that competent first-aid agents shall be available in large establishments. In British Columbia the Ambulance Act of 1915 requires the provision of first-aid facilities in mines, camps and industries employing more than thirty persons.

#### **Piece work in clothing industry in Toronto**

The opinion of several clothing manufacturers in Toronto on the subject of the piece work system as practised in the industry were given in a recent issue of *The Globe* (Toronto). The manufacturers, it was stated, were not opposed to the principle of piece work if the conditions in piece work shops could be controlled, but they objected to the existence of "pest shops" both as being an injury to the health and morals of the people who work in them, and also because they create an impression in the public mind that bad working conditions are a general rule in the clothing industry. The better class factories, moreover, are unable to compete with the low prices of goods produced at their establishments. One of the manufacturers interviewed by the newspaper stated that this unfair competition accounts for the closing of six or seven of the largest garment factories in Toronto during the past five years. "Any reasonable person knows," he said, "that the manufacturer who endeavours to give his employees decent working conditions, such as good light, good air, good accommodation, cannot possibly produce an article at the same cost as his competitor who crowds a dozen workers into two small rooms behind a dirty showroom." Conditions were worse, it was stated, in the women's garment than in the men's clothing industry. One manufacturer declared that many workers who were earning \$37 or more for a 44-hour week in his factory, working by day in a clean, well-ventilated room, engaged in piece work in the evenings in their friends' shops, working until midnight, and turning out more coats in that time than they had produced during their 8-hour day. Another manufacturer expressed a preference for the piece work plan, by which the worker received payment according to his ability and speed, while the manufacturer was freed from the strain of maintaining a fixed wage and enabled to sell his product at a lower price to the consumer.

#### **Inquiry into production**

The first two volumes of a compendious inquiry into production have recently been issued from the press of the International Labour Office. The second volume is of particular importance, as it contains statistics on production, imports, exports, and price movements of the chief articles of world commerce for the years 1913 to 1921. The countries represented in these statistics produce nearly nine-tenths of the world's supply of goods. Volume two contains over thirteen hundred pages giving production statis-



tics of the chief articles of commerce and agriculture. There are additional chapters following the movement of textile manufacture, shipbuilding, and building construction in general. The second half of the volume deals with per capita output of labour, the principal statistics for which relate to coal production.

#### **Post offices as employment exchanges**

A novel scheme of placing unemployed workers in the outlying districts of the country is being tried out in New Zealand. Arrangements have been made by the Labour Department in Wellington with the Post and Telegraph Department, by which all postmasters act as employment agents. It is hoped that this will bring the farmers into closer touch with the labour markets in the cities. Under this arrangement, any employer desiring the services of a worker may apply at the nearest post office and if no suitable labour is available in the locality, the postmaster communicates with the nearest office of the Labour Department. Similarly, workers in need of employment communicate with the nearest postmaster, who endeavours to place him.

#### **International Association of Factory Inspectors**

At the fifth annual session of the International Labour Conference, which met at Geneva, Switzerland, early in the winter, an organization was perfected which will be known as the International Association of Factory Inspectors.

As long ago as 1919, the factory inspectors attending the first session of the Conference at Washington as delegates and advisers for their governments, met to exchange views and compare experiences in regard to their work. This has been continued each year at the annual conference, until now they have constituted their association on a definite basis, and have adopted a constitution and by-laws to govern the organization.

The object of the association, as set forth in the constitution, is to promote the international exchange of information among factory inspectors. They have limited their membership to the representatives of any national association of factory inspectors, and the chief inspector, deputy chief inspector, chief technical inspector and divisional inspectors in each country. The subject of admitting persons who are not factory inspectors shall be left to the executive committee. They will operate through the following mediums: General Assembly of Members, the Executive Committee, and a Committee of Corresponding Members, whose duty it is to communicate to each other the problems and ideas of their own members, and reply to inquiries

from other national associations. The assembly is to be held once a year, and the members in each country will elect a representative on the correspondence committee.

It is hoped that the new association will be able to contribute to the development of the international protection of workers.

#### **Joint Maritime Commission**

One of the important questions discussed by the governing body of the International Labour Office at its session in January was the Report of the Third Session of the Joint Maritime Commission, recently held in London. This Commission was definitely set up by the Genoa International Labour Conference in 1920, and it is interesting to note that at its recent session, in spite of the difficult economic circumstances with which the maritime industry is still struggling, shipowners and seamen affirmed their determination to continue to seek in common within the Joint Maritime Commission such solutions as might enable the International Labour Organization to improve the conditions of seamen.

The Commission recommended, in connection with information submitted by the office on the measures taken or contemplated by various governments for the establishment of national seamen's codes, that the office should undertake the publication of a systematic collection of the laws in force in the different countries.

A draft for an international codification of the provisions relating to articles of agreement, submitted by the office, in accordance with a resolution of the Genoa Conference, was also discussed. The Commission adjourned a decision on this draft until its next session, which it is proposed should be held September 16, 1924.

#### **Extension of working hour in Belgium**

Since May 1, 1923, the Government of Belgium has issued decrees permitting a maximum working day of nine hours during the busy season in the following industries: manufacture and repair of motor cars and bicycles; upholstery and decoration; clothing and allied trades; food trades (confectionery and ices, syrups, jams, preserved fruit, cheese, artificial ice, brewing), flax retting in streams, biscuit, ginger bread, marzipan making. The decrees were issued under Article 5 of the Belgian Eight-hour Day Act of June 14, 1921. Generally the months in which a nine-hour day is permitted are specified, and a seven-hour day is fixed for an equivalent number of other specified months, making eight hours the average working day for the year. By another decree of May 22, 1923, persons em-

ployed in the non-mechanical manufacture of firearms are permitted to work 150 hours overtime between April 1 and September 30 with a maximum of 10 hours a day, and an equivalent reduction from October 1 to March 31, and by decree of June 26, 1923, a ten-hour day is permitted in building and public works, surface quarrying and brick-making industries subject to an average eight-hour day spread over the whole year. A decree of May 20, 1923, allows 50 hours overtime per annum on the salting and curing of fish, 100 hours on the preparation of sardines and 200 hours on fruit and vegetable preserving, subject to a maximum 12-hour day and a restriction to a period from May 1 to October 31.

**International Federation of Trade Unions and eight-hour day.**

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions at a meeting on January 11 adopted a resolution with reference to the eight-hour day which was in part as follows:—

The International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam decides that it is the two-fold duty of the working classes of all countries to oppose with all their might the slightest attack on the eight-hour day, and immediately to demand a share in the real control and management of all industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial undertakings, with a view to the rational organization of maximum output and exchange in every country and between all countries, and to oppose excessive profits, prohibitive tariffs, speculation and profiteering;

The working classes should reply to the campaign of employers against the eight-hour day by a campaign for workers' control and management. If employers wish to prove the sincerity of their assertions against the eight-hour day, they must first allow manual and intellectual workers the share in the control and management of all undertakings to which they are entitled, and on which, if need be, they will insist.

On March 3, the Minister of Labour of Canada tabled in the House of Commons the authentic text of a recommendation concerning the general principle for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fifth Session in Geneva, October 22 to 29, 1923. In doing so, the Minister said: "The existing laws and regulations in Canada for the protection of workers have in all cases been adopted by the provincial authorities, and this recommendation has accordingly been communicated officially to the respective provincial governments in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the analogous provisions of the other treaties of peace."

According to a recent official statement in the Legislature of Quebec, Canadians of

French descent formerly resident in the United States returned to the province during the past two years in the following numbers: in 1921-22, 2,471; in 1922-23, 1,123. No statistics are available as to the numbers of French-Canadians emigrating to the United States, but the Provincial Department was informed by its colonizing agents that very few settlers had emigrated to foreign countries since January, 1921.

A proposal to establish a fair wage schedule to govern all contracts let out by the provincial government in connection with the building of an annex to the Montreal Court House was negatived by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec on February 21 by a vote of 42 to 17.

The Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, established under the Quebec Public Health Act of 1922 (Chapter 20), issued during February a number of regulations to govern dwellings in general in their relation to health.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes the following table showing the total number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics were available, whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1923:

Year	Approximate number of workpeople whose rates of wages were		Total net amount of	
	Increased	Decreased	Increase	Decrease.
			£	£
1919.....	6,160,000	.....	2,432,000	.....
1920.....	7,720,000	.....	4,797,000	.....
1921.....	80,000	7,175,000	14,500	6,041,000
1922.....	75,000	7,633,000	11,000	4,222,000
1923.....	1,198,200	3,027,000	168,300	477,700

The city of Santiago, Chile, has abolished night work in bakeries and it is stated that the Bakers' Union of that country is working to have similar action taken in other countries. In Canada the only province which has dealt with this matter is British Columbia which provides that persons eighteen years of age or under must not be employed in bakeries at night (British Columbia Shops Regulation Act, R.S. 1911, chapter 211, section 34).

It is reported that Switzerland, by a referendum held on February 17, has rejected a proposal to lengthen working hours in factories to 54 weekly by a vote of 433,000 to 316,000. Under a law of 1919 the working



week is 48 hours, but the Federal Council may allow an increase up to 52 hours under exceptional circumstances. The Federal Council proposed an amendment to this law authorizing them to extend the work week to 54 hours in times of serious general economic crisis.

An order was issued in February under the provisions of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act of Saskatchewan changing the existing regulations governing the age limit for moving picture operators. The earlier order fixed the limit for all operators at 18 years, but under the revised order the Provincial Secretary is given power to reduce this age to 16 years in special cases and under conditions prescribed by him, if he is satisfied that such action is required to avoid hardship or public inconvenience. Another order enables the Provincial Secretary to require payment incurred in connection with the examination of an operator or with the inspection of a theatre or public hall where such examination or inspection involves a special journey by the inspector for the purpose.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta issued during February a regulation (No. 15) providing that "No person shall use or operate, or allow to be used or operated, any machine or other appliance unless the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) and all regulations made thereunder are complied with."

Electrical safety rules for power-houses and sub-stations have been issued in British Columbia in accordance with the provisions of the Electrical Energy Inspection Act, 1922.

The movement for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest continues to make progress in the province of Quebec. At a public meeting held at Shawinigan Falls at the end of February representatives of the local companies undertook to have all unnecessary Sunday work stopped in future. A representative of the Canadian Belgo Paper Company promised that work would cease in the company's shops at midnight on the following Saturday, and not resume until midnight on Sunday. Similar provisions were made on behalf of the other companies.

A new organization has been incorporated in the province of Quebec under the title of

the Workers' Economic and Social Association, all citizens excepting members of the professions being eligible for membership. It is described as founded upon moderate principles and having in view the protection and welfare of working men. The officers are Messrs. H. Hamelin, president, and L. Gagnon, secretary, both of Montreal.

According to returns received by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, at the close of the school year 1922-23 there were 2,674 vocational teachers in Canada engaged in training 70,300 vocational students. In 1920 there were 1,423 teachers and 51,827 pupils, an increase of 87 per cent in the number of teachers during the past three years.

The city council of Ottawa recently wrote to various municipalities in Ontario asking their support of certain amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act which will be submitted to the provincial legislature in a bill during the present session. These amendments provide that the applicant for an allowance must have been resident in Ontario at the time of the death, total disability or desertion of the father of the children on whose behalf the allowance is to be made, and resident in Canada for three years before the application.

A commission under the Public Inquiries Act has been appointed in Nova Scotia to inquire into the causes of an accident in Inverness coal mine on February 7, when four miners lost their lives by a fall of coal, rock and earth. The commission is composed of Judge Allan McDonald, and Messrs. Alexander McDonald of Glace Bay and A. R. McNeill of Inverness. They will investigate the methods of mining in use in the mines of the Inverness Railway Company, and the system most suitable to be adopted, particularly with reference to the safety and welfare of the workmen, and the operation of the collieries in the best interests of the province and of the lessees of the coal areas.

A superannuation system for provincial civil servants in Manitoba on the lines of the Ontario Act of 1920 is reported to be under consideration of the government of the Province. Existing legislation in various Canadian provinces was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices

SOME recovery from the losses recorded in the preceding month was indicated in reports from employers of labour at the beginning of February. The situation was slightly better than at the same date of last year and very much more favourable than at the commencement of February, 1922.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 7.5 as compared with 7.2 per cent at the beginning of January and 7.8 per cent at the beginning of February, 1923.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a slight increase in the business of the offices during the month of January, as compared with the preceding month while it was approximately the same as in January, 1923.

The following is a survey of employment at the end of February, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

The seasonal slackness in the construction group in the maritime provinces showed little betterment from the preceding period, no new work having been undertaken as yet. Optimism prevails, however, for renewed activities for the coming spring. Farming operations were not yet under way and few calls for workers were received. The demand in the logging group remained much as previously reported, and the camps, particularly in northern New Brunswick, were well supplied with workers. The mining industry was quiet, while manufacturing as yet showed little advancement.

In Quebec, the characteristic seasonal lull in employment conditions was reported. Contractions were shown in the building and construction groups, with only a few vacancies offered for inside workers and finishers. In the larger centres a number of men were employed casually shovelling snow after the recent storms. The logging camps were supplied with sufficient workers for the winter cut, and, apart from a few small orders, little demand was felt in this group. A revival in manufacturing industries was anticipated, especially in the metal trades and clothing industries.

In Ontario the continuance of winter conditions retarded business and delayed the opening up of employment during the month. Building and construction activities were at a standstill, with a good outlook for improve-

ment as soon as the weather permits. Casual employment was afforded to increasing numbers of men due to the heavy storms, large gangs of workers for clearing railway lines and cutting surface drains being supplied without difficulty. Ice-cutting continued to employ large numbers of men at various points. Enquiries for general farm help were increasing in number and further expansion was expected with the approach of warmer weather. A slight curtailment of orders was reported in the logging group. At the end of February camps were well supplied with men, with few outstanding orders. The calls for tiemakers were met with difficulty, a shortage of experienced workers being evident. It is probable that requirements in this group will decline slightly until the spring demand for river drivers. The reports indicate that a vast improvement may be expected in industrial conditions, an increasing number of vacancies being afforded in the metal and clothing industries. The demand for women domestic help was very heavy with an unequal supply.

Prospects are good for employment on farms in Manitoba, an increasing number of inquiries for workers being shown. Work in all branches of construction both railway and building is of a normal nature with few permanent jobs open, the calls being mainly for casual and unskilled labourers. A steady demand for bushmen and loggers was shown, but due to the scarcity of men and the lateness of the season, the openings are not so easily filled. In the Women's Section there is still a large demand for workers for city and country, a slight improvement being noted in the number of placements in permanent work.

With the approach of spring the agricultural group in Saskatchewan is showing a slight expansion. Quietness characterized the building and construction groups, only a few calls for carpenters and labourers being received. The continued demand for men in the logging group was met satisfactorily from Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. Increasing requests for women household workers for rural districts formed a considerable part of the business of the Women's Division.

While little construction work was under way in Alberta, indications point to a fairly active season. In the meantime, municipal public works continued to provide work for many. A noticeable, though slight, increase is evident in the demand in the agricultural



group, with a further expansion anticipated for next month. Experienced loggers were found with difficulty to satisfy the small number of orders received at Edmonton and Lethbridge.

A slight improvement in the number of calls for farm workers was reported in British Columbia, the situation remaining approximately the same. The anticipated improvement in conditions in the building and construction group is slow in coming, and, with the exception of a few small bridge construction jobs and municipal relief works, little employment was afforded in this group. While logging operations continue fairly active in the northern sections of the province, the demand has fallen off somewhat. Difficulty is experienced in supplying tiemakers and sawyers in some localities. The demand in the domestic group remains about the same, the orders for permanent household workers being considerably in excess of the supply. Day work and casual employment for women was supplied to an increasing number.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

At the beginning of February considerable revival from the losses recorded on the first of January was indicated in reports from employers received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The improvement repeats that shown at the same time of year in 1923 and 1922; the recovery is not quite so extensive as in the former year, but the losses that preceded it had not been so large as on February 1, 1923. The tendency in manufacturing was distinctly favourable; logging and mining also showed expansion. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded curtailment of a seasonal nature. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported increased activity, while in the maritime and prairie provinces employment declined. In Ontario some 14,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting firms, chiefly in the manufacturing division. The improvement in Quebec and British Columbia was also registered largely in factories; in addition, the latter recorded gains in mining. In the maritime provinces employment in iron and steel showed a decrease, partly as a result of a trade dispute in the allied coal-mining industry. Seasonal dullness in construction also affected the situation. Railway transportation in the prairie provinces showed the decline incidental to this time of year, indicating reaction from the heightened activity attendant upon the movement of grain. Employment in Montreal, Hamilton and Winnipeg was in greater volume than at the beginning of January, while continued curtailment

of operations was reported in Toronto, Ottawa, and Vancouver. Tobacco, railway car shops, shipyards, rolling and forging mills and other iron and steel works in Montreal recorded considerable recovery, but trade, construction and textile works continued to show contractions. A large share of the decrease in Toronto was registered in retail stores, although the street railways also afforded less employment. On the other hand, textile, confectionery, printing and iron and steel plants reported increased activity. The largest reductions in Ottawa occurred in stores and in construction. Textile, iron and steel works in Hamilton recorded considerable additions to staffs. The improvement in Winnipeg was of a general character; the largest increases were reported in textiles. Varying conditions in different industries resulted in a very small reduction in employment in Vancouver. Construction and trade in that city were rather slacker, while manufacturing as a whole showed improvement. Practically all branches of manufacturing reported some recovery from the contractions recorded early in January. The resumption of work in many iron and steel plants caused the reinstatement of nearly 9,000 workers. The most extensive increases within this division were registered in automobile and railway car shops and in shipyards, but nearly all branches shared in the revival. In textiles approximately 4,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting concerns; the largest increases occurred in garment and knitting factories. Expansion on a somewhat smaller scale was indicated in sawmills, furniture, boot, shoe, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, brick, non-ferrous metal, meat packing and slaughtering establishments. The trend of employment in logging continued to be favourable; mining and railway construction also recorded substantial improvement. On the other hand, transportation, building and highway construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month, and retail stores showed considerable reductions in payroll following the Christmas season.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Slightly more unemployment than in December was registered at the end of January by the 1,522 unions from which returns were received.

An aggregate membership of 156,272 persons was reported by these unions, 11,768 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 7.5 as compared with percentages of 7.2 at the end of December and with 7.8 on January 31, 1923.

(Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan less work was afforded than in December. In Ontario the greater part of the inactivity was due to unemployment in the manufacturing industries and in the building trades. A better situation was shown in the remaining provinces. In comparison with January of last year all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario reported more employment. During January some improvement over December was shown by the 425 unions in the manufacturing industries from which returns were tabulated. Bakers, garment and iron and steel workers were more active, but cigar makers, furniture, pulp and paper, textile and glass workers and printing tradesmen were not so fully engaged. Slightly less activity was shown in the manufacturing industries than in January of last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were not so busy but in Alberta slightly more employment was registered and in British Columbia no miners were reported idle. Reports tabulated from 179 unions in the building trades with a membership of 17,938 persons showed that 26.3 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 21.7 per cent at the end of December, 1923. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers and steam shovel and dredgemen all reported more idleness, but bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers showed some improvement. In comparison with the returns for January, 1923, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovel and dredgemen and plumbers and steamfitters all registered slightly less activity. The situation among transportation workers was not quite so favourable due to lessened employment for steam railway employees. In the shipping and stevedoring and street and electric railway divisions, however, more employment was afforded. Transportation workers were better employed than in January, 1923. Fishermen reported considerable idleness. Retail clerks were busier. Hotel and restaur-

ant and theatre and stage employees were more active, but employment for stationary engineers and barbers was not so good.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of January, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 31,409 references to employment and effected a total of 29,868 placements. Of these, the number of placements in regular employment was 15,237; of which 12,459 were of men and 2,778 of women, and 14,631 in casual work. Applications for work registered at the offices numbered 44,613, of which 35,173 were from men and 9,440 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service was 26,587 for men and 6,984 for women—a total of 33,571. In comparison with the preceding month this represents an increase in the number of vacancies and placements, mostly in casual work, while an increased registration of applications characteristic of the month was shown. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1924, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during January, 1924, showed a decline to \$4,021,088 from \$6,906,650 in the previous month and from \$4,057,013 in January, 1923.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during February, 1924, amounted to \$21,249,000, compared with \$6,538,600 in January last, and \$13,311,800 in February, 1923. Residential building accounted for 10.5 per cent of the February total, amounting to \$2,217,800; business building amounted to \$5,519,200, or 25.9 per cent; industrial building to \$415,000, or 2 per cent; and public works and utilities to \$13,097,000, or 61.6 per cent. The activity was distributed amongst the groups as follows: Ontario 80.4 per cent; Quebec, 12.7 per cent; western provinces, 4.6 per cent; and the maritime provinces, 2.3 per cent, the amounts to be spent being \$17,083,200 in Ontario, \$2,697,200 in Quebec, \$498,000 in the maritime provinces, \$731,900 in British Columbia, and \$238,700 in the prairie provinces.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada during January, 1924, showed an advance of 7 per cent over the December output of 59,622 tons to 63,702 tons, and represented a marked increase over



the outputs in January of the last three years. The output of basic pig iron was 39,388 tons; foundry iron amounted to 14,466 tons and malleable iron to 9,848 tons. There were five furnaces in blast at the end of January, of which two were at Hamilton, Ontario, two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Two furnaces were banked at Sydney, Nova Scotia, during the month and one was blown in at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. There were 2,910 tons of ferro-alloys produced during the month.

The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 41,309 tons in January as compared with 41,248 tons in December. The January production was 48,000 tons in 1923, 33,000 tons in 1922, and 40,000 tons in 1921. The output of steel ingots amounted to 38,696 tons, and steel castings to 2,703 tons.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that fourteen cars of silver ore were shipped during February from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 975,792 pounds of ore, as compared with ten cars of silver ore containing 746,737 pounds in January. The Nipissing mine shipped 352 bars containing 403,624.87 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 53 bars containing 53,159.72 ounces of silver, making a total of 405 bars containing 456,784.59 ounces of silver shipped during the month of February, as compared with 211 bars containing 212,444.52 ounces for January.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 179,246,115 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during January. The total includes Douglas fir, 100,656,869 feet; red cedar, 31,226,029 feet; spruce, 13,384,321 feet; hemlock, 20,083,196 feet; balsam, 3,408,987 feet; yellow pine, 1,356,144 feet; white pine, 1,288,544 feet; jack pine, 1,947,011 feet; larch, 3,000,935 feet; cotton wood, 211,237 feet; birch and cypress, 28,402 feet; and other species, 2,654,440 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$18,328,491 in January, 1924, as compared with \$18,765,458 for January, 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for January were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,392,432 in comparison with \$13,148,914 in January, 1923.

A summary of Canadian FOREIGN TRADE. trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in January, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$66,468,060 as compared with \$68,085,845 in January, 1923. There was an increase of

\$4,916,225 in the value of domestic merchandise exported, which amounted to \$69,575,167 in January, 1924, as compared with \$64,658,942 in the corresponding month of the previous year. For the ten months ending January the grand total of Canadian trade was \$1,641,285,624 in 1924 as compared with \$1,454,208,770 in 1923. The chief imports in January, 1924, were fibres, textiles and textile products amounting to \$16,956,348; iron and its products amounting to \$10,408,188; non-metallic minerals and products amounting to \$10,301,177; agricultural and vegetable products mainly foods amounting to \$7,122,228; and agricultural and vegetable products other than foods amounting to \$6,572,428. The chief exports during the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, which amounted to \$21,804,983, the next being wood, wood products and paper, amounting to \$18,258,274, followed by animals and animal products to the value of \$10,085,683. During the ten months of the fiscal year ending January, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$344,348,824; exports of wood, wood products and paper amounted to \$226,282,086; and exports of animals and animal products to \$121,603,242.

### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during February was less than during January, 1924, but greater than during February, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 16 disputes, involving 11,518 employees and a time loss of 101,968 working days, as compared with 14 strikes in January, involving 12,793 employees and a time loss of 186,078 working days. In February, 1923, there were recorded 20 disputes involving 3,950 workpeople and a time loss of 46,030 working days. Three new strikes commenced during February with a time loss of 2,407 working days. Two of the strikes commencing prior to February and all of the strikes commencing during February terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 11 strikes involving 812 workpeople.

### Prices

Retail food prices were little changed from the levels reached in January. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.75 at the beginning of February as compared with \$10.78 for January; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$12.54 for

February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. Prices of fresh eggs were substantially lower while there were smaller declines in cooking eggs, lard, fresh pork, bacon, sugar and prunes. Advances occurred in the prices of butter, cheese, potatoes, evaporated apples, tea and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.18 for February, as compared with \$21.23 for January; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$24.71 for February, 1920; \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel averaged slightly lower while rents were unchanged.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was very slight, the figure for February being 156.6 as compared with 156.7 for January; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.3 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919. In the grouping according to the chief component material the Vegetable Products group, the Non-Ferrous Metal group, and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were

each higher while the Animals group, the Textiles group, the Wood group and the Iron group were each lower. The Chemicals group was unchanged from the January level.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, advanced to 224.9 for February as compared with 222.7 for January; 224.3 for February, 1923; 229.5 for February, 1922; 270.1 for February, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 343.5 for February, 1919; 263.5 for February, 1918; and 136.6 for February, 1914. The groups showing advances were grains, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, hides, leather and boots, metals, fuel and lighting, paints and oils, and drugs and chemicals; while the groups showing declines were dairy products, fish, textiles, and raw furs.

The special index of fifty commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list advanced slightly to 155.1 for February as compared with 154.4 for January; 155.2 for February, 1923; 148.4 for February, 1922; 182.2 for February, 1921; 260.1 for May, 1920 (the peak); 237.0 for February, 1920; and 102.9 for February, 1914.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending December 31, 1923.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter,

over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increase (or decrease) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending December 31, 1923, a decrease of 5.8 per cent was ascertained which amounted to a decrease in wages of 2 cents per day in the district where the base rate was \$3.15, such decrease to become effective on February 1, 1924, and to apply to all underground, surface, clerical and office employees.

Sharp increases were noted in canned salmon and cornmeal. Slight increases were noted in jam, canned peas and beans, pickles, buckwheat flour, cookies, butter, tea, beef and mutton. Sharp decreases were noted in syrup, bacon and apricots. Slight decreases were noted in corned beef, brooms, graham flour, wholewheat flour, peaches and pork. No changes were noted in cheese, ham, milk, coffee, cream tartar, flavouring extracts, currants, figs, raisins, sugar, molasses, peas, beans, barley, rice, sago, tapioca, canned corn and tomatoes, roast beef, lunch tongue, soaps, vinegar, pastry flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, soda biscuits, lard, prunes, matches and veal.

\*For previous adjustments see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1923.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

NINE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Summaries of earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1923, and in previous issues.)

Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 139 has reference to the claim of a yardman of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) for payment for a day when he was laid off. Case No. 181 has reference to a claim of an assistant agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) for payment of wages during holidays. Case No. 188 relates to a claim of an engineer and his fireman on the Canadian National Railways for mileage allowance for terminal service. The remaining cases concerned employees of the Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region). Case No. 189 has reference to the claim of a crew for mileage for terminal service in addition to road mileage. Case No. 190 has reference to a controversy over a change made in the method of paying engine crews. Case No. 191 relates to the payment of hostlers at St. John, N.B. Case No. 192 has reference to the payment of firemen accompanying dead engines. Case No. 193 has reference to the method of payment of engine crews running suburban trains between Halifax and Windsor Junction. Case No. 194 has reference to the employment of a milk checker between Truro and Halifax.

### Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 139. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

In Case No. 139, which was dealt with by the Board on October 13, 1922, the Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent that Sunday time could not be used to apply against the guarantee in the yardmen's schedule providing that regular yardmen held for an entire month are paid for not less than the calendar working days of the month. The case arose from the claim of a certain yardman for payment for Saturday, December 3, 1921, when he was laid off. The Board further declared that the company should designate in the different yards whether the assignment commencing late Saturday night and ending Sunday morning or the assignment commencing late Sunday night and ending Monday morning was the Sunday assignment. Subsequently a difference arose as to whether under the Board's award this yardman should be paid for the shift commencing

at 23.30K (11.30 p.m.) on Saturday, December 3, 1921.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The claim for December 3, 1921, should be disposed of, subject to the designation of the shift by the company as the Sunday assignment, in accordance with decision of the Board in Case 139.

### Case No. 181—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An assistant agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway did not apply for or receive any annual holidays in 1921. Early in 1922, however, he applied for and was granted leave of absence for two weeks. He then made a claim for pay for the two weeks he was off in 1922 to apply as holidays covering 1921, although he had not complied with the fourth paragraph of article 25 of the telegraphers' schedule, which reads as follows:—

Applications for vacation filed in January each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after September 30 will not be entitled to salary compensation if the company is unable to relieve them in that year. The company will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during the summer season, when so desired.

The company contended that as this assistant agent had not complied with the above paragraph he forfeited his right to compensation for the 1921 holidays. He had simply sacrificed his holidays with pay at his own option, and the responsibility for this could not rest with the company.

The employees contended that the fact that the assistant agent had failed to make written application for holidays in 1921 should not debar him from taking two weeks with pay in 1922. The rule does provide that applicants after September 30 will not be entitled to salary compensation if the company is not able to relieve them in that year, but it was further contended that the provisions with respect to the filing of applications for holidays were to facilitate the work of the officers of the company in making arrangements for relief, and to give the telegraphers their choice of time to be relieved, and there was no language in the rule making it compulsory to file an application or providing a penalty of forfeiture of holidays with pay for failure to do so.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The claim of the employees is denied to the extent as provided in article 25, that application for holidays

must be made prior to September 30 in each year. In this case, however, the Board feels that the employee was entitled to holidays and would have received them if they had been applied for as required by schedule, which he evidently failed to do through misunderstanding, and suggests that favourable consideration be given to the employee in this case.

**Case No. 188—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

An engine crew of the Canadian National Railways on a passenger train running out of St. John, N.B., were required in March, 1923, to report at the roundhouse fifteen minutes earlier. The runs of this train were 171.76 and 138.95 miles on alternate days. The men claimed that an allowance for this extra time was made until it was cut off under the General Superintendent's instructions. They then claimed payment for the additional fifteen minutes as an arbitrary allowance.

It was contended for the Railways that article 3 of the schedule provided that the day's work for road enginemen in passenger service would begin fifteen minutes before the time ordered for, therefore the Railway could order crews sufficiently in advance to permit of train leaving on time and not pay for such time as an arbitrary allowance, but use the same to make up a short day.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

In view of the runs in question being over one hundred miles in length the claim of the employees is sustained.

**Case No. 189—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

At Halifax, N.S., the engine house is located about eight miles from the Ocean Terminals Passenger Station. Crews are required to be on duty one hour and fifteen minutes (exclusive of preparatory time which is paid as an arbitrary) before time train is due to leave the station. The crew on train No. 5, whose mileage is 65 miles and time on road two hours and twenty-five minutes, making total time on duty three hours and forty minutes, exclusive of preparatory time, contended that until recently engine crews were allowed compensation as an arbitrary payment for service between the roundhouse and The Ocean Terminal Station. The train in question was run as a one-way assignment and paid for on a twenty miles an hour basis in addition to allowance for preparatory and terminal service time. Under instructions issued the crew was ordered out earlier and the mileage allowance for the trip was cut from 130 to 110

miles. They requested that the difference be restored and that they be reimbursed for deductions made from their earnings.

The contention of the Railways was as follows: "Article 3 of the schedule provides that day's work for road enginemen in passenger service will begin fifteen minutes before time ordered for; therefore, the Railway can order crews sufficiently in advance to permit of an engine being on train and train leave on time, and not pay for such time as an arbitrary allowance, but may use same to make up a short day."

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied in view of the run in question being less than one hundred miles and completed within the limit of the day's work from the time of first reporting for duty.

**Case No. 190—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose over a change in the method of paying engine crews of the Canadian National Railways running between Pictou and Oxford Junction, N.S. They had been paid on the single trip basis prior to December, 1923, but this was changed and assignment was made on short turn-around passenger service and paid according to clause B, article 2 of schedule.

The contention of the Railways was that payment of this crew as in short turn-around passenger service was in accordance with clause B, article 2 of the schedule, as no single leg of the trip exceeded 80 miles.

The employees contended that the mileage allowances previously paid were settled by conference and were also in conformity with the five-hour day regulations of the schedule for passenger service and should not now be set aside, and that the total mileage run by this crew before making the return trip was 81.23 miles. In support of this contention reference was made to the ruling of the United States Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, in Case No. 1. Compensation was claimed for service since the change in method of payment was made.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The Board decides, on the evidence submitted, that the run in question may be properly compensated under the eight within ten hour rule (article 2, clause B, of schedule).

**Case No. 191—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A controversy arose as to the rate of payment of hostlers at St. John, N.B., during



certain periods in the winter when the coaling plant was shut down for repairs and the hostlers were required to hostle engines between engine house and coal dump. For this work they were paid inside hostler's rate, the same as when they handled engines between the engine house and coaling plant.

The Railways contended that as defined in article 8 of the schedule an inside hostler is one employed handling engines in and around roundhouse, ashpit, storage or shop track, and in the cases in question engines were handled to and from coal storage tracks and the men were not required to handle engines between passenger station and roundhouse or yard, or on main track, which constitutes outside hostler's work, as defined in the same article of the schedule.

The employees stated that at different periods in the past year hostlers were required to handle engines beyond the shop track switches in order to get to the coal dump, and they had to make movements on tracks under the jurisdiction of yard switchmen and outside of shop jurisdiction. Claims were submitted for outside hostlers' rate on these days but were declined. They contended that in accordance with article 8, clause A, of the joint schedule, they were justified in their claims, and they cited a number of former decisions of the Board in support of their contention.

By decision of the Board, the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 192—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

On January 12, 1923, a fireman of the Canadian National Railways left Truro, N.S., in charge of a dead engine for Moncton, a distance of 125 miles. The train in which the engine was handled was tied up by snow blockades and did not arrive at Moncton until January 17. The fireman was paid continuous time at through freight rates under article 12 of the schedule, which reads as follows:—

Engineers and firemen in charge of dead engines will be paid minimum engineers' and firemen's through-freight rates and overtime. Overtime shall be paid for on the minute basis at an hourly rate of three-sixteenths of the daily rate from the time required to report for duty until booked in on roundhouse register. Not more than two dead engines to be handled by one man, and such men not to be sent off their own promotion district, if possible, to avoid doing so.

Subsequently \$60.28 was deducted from his pay as the Railway claimed that the time when the train was tied up should have been

paid for in accordance with clause D of article 31 of the schedule, reading as follows:—

When engineers, firemen and helpers are tied up between terminals, they will be paid continuous time until engine arrives at arriving terminal. When engineers, firemen and helpers are tied up between terminals on account of the line being blockaded, they will be paid continuous time on live engines. If engines are dead, they will be paid 100 miles for each twenty-four hours so held.

The Railways contended that the readjustment of pay which was made on the basis of article 31, clause D, was correct, and that under the circumstances of this case the provisions of article 12 did not apply.

The employees contended that the ruling that the deduction of \$60.28 must be made was in violation of article 12 of their schedule.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

**Case No. 193—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A dispute arose regarding the method of payment of engine crews of the Canadian National Railways running suburban trains between Halifax and Windsor Junction, a distance of 15.87 miles.

Two round trips had been made between 6.20 p.m. and 11.20 p.m., but an additional round trip was provided for in a new time table between 1.30 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. For the entire service the crews were paid under clause B, article 2, of the schedule—short turn-around passenger clause—road mileage plus light mileage for first ten hours.

The Railways contended that the extra round trip was made part of the regular assignment of this crew, and payment was accepted on this basis until recently when the crew was released at Halifax for two hours after completion of first round trip in accordance with clause B of article 2 of the schedule.

The employees contended that the men should not be released from the engine when it was not taken from the train and a car inspector and machinist were jointly assigned to watch the engine. They alleged that the crew were released for the sole purpose of taking away from them the two hours formerly allowed them for service while held for the return trip. If this claim was not in order they contended that the first round trip should be paid for as a separate service, as they were cancelled after it.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

### Case No. 194—The Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Since March, 1921, a milk checker has been employed on two trains of the Canadian National Railways between Truro and Halifax for the purpose of receiving cans of milk in the car, stowing them away and distributing empties on the return trip. The employees stated that the baggagemaster had been assisting in all this work until it was completed, and that prior to the employment of the milk checker the work had always been handled by

the train crew. They contended that the Company should either dispense with the services of the checker whose place should be filled by a trainman, or relieve the baggageman from being required to travel in the milk car for the purpose of assisting him.

The Railways contended that there was no violation of the schedule in using a clerk for this work.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The Board decides, on the evidence submitted, that the service rendered by this milk clerk does not constitute a violation of the Trainmen's Schedule. The claim of the employees is, therefore, denied.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1924

THE number of strikes and lock-outs in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of February, was sixteen, two more than in January. The time loss for February was greater than in February, 1923, being 101,968 working days as compared with 46,030 working days in the same month of the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
February, 1924.....	16	11,518	101,968
January, 1924.....	14	12,793	186,073
February, 1923.....	20	3,950	46,030

Thirteen disputes involving 10,643 work-people were carried over from January. Two of the strikes commencing prior to February and three new strikes commencing during February terminated during the month. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record eleven disputes: lumber workers, Cranbrook and Golden districts, B.C.; clothing workers, Winnipeg; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

Of the five strikes which terminated during the month three resulted in favour of the employees, while two ended in a compromise. One of the strikes commencing during February was for increased wages, another was against the employment of a non-unionist, while the third was for the dismissal of a foreman.

The record of the Department includes lock-outs as well as strikes, but a lock-out, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lock-out, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lock-outs are recorded together. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, unless at least ten days time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**LUMBER WORKERS, CRANBROOK AND GOLDEN DISTRICTS, B.C.**—At the end of February 300 lumber workers in various camps throughout the neighbourhood of Cranbrook and Golden who went out on January 2, were still on strike but information received later indicates the strike was declared off early in March.

**COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.**—A strike of coal miners on February 14, for a change from contract rates to day rates and an increase in the number of men to do the work, involved 368 employees. The employer offered day rates and the assistance of two extra men instead of four. This was not agreed to by the men and they ceased work. As the strike was not authorized by the union, the district officers called off the strike. Work was resumed February 19, on day rates, with a readjustment of the men employed on the work in dispute.



COAL MINERS, MOUNTAIN PARK, ALTA.—A one-day strike occurred on February 19, when 400 coal miners ceased work because a foreman struck an employeé and they demanded that the offender should be dismissed. A district officer negotiated with the employers, the foreman was dismissed and work was resumed the following day.

COAL MINERS, NOVA SCOTIA.—As mentioned in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the dispute in connection with the renewal of the agreement of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was unternminated at the end of January, but negotiations were resumed early in February and a settlement was reached on the 11th, on the basis of a six per cent increase in wages. This settlement was subject to a referendum which had not been taken at the end of the month.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—On February 4, 107 coal miners went on strike against the

employment of a non-unionist. After being out for five days work was resumed February 9, when the employee agreed to join the union.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—A dispute involving clothing workers in January was reported in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Later information indicated that in some of the establishments work ceased on January 7, and that in several work was not resumed, as in the others, on January 31. By February 21, however, various employers entered into agreements with the union involving higher wages and changes in working conditions.

PRINTING TRADES IN EIGHT CITIES.—The strikes in printing trades in job offices in various cities, for the 44-hour week, were still in progress at the end of the month involving 485 employees and resulting in a time loss of 12,125 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employes involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, 1924.</b>			
<b>LOGGING.—</b>			
Lumber workers, Cranbrook and Golden district, B.C.	300	7,500	Commenced January 2, for increased wages and other changes. Unterminated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	9,625	77,000	Commenced January 16, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations February 11, wages increased six to eight per cent.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Clothing—</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	206	2,261	Commenced January 7, for recognition of union and increased wages. Settled by negotiations, work resumed February 21, under union conditions.
Clothing workers, Winnipeg, Man.	23	575	Commenced September 6, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	250	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Un terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	8	200	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	117	2,925	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	23	575	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	257	6,425	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	38	950	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Un terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	20	500	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Unterminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION.—</b>			
<i>Street and electric railways—</i>			
• Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	4	100	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1924—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during February, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Mountain Park, Alta.	400	400	Commenced February 19. Settled by negotiations, work resumed February 20; in favour of employees, for dismissal of a foreman.
Coal miners (bank head men), Inverness, N.S.	368	1,472	Commenced February 14, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 19, compromise.
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	107	535	Commenced February 4, against the employment of a non-unionist. Work resumed February 9, man agreed to join union.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING JANUARY, 1924

THE British MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for February contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during January, 1924, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 37, as compared with 12 in the previous month and 54 in January, 1923. In these new disputes about 79,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition about 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 48, involving about 83,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of about 629,000 working days. The principal new dispute was that involving about 69,000 locomotive engine drivers, firemen and others on railways, throughout Great Britain, which was in progress from January 21 to January 29.

An account of this dispute is given on another page of this issue.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 37 disputes beginning in January, 7, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 7, directly involving 60,200 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on details of working arrangements;

and 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 19 new disputes, directly involving 64,000 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 61,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in January, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in January			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Jan.	Aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in Jan.
	Start-ed before Jan. 1	Start-ed in Jan.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	3	12	15	10,900	111,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	1	6	7	600	8,000
Building.....	3	3	6	600	13,000
Transport.....	.....	6	6	69,900	487,000
Other trades.....	4	10	14	800	10,000
Total, Jan., 1924...	11	37	48	82,800	629,000
Total, Dec., 1923..	12	12	24	10,300	83,000
Total, Jan., 1923..	17	54	71	19,000	117,000



## STRIKES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND DOCKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

TWO important strikes in transportation trades recently took place in Great Britain, one involving engineers, firemen and cleaners of all the railways, and the other dockers in all the principal ports of the country. A brief summary of these disputes is given below.

### Strike of Railway Employees

The strike of locomotive engineers, firemen and cleaners of the British railways, which began on January 20, was due to the failure of the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to reach an agreement with the general managers of the railway companies with regard to wages. The railway companies wished to abolish the sliding scale based on the cost of living, maintaining the standard rate only, and to increase the mileage basis from 120 to 150 miles per day, according to the terms of the award of the National Wages Board which had been rejected by the union. The change would mean a loss of 11s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. a week for engineers and from 9s. to 18s. per week for firemen. It was estimated that about 69,000 employees were directly involved in this dispute a number of whom belonged to the National Union of Railwaymen which had accepted the findings of the National Wages Board. On January 23, the Trade Union General Council appointed a small committee to act as mediators, and through their efforts negotiations were resumed and a settlement arrived at on January 29.

The terms of the agreement provided that the mileage basis should be 130 miles a day from the date of the decision to July, 1924. From the latter date, 140 miles are to equal one day's pay and from January, 1925, the basis is to be 150 miles a day unless, in the interval, it is otherwise agreed. A compromise was also effected, in the matter of engineers doing part-time work in the shunting class and part-time in main line work. The strike was declared off immediately after the agreement was reached.

### Strike of Dockers at British Ports

On February 16 a general strike of dock workers took place which completely tied up work at all British ports. The cause of the dispute was the failure of the Transport and General Worker's Union to reach an agreement with the various employers of dock labour with reference to wages and general conditions of employment. There were also associated with this union the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, the United Order of General Labourers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Motormen and Electricians. The employers' organization concerned was The National Council of Port Labour Employers. The demands of the union were for an advance of two shillings a day in wages on the basic wage of 10 shillings, with corresponding alterations in piece rates; and a guaranteed week. The employers offered an advance of one shilling a day and the restoration of piece work rates of June, 1923, and agreed to submit to arbitration the question of a guaranteed week. This offer, was rejected and the strike was declared, the Ministry of Labour having failed to effect a settlement. It was estimated that about 100,000 dock workers out of 110,000 were involved. During the progress of the strike which lasted from February 16 to February 25 the work of handling freight and luggage almost completely ceased at the ports. The Minister of Labour set up a Court of Inquiry into the strike under the Industrial Courts Act, and steps were taken by the Government to induce the parties to the dispute to resume negotiations. On February 21 the leaders of the workers agreed to an offer of the employers of (1) an increase of 2 shillings a day, one shilling payable immediately and the second as from June 1, and (2) a joint inquiry in regard to the abolition of casual employment and the adjustment of other working conditions. The terms of settlement were accepted by vote of all the local branches of the union and work was resumed on February 26.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Agenda of 1925 International Labour Conference

IN view of the fact that a large number of countries are proceeding to revise their legislation on social insurance, it has been decided to include on the Agenda for the 1925 Session of the International Labour Conference the discussion of a report on the general principles for social insurance, and as a second subject the special question of industrial accidents. The latter item will probably result in the adoption of a Draft Convention or Recommendation dealing with workmen's compensation.

### Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 21st Session at Geneva on January 29-31. The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour of Canada, who is one of the twelve Government representatives on the Governing Body, was unable to attend on this occasion and was represented by Mr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada in Paris. A report was received from the Director on the general work of the International Labour Office during the last few months, and the Governing Body proceeded to an exchange of views on the progress of ratifications of the Draft Conventions which have been adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference since 1919. It was reported that 92 formal ratifications of Conventions had been registered from the various States. The representative of the Polish Government informed the meeting of the recent ratification by his country of thirteen Conventions. The representative of the Italian Government announced the impending ratification by Italy of all the Conventions which have been adopted at the several sessions of the Conference, with the exception of the Eight-Hour Convention, which is at present before the Italian Parliament.

The meeting was unanimous in inviting the Director to obtain ratification of the various Conventions and a resolution was adopted instructing him to draw special attention to them by means of suitable publications explaining the reasons which led to their adoption, and the dissemination of all available information as to experience already gained in the application of these Conventions.

The representative of the French employers at the Governing Body meeting, while associating himself with the proposed action in

favour of ratification in general, pointed out that as a matter of fact the eight-hour day had been abandoned in Germany, and the reason adduced to justify the prolongation of the working day was the necessity of increasing production in order to meet the payment of reparations. It seemed to him to be difficult to forbid the German people to work one or two extra hours, since this additional effort would enable Germany to fulfil her obligations.

The German employers' representative intimated that in his opinion, in order to meet her engagements, Germany must first economize and next work harder, and that the extension of hours of work had no other object than the payment of reparations. Moreover, according to the views of German employers, the question was only one of a temporary measure which was made necessary by exceptional circumstances and ought to end when they ended.

The representative of the German Government expressed the view that there was a close connection between the payment of reparations and the need for prolonging the working day. Germany, he said, had only one means of ensuring her reconstruction and freedom—she must work harder. The extension of the working day was not, perhaps, the only method of increasing production; the German Government while recognizing the necessity of authorizing additional hours had taken care to preserve intact, in the recent order on hours of labour, the principle of the eight-hour day. When Germany had regained her economic equilibrium, she would revert to normal conditions with regard to hours of work.

The German workers' delegate asserted that the German workers were as much as or more than anybody willing to pay reparations, but, he added, they could not agree to any attempt to place the whole burden of reparations on the shoulders of the German workers. If production must be increased there were other means more effectual for the purpose than the lengthening of hours of work.

The French workers' representative declared that it was not possible for the Governing Body to endorse the doctrine of the French and German employers' representatives and to recognize the right of any one nation to stand outside the general rule governing hours of labour. The question of reparations was a question of great concern to every Frenchman, to whatever social class he belonged. The French working classes had supported



with all their power every effort which might lead to a solution of the reparations problem and the re-establishment of peace in Europe. But they were opposed to any binding up of the payment of reparations with the extension of hours of work in Germany. They were the more opposed to it because they believed that the prolongation of hours of labour did not imply an increase in production; far from it. In the circumstances of to-day the contrary would be the truth. The task of the International Labour Office was plain; it was to expedite, with all its energies, the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Labour, who is the representative of the new British Government, on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, stated that experience in Great Britain had proved that long hours of work had not increased production. For this reason she could not in any way associate herself with the idea that the extension of hours of labour and the payment of reparations were inseparable questions.

The next Session of the Governing Body will be held in Geneva on April 8. Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, who is a member of the Governing Body, has found that he will be unable to attend on this occasion, and Mr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General of Canada in Paris, has been appointed by Order in Council as substitute.

#### Amendment of Peace Treaty

At the 1922 Session of the International Labour Conference, a resolution was adopted proposing an amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles to provide for an increase in the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to 32 persons, as follows:—16 representing government, 8 representing employers, 8 representing workers. This amendment has since been ratified by Roumania and a Protocol accepting the proposal has also been signed on behalf of the following States:—Australia, Canada, China, Cuba, France, Great Britain, India, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Siam, South Africa. Ratification has been recommended to Parliament by:—Austria, Netherlands, Switzerland.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AND ONTARIO

### Nova Scotia Act of 1920 to Become Effective on May 1, 1924

THE Minimum Wage for Women Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in 1920 (Chapter 11) contained the proviso that it was to "come into force on, from and after and not before such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by proclamation."

A proclamation was issued on February 11, 1924, fixing the first day of May, 1924, as the date on which the Act will come into force.

The provisions of the Minimum Wage for Women Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1920, in the course of a summary of the labour enactments of that year. It will be recalled that the Nova Scotia Act applies only to factories and shops. Factories are defined as in the Factories Act, while a shop is defined as "any retail, auction, or wholesale shop, store, booth, stall, or warehouse in which assistants are employed for hire." The Governor in Council is authorized to appoint a Minimum Wage Board consisting (as in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan), of five members, including two women. The members of this Board will receive remuneration according to a scale fixed

by the Governor in Council. They will have authority, first, "to ascertain and declare what wages are adequate to furnish the necessary cost of living to employees," and, where not inconsistent with the Factories Act or the Act "Of the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labour therein for Children and Young Persons" (Revised Statutes of 1900, Chapter 124\*) to ascertain and declare also what was reasonable hours and proper sanitary conditions and requirements for those employed in factories and shops; and secondly, to establish standards of minimum wages and of hours of employment for such employees. The Board is clothed with the full authority of a Commission under the Public Inquiries Act, with power to summon witnesses, issue warrants, etc.

Employers are required by the Act to keep registers of the names, addresses, and actual earnings of all their employees, and to permit any member or representative of the Board to inspect these registers. Special minimum rates may be fixed for defective workers and for apprentices in occupations for which minimum wages have been fixed,

\*This Act was incorporated with the Children's Protection Act (Statutes of 1917, Chapter 2, Sections 67-68).

and the Board may issue special licenses, good for a specified period, to these classes to work for wages below the regular rate. Employees are protected against dismissal or intimidation by their employees for their share in any inquiry by the Board. Employers paying wages below the minimum rate are subject, in respect to each employee so underpaid, to a fine from \$25 to \$100, and the employee, moreover, may recover the amount by which her actual wages were short of the minimum rate for her class, notwithstanding any agreement she may have entered into to work for less wages.

The Act applies only to the cities and incorporated towns of Nova Scotia, but the area of application may be extended at any time by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

### Minimum Wages in Ontario

*Order Governing Work in Laundries, etc.*—The Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently reissued, with some changes, the existing order governing female employees in laundries, dry-cleaning establishments and dye-works in the province, the new order to take effect on March 1, 1924. The original orders governing this group, the earliest orders issued by the Board after their appointment near the close of the year 1920, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1921 (page 589), and in the summary of various orders which was given in the issue of September of the same year (page 1156).

Following the practice of the Board the amount of the minimum wage varies slightly in different parts of the Province, Toronto as the centre of densest population having the highest rate, followed by other cities, and by the rest of the province excluding such centres. The new order governing workers in laundries, etc., makes some changes in this population basis. Toronto remains in a class by itself, but in the cities of the second class are now included all those having a population of 30,000 or over, instead of only those with 50,000 or over. A larger number of employees therefore have the benefit of a higher minimum rate than formerly, being moved from the third to the second class. The third class, which has the lowest minimum, includes the rest of the province.

Apart from the change just mentioned, the minimum wage for skilled adults remains unaltered, being \$12 a week for Toronto, the

same amount for other cities of over 30,000 population, and \$11 for the rest of the Province. The minimum rates for experienced adults and for young girls also remain as before. A change, however, is made in the proportion of inexperienced to experienced workers which is allowed in any establishment. This proportion was formerly 25 per cent for inexperienced adults and the same for minors, but under the new order the total number of inexperienced adults and minors combined must not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees.

The work period for which these minimum wages are to be paid must not be less than 44 or more than 50 hours a week. Work in excess of 50 hours is to be counted as overtime and paid for that not less than the minimum wage rates, reckoned on the basis of a 50-hour week. (The earlier order required that overtime be reckoned on the basis of a week of 48 hours.) On the other hand work for less than 44 hours a week may be counted as "short time," and paid for at not less than the minimum rates reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly work period in the establishment concerned. (The earlier order fixed 40 hours as the limit for "regular" employment.)

The new order raises the maximum charge which may be made for board and lodging, making a distinction between the amounts which may be charged for these services in cities and in country districts. Formerly the charge for lodging was limited (except in Toronto) to \$1.50 per week, but in cities of more than 30,000 a charge of \$2 may now be made; similarly the maximum charge allowed to be made for board is raised from \$4.50 to \$5 in the urban centres, remaining at the smaller figure in the rest of the Province. The charge for single meals must not anywhere exceed 25 cents, the same limit as formerly fixed. No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence may exceed the value of the time lost reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment concerned.

*Other new orders.* The Ontario Minimum Wage Board has recently held public hearings in connection with proposed orders to govern the paper trades (including bookbinding, printing, etc.) in Toronto, and places of amusement outside Toronto. These orders, when issued, will be given in a future issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.



## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Report from Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries, 1922, and (b) The Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry, 1921

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the slaughtering and meat packing industries in Canada for the calendar year 1922 and the hosiery and knit goods industry, 1921. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1924, and previous issues.

#### Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries

According to the report slaughtering and meat packing is one of the principal industries in Canada. In 1920 it led the industries in value of production, and in 1919 was second on the list. Cured meats and other manufactured products constitute the larger part of the value of output, these products representing 65 per cent of the total value in 1919; 61 per cent in 1920; 60 per cent in 1921 and 62 per cent in 1922.

In 1922 there were 83 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in operation. Of these 27 were in Ontario, 22 in Quebec, 14 in the maritime provinces, 8 in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 7 in Manitoba and 5 in British Columbia. In 1921 there were 84 establishments operating and in 1920 there were 86. The total value of production in 1922 was \$143,414,693 compared with \$153,136,889 in 1921 and \$240,544,618 in 1920. Average prices of all fresh meats were lower than in 1921. The capital investment of the industry at the end of 1922 represented a total value of \$56,710,481 distributed as follows: \$34,584,160 in Ontario, \$8,112,150 in Quebec, \$6,302,950 in Alberta and Saskatchewan, \$4,540,162 in Manitoba, \$2,605,515 in British Columbia and \$565,544 in the maritime provinces. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1922 was 9,800, comprising 8,857 male and 924 female employees. Of these 2,595 were salaried employees, 7,186 were wage-earners and 19 were outside piece-workers. There were 5,232 employees engaged in Ontario, 1,849 in Quebec, 1,075 in Manitoba, 1,190 in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 335 in British Columbia and 119 in the maritime provinces. The total amount paid in salaries and wages during the year was \$12,366,896, of which \$7,782,241 was paid to wage-earners and \$4,569,184 to salaried employees. The amount paid to outside piece-workers was \$15,471. Of the total amount paid in salaries and wages \$6,806,821, or over half the total amount, was

paid to workers in Ontario, \$2,037,521 to workers in Quebec, \$1,632,158 to workers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$1,253,823 to workers in Manitoba, \$522,108 to workers in British Columbia, and \$114,465 to workers in the maritime provinces. The statistics of wage-earners by months shows 7,129 persons employed in January and decreased numbers for the three following months. From May to November there was a steady increase in employment from 6,769 in May to 8,235 in November when the maximum for the year was reached. In December there were 8,080 persons employed. The total cost of animals slaughtered and materials used was \$115,154,525 as compared with a total of \$113,389,835 in 1921.

Factories whose chief or only product was sausage or sausage casings numbered 30, comprising 14 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 3 in Manitoba and 2 in British Columbia. The total value of the products of these industries was \$1,188,983, and of this amount products to a value of \$557,393 were produced in Quebec. The total cost of materials used was \$715,878, and the amount of capital invested \$673,421 including \$352,670 in Quebec, \$265,120 in Ontario and \$55,631 in the other two provinces. There were 214 persons employed in the industry, Quebec having 103 of these workers and Ontario 92. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$273,539, \$138,424 being the sum paid in Quebec, \$113,509 in Ontario and \$21,606 to the 19 workers in Manitoba and British Columbia.

There were seven establishments whose chief and only products were animal oils and fats, five of these were in Ontario, one in Manitoba and one in Quebec. The capital invested was \$202,251, the number of employees 42, salaries and wages \$44,256, cost of materials used \$153,862, and value of products \$326,973.

#### Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry, 1921

The number of individual plants reporting to the Bureau as producing hosiery and knit goods in the year 1921 was 127. The province of Ontario led with 70 per cent (or 88) of the operating plants and 80 per cent of the total value of production, Quebec being second with 18 per cent (or 23) of the plants and 12.5 per cent of the production. There were 4 plants in each of the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, 3 in Nova Scotia and 3 in Alberta, and one in each of

the provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The total value of production was \$36,689,534; the cost of materials used \$18,960,491, the capital invested, \$37,906,361; employees on salaries 976 (660 male and 316 female) whose earnings were \$1,839,381; employees on wages, 9,471 (2,785 male and 6,686 female) earning \$6,559,892; and outside piece-workers, 485, (4 male and 481 female) earning \$54,789. The total number receiving \$20 or less per week was 1,769 males and 8,070 females whilst those receiving more than \$20 per week numbered 1,503 males and 420

females. Of the number receiving weekly wages, 114 males and 399 females were under 16 years of age and 3,128 males and 8,091 females were over 16 years of age. In Ontario there were employed 486 males and 265 females on salaries whose earnings totalled \$1,454,574 and 2,164 males and 5,674 females on wages whose earnings totalled \$5,360,719. The total number of employees in the industry in 1921 was 10,932 which was a decrease of 3,130 as compared with the previous year, and salaries and wages amounted to \$8,454,062, showing a decrease of \$1,941,460.

## REHABILITATION OF DISABLED WORKERS IN UNITED STATES

**A** NATIONAL Conference on the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilian workers was held at Washington, D.C., on February 4 to 8. Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, represented the Department of Labour at the conference.

In 1920, the United States Government passed an act establishing the principle of federal aid to state governments in respect of expenditures incurred by the latter in connection with the carrying out of the programme of refitting permanently disabled workers so that they might be restored to full economic independence. The appropriations made were, for the first year, \$750,000 and for each of the three subsequent federal fiscal years ending with June, 1924, \$1,000,000. In addition, an annual appropriation of \$75,000 was made for the purpose of administering the act. The passing of such legislation carries with it the recognition on the part of the federal government of joint responsibility with the state governments for vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilian workers. No provision, however, was made in the act for the federal government itself undertaking any part of this work, the state governments being regarded as the direct authority.

The allotment of the federal appropriation is based on state population, and not upon expenditures incurred by the state, as is the case between the federal and provincial governments in Canada under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. A condition imposed by the federal act is that, for each dollar received by each state government from the appropriation provided, at least an equal amount must be spent by the state government. Thirty-six of the forty-eight states of the Union have entered into agreement with the federal government under this scheme.

In the course of an address delivered to the conference, Dr. R. M. Little, Director of Rehabilitation, State of New York, stated that during the federal fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 4,530 handicapped civilians had been restored to a state of economic independence through being fitted for and placed in employment at which they could earn their own living. This work was accomplished at a cost of slightly over \$1,100,000, the cost per capita being approximately \$253. It is estimated that in the United States 180,000 persons suffer every year from public and industrial accidents which impose permanent physical disabilities, and that the number of those suffering such disabilities as a result of diseases or congenital defects brings the total of annual disabilities to 225,000. It is further estimated that about one-half of this number is handicapped vocationally by reason of their disabilities.

Dr. H. W. Orr, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a surgeon who has specialized in physical reconstruction, stated that about fifty per cent of the disabled workers were permanently rehabilitated when rehabilitation depended upon the efforts of the disabled person, his family, social workers, the doctor, or friends, but that eighty-five per cent were capable of permanent rehabilitation after proper orthopaedic, reconstruction, surgical, or hospital service had been rendered. The annual report of the Civilian Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, covering the fiscal year 1922-23, states: "Experience under this act, during the brief period elapsed since its passage, has demonstrated conclusively that in a great majority of cases vocational handicaps can be completely overcome and the wage-earning capacity of the disabled person completely restored." The Honourable James J. Davis, United States



Secretary of Labour, declared himself strongly in favour of the continued participation by the federal government in the work of civilian rehabilitation.

When the training or re-training of disabled workers for employment is necessary, it is provided, through the schools, industrial or commercial establishments or private tuition. Dr. Herman Schneider, Dean of the College of Engineering and Commerce, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, stated that re-training was frequently very easily accomplished where the injury was only of a physical character and that many re-trained workers earned more money at their new employ-

ment than in the work in which they had been originally engaged. This, of course, was due to the greater care that had been exercised to fit the re-trained worker for employment for which he was naturally more suited.

It was estimated that the average age at which accidents occur, resulting in vocational disability, was thirty-two years. It was claimed that the rehabilitation work carried on in the United States had demonstrated that the least costly method of dealing with such cases is to make an investment of money and service on behalf of the unfortunate injured, for the purpose of enabling him to again become self-supporting.

## NOTES RELATIVE TO LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE following international labour organizations, all of which have local branches in Canada, will hold their respective conventions in the localities specified during the month of May, 1924:

International Fur Workers' Union, at Chicago, Ill., on May 5.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at New York, N.Y., in May.

American Federation of Musicians, at Colorado Springs, Col., on May 12 to 17.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 12 to 24.

Switchmens' Union of North America, at Denver, Col., in May.

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, from May 26 to 31.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at Boston, Mass., on May 5.

According to reports received in the department from most of the labour organizations operating in Canada, the sum of \$9,651,140 was paid during 1923 as death benefits. For the same period \$1,150,937 was expended on account of sickness and \$8,243,201 was disbursed as strike benefits.

In accordance with the approval of its 1923 convention, the American Federation of Labour has established a Legal Information Bureau, the purpose of which is to act as a central agency for the collecting and collating of legal decisions and decrees (particularly

as such affect labour organizations) and to disseminate the same to all affiliated bodies for their better guidance and protection. The first work of the new bureau, which is under the direction of Mr. Matthew Woll, seventh vice-president of the Federation, was the issuance of a bulletin which deals with recent legal decisions, treating of contempt of court, picketing and other subjects of importance to trade unionists.

By a referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it was decided by a substantial majority that the organization should establish a home for aged members and also an old age pension. The first step toward the achievement of the former objective was the purchase, recently, of a tract of fruit land, consisting of 1,684 acres at a cost of \$632,393. This large tract is located near Lakeland, Florida.

According to the labour press, a damage suit for \$4,620,525 has been entered in the Philadelphia courts against the American Federation of Labour and its affiliates by Harry S. Jeffery, formerly chairman of the advisory board of the railway employees of Philadelphia and district during the period of government control of the railways. In the suit, the plaintiff charges that the labour organizations have been engaged in a conspiracy during the last four years to effect his social and financial ruin because of his refusal to use his influence to bring about a nation-wide strike after the government had returned the railroads to private control.

## CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

THE twenty-ninth consecutive and sixth biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Indianapolis, Ind., from January 22 to February 2 with over 1,800 delegates present representing a membership of about a half million. The president Mr. John L. Lewis was in the chair.

The secretary-treasurer's report for the two-year and four-month period ending November 30, 1923, gave the total paid-up membership for the sixteen months ending November 30, 1922, as 285,893 and for 1923 as 445,734, this being the highest yearly paid-up membership ever reached by the union. The average number of members exempted from paying dues during the four months ending November 30, 1923, was 67,779. The income of the International Union from all sources, during the whole period, amounted to \$8,747,842 and the expenditures were \$8,703,722. The amount expended as aid to the membership was \$3,771,350, of which \$53,000 was supplied to District 18. The balance on hand on November 30, 1923, was \$1,177,021 with no indebtedness outstanding against the International Union.

In his report to the convention President Lewis proposed a long term wage contract as a means of stabilizing the bituminous coal industry, claiming that a long term contract, without a strike or suspension would be of constructive help in restoring stability to the industry, and would demonstrate to the coal consumer that the industry itself was making a sincere attempt to "place its house in order." The long term agreement also would eliminate the necessity for coal legislation by congress and the various state legislatures, he said. The following report was submitted to the convention by the Scale Committee and was adopted without change:—

(1) We recommend to the convention, in lieu of all resolutions relating to wages and working conditions that have been presented, that the properly accredited representatives of the organization be authorized and instructed to secure the best agreement obtainable from the operators in the Central Competitive Field on the basis of no reduction in wages and that any agreement so secured be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for ratification.

(2) We recommend that the next wage scale cover a period of four years, beginning April 1, 1924, and ending March 31, 1928.

### Policy

(1) For the purpose of meeting in a practical and constructive way all unforeseen emergencies which may arise a Policy Committee composed of the Scale Committee of the Central Competitive Field, three representatives from each outlying district, the members of the International Executive Board and the International officers, be authorized to take such action for

the protection of our best interests as circumstances may require and to advise the membership on unexpected developments which may arise and which cannot now be foreseen.

(2) The committee recommends that the outlying districts be authorized to enter into wage scale negotiations with their respective operators when the opportunity presents itself, it being understood, however, that no outlying district will conclude an agreement until after an agreement for the Central Competitive Field has been secured, or permission to do so has been granted by the Policy Committee.

(3) The committee recommends that all contracts run concurrently and expire on the same date.

A number of resolutions were presented concerning the suspension of the charter in Nova Scotia and asking for the reinstatement of the district and the deposed officials. In lieu of these resolutions the resolutions committee substituted a review of the case pointing out that the laws of the organization were made for the purpose of governing the United Mine Workers and that these laws were most flagrantly disobeyed. President Lewis reviewed the case in its entirety and the report of the committee was ratified by a standing vote that was almost unanimous.

The convention expressed itself opposed to all resolutions endorsing the Third Internationale (Moscow) claiming that it and other similar organizations have been bitter in their denunciation of organized labour in America as it was now formed and functioning, and that the United Mine Workers had no right to affiliate with such a group.

A resolution was adopted in favour of the principle of nationalization not only of mines but of railroads with a reiteration of the principles of democratic management of nationalized industry and a recommendation that the work of education in this regard be continued. A resolution was adopted asking that the International Executive Board continue its efforts to bring about a better understanding between the men of the mines and the men affiliated with the railroad brotherhoods.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention were the following: that the International Executive Board be given power to investigate the possibility of radio as a means of saving lives in mine disasters and the advisability of placing a broadcasting station at international headquarters; that the present activities in insurance be confined to local or district death, sick or accident insurance; that the question of continuing the service of the Old Age Pension Committee be left in the hands of the International Executive Board; that the various districts strive



to have legislation enacted classifying the disease, miners' asthma, as an "occupational disease" so as to come under the benefits of the workmen's compensation law. A resolution was adopted favouring the soldiers' bonus and better sanitation of mining camps. Another resolution was adopted favouring a

federal statute prohibiting the courts from issuing injunctions and urging congressional action. By a vote of 2,263 to 2,106 the president's power to appoint organizers was preserved.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1926.

### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE reopening of many plants which had been closed down at the beginning of January provided work for a large number of persons and caused the employment index to rise from 88.7 on January 1 to 90.6 on February 1, 1924. On February 1, 1923, the index was at 89.5, in 1922 at 78.9, and in 1921 at 90.1. The recovery indicated during the period being surveyed parallels that recorded at the same date of last year; both the losses and the revival this year, however, affected a smaller number of workers. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the upward trend that employment has evidenced and also shows that the situation is better than at the corresponding period of the last three years.

An aggregate payroll of 749,363 persons was reported by the 5,896 employers making returns, as compared with 733,623 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase in personnel of 15,735 workers or over 2 per cent as compared with a gain of rather better than 3 per cent at the beginning of February, 1923. The bulk of the recovery was registered in manufacturing, but logging, mining and railway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation, highway and railway construction and trade showed large seasonal losses.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported improvement in the situation, while in the maritime and prairie provinces further curtailment was indicated. The largest gains in Quebec occurred in iron, steel, rubber, tobacco and lumber factories; logging and railway construction also showed considerable additions to staff. Textiles, pulp and paper, trade, transportation and highway construction, on the other hand, registered reduced activity. The province of Ontario recorded more pronounced expansion than elsewhere; the firms making returns increased their payrolls by over 14,000 persons or 4.6 per cent. The iron, steel, textile, lumber, leather, rubber, pulp, paper, food and non-ferrous metal product divisions registered extensive gains. Logging, metallic ore mining, and railway

transportation also reported improvement on a large scale. Construction, street railway transportation and trade, however, showed large declines, the reductions in the last named being particularly heavy. Manufacturing in British Columbia showed considerable improvement, especially in the lumber, railway car, pulp and paper divisions; mining also was more active. Logging, construction and trade, on the other hand, afforded less employment. Employment in the maritime provinces declined largely in rolling and forging mills, partly as a result of a trade dispute in the allied coal-mining industry; construction, trade and railway transportation recorded contractions. Sugar, pulp, paper, logging, coal mining, shipping and stevedoring, however, were a good deal busier than at the beginning of January. The largest decline in the prairie provinces occurred in railway transportation. This decrease is seasonal in character, representing reaction from the increased activity of the grain moving season. Trade, railway car shops and building construction also recorded reduced employment. Coal mining, railway construction and sawmills, on the other hand, reported fairly large additions to staff. The following table shows the index numbers of employment at the beginning of February as compared with the month before and with the same date of the three preceding years.

District	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922	Feb. 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.3	83.2	86.3	90.4	78.6	96.3
Quebec.....	27.4	92.8	90.5	87.7	74.6	90.4
Ontario.....	42.9	90.0	86.1	90.0	79.5	88.1
Prairie provinces.....	13.1	92.1	94.3	91.6	83.0	93.7
British Columbia.....	8.3	92.7	90.9	88.4	84.3	87.2
Canada.....	100	90.6	88.7	89.5	78.9	90.1

Three of the cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Hamilton and Winnipeg, recorded increased activity, while the remaining three, Toronto, Ottawa and

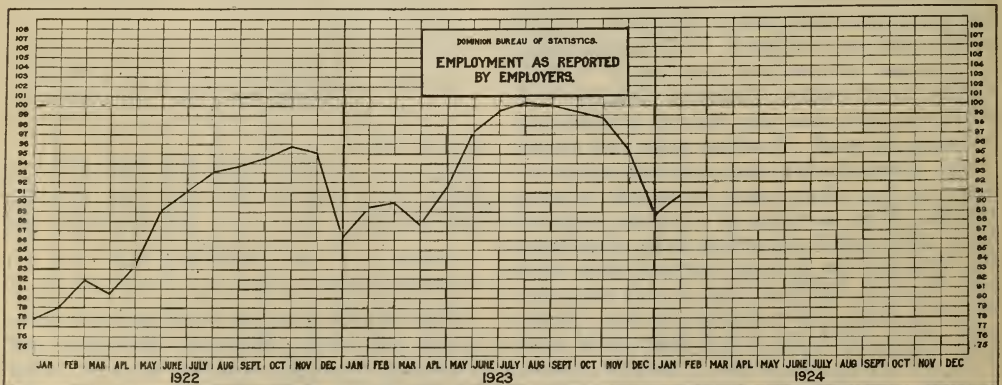
Vancouver, registered curtailment. In Montreal, railway car and other iron and steel plants reported a large share of the improvement; tobacco and some other branches of manufacturing also afforded increased employment. Textile and electric current works, construction and trade, on the other hand, showed curtailment. Statements were received from 732 employers in that city with an aggregate working force of 100,615 persons as compared with 99,787 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of .8 per cent. Textile, pulp, paper, biscuit, iron, steel, electrical apparatus and leather factories in Toronto reported revival, but lumber, local transportation and trade were decidedly less fully engaged. The payrolls of the 810 firms making returns in Toronto stood at 93,044 persons as compared with 93,965 in the preceding month; this was a decline of about one per cent. The changes in Ottawa were comparatively slight, affecting only about 2 per cent of the payroll. Small increases were registered in lumber mills, but construction and trade were not so active. Reports were tabulated from 126 employers in Ottawa, whose payrolls aggregated 9,414 persons, whereas in the month before they had employed 9,671 workers. The most pronounced changes in Hamilton were the large increases that occurred in agricultural implement, wire, car and other iron and steel works and in knitting mills. Building contractors, on the other hand, reported rather large declines. The returns showed that the 204 firms making returns had increased their payrolls from 24,161 persons at beginning of January to 25,836 on February 1; this was an increase of about 6 per cent. A generally upward tendency was apparent in Winnipeg; the majority of industries shared in the improvement. Textiles reported the most important gain, while trade recorded the only reduction of any size. According to reports from 289 Winnipeg employers, their payrolls, standing at 23,862 persons, were larger by 370

than in the month before. Varying conditions in Vancouver resulted in a net decline in staff of 90 workers. The working force of the 232 firms making returns aggregated 20,091 persons. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment; there were rather small increases in a large number of industries within the division. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were slacker in Vancouver. The index numbers of employment by cities are shown in the following table:—

City	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.4	87.1	86.3	86.2	73.6
Toronto.....	12.4	84.7	85.6	88.5	81.8
Ottawa.....	1.3	89.7	91.0	95.7	
Hamilton.....	3.4	84.3	79.0	86.0	
Winnipeg.....	3.2	84.7	85.3	89.0	84.1
Vancouver.....	2.7	91.1	91.1	85.8	88.7

**The Manufacturing Industries**

Employment in practically every division of manufacturing showed some recovery from the losses that had been indicated at the beginning of the year. The revival in the iron and steel and textile industries gave employment to a very large number of workers, while the improvement in lumber, leather, rubber, tobacco and non-ferrous metal products works was also extensive. Increases on a rather larger scale had been reported during the corresponding period of last year; these, however, had represented recovery from much larger losses than were indicated at the beginning of January, 1924. Statements were received from 3,836 manufacturers employing 420,872 persons on February 1, 1924, as compared with 397,612 at the beginning of January. This was an increase of 5.8 per cent. The index number was on practically the same level as during the corresponding period of the year before.





**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Dairies were more fully employed than in the preceding month and meat packing houses also showed some improvement, but fish canning and curing establishments were slacker. According to returns from 140 concerns in the edible animal products group, their payrolls, standing at 12,653, were larger by 137 or one per cent than in the preceding month. This increase occurred very largely in Ontario, while in Quebec curtailment was indicated. Reductions in personnel had been reported during the same period of 1923, when the index number stood very slightly lower.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Considerable recovery from the contractions registered at the beginning of January was indicated by the 205 manufacturers of leather products making returns. They employed 17,686 persons as compared with 16,533 in the last report. A large share of this increase of 7 per cent occurred in boot and shoe works, but the production of leather and leather goods also afforded increased employment. The greater part of the gain occurred in Ontario, but there was also improvement in Quebec. The increase recorded at the beginning of February was on a very much larger scale than that indicated at the corresponding period of last year, but the index number then was some four points higher than during the period under review.

**LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.**—For the first time since the end of August employment in this industry showed an increase; this favourable movement repeats that registered on the same date in 1923. The improvement then had not, however, been quite as pronounced. The commencement of activity in lumber mills provided employment for a considerable number of workers, while container, furniture, vehicle and other lumber works were busier. A substantial part of the expansion was recorded in Ontario and Quebec, although the tendency everywhere was upward. Statements were compiled from 700 manufacturers in this division, with an aggregate payroll of 40,164 persons as compared with 37,331 in the month before. The difference represented an increase of 7.6 per cent.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Starch and biscuit factories were decidedly busier than at the beginning of January, when shutdowns had affected many establishments. Sugar and confectionery plants, however, showed further curtailment on the whole. The bulk of the improvement in the group was shown in Ontario; the Maritime Provinces also recorded increased activity, while elsewhere the changes were not large. An aggregate payroll of

24,214 persons was reported by the 306 concerns making returns, who had employed 23,688 workers in the preceding month. Rather more extensive increases had been registered during the corresponding period of 1923, but employment then was in slightly smaller volume.

**PULP AND PAPER.**—Some recovery was shown in the pulp and paper industry at the beginning of February, when 794 persons were added to the staffs of the 457 concerns making returns. As their payrolls comprised 51,367 persons as compared with 50,573 in the month before, this represented an increase of 1.6 per cent. Pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing shops and works turning out miscellaneous paper goods shared fairly evenly in the additions. Some improvement was reported in all provinces except Quebec, that in Ontario being the most extensive. The situation during the corresponding period of last year was not so good; the recovery then was somewhat less pronounced.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—The resumption of operations in rubber factories, whose activity had been temporarily curtailed, resulted in a large increase in employment in this industry. The payrolls of the 31 manufacturers making returns were enlarged from 8,297 persons at the beginning of January to 10,233 on February 1; the difference represented an increase of 23.3 per cent. The improvement was confined to Ontario and Quebec where the production of rubber footwear, tires and miscellaneous rubber goods absorbed many more workers than in the month before. The recovery recorded during the corresponding period of last year had been somewhat larger and the index number stood several points higher than on February 1, 1924.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Employment in textile works showed considerable recovery from the heavy losses that had been indicated in the preceding month; 4,293 persons were added to the payrolls of the 580 firms making returns, whose staffs aggregated 68,957 persons on February 1. Hosiery, knitting, garment, headwear and bedding factories recorded the bulk of this increase of 6.6 per cent. Activity in fabric works on the other hand, showed a further decline. Practically all the improvement was registered in Ontario, while in Quebec the tendency was downward. Somewhat less extensive revival had been indicated during the corresponding period of 1923, but the index number then stood slightly higher than at the present time.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—The resumption of operations in large tobacco

works in Quebec caused a substantial increase in employment in this division. The situation was very much more favourable than during the corresponding period of last year, when improvement had also been recorded. Statements were tabulated from 98 firms employing 11,725 persons as compared with 10,405 at the beginning of January. There was, therefore, an increase of 12.7 per cent.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Brick works reported considerable improvement at the beginning of February. According to returns from 115 employers in the clay, glass and stone division, their payrolls aggregated 8,164 persons as compared with 7,862 in the preceding month. Quebec, the prairie provinces, and British Columbia recorded the bulk of this increase of 3.8 per cent. During the corresponding period of last year contractions had been indicated, but the level of employment then was very slightly higher than at the present time.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Further curtailment was shown in electric current works at the beginning of February, when 141 persons were laid off by the 87 concerns making returns. As they employed 10,857 persons, as compared with 10,998 in the last report, this represented a decline of 1.3 per cent. The greater part of the contraction occurred in Quebec. The tendency during the corresponding period of last year had also been retrogressive; the situation then was not quite as good as at the present time.

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.**—The trend of employment in this industry was upward; the increases recorder on February 1 were more than twice as large as the declines that occurred at the beginning of January. Statements were compiled from 31 manufacturers of electrical appliances whose payrolls comprised 8,798 persons as against 8,399 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded practically all the improvement. Additions to staffs had been registered at the beginning of February, 1922, but the index number then stood considerably lower than during the month under review.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—The percentage increase at the beginning of February in payrolls of the reporting iron and steel manufacturers was practically the same as the contraction that had been recorded a month before. Railway car, automobile, shipbuilding, rolling, forging, agricultural implement and wire works, foundries and machine shops reported large increases, while expansion on a somewhat smaller scale was registered by makers of boilers, engines, tanks, general plant machinery, heating appliances, iron pipes, hardware, tools, etc. Firms in Ontario, Quebec and British

Columbia reported improvement. In Nova Scotia curtailment of operations occurred, partly as a result of a trade dispute in the allied coal-mining industry. The prairie provinces also recorded reduced activity largely in railway car shops. An aggregate payroll of 120,905 persons was indicated by the 646 employers making returns; at the beginning of January these firms had employed 112,031 workers. This increase of 7.9 per cent was smaller than that recorded at the beginning of February, 1923, which had represented recovery from very much more extensive contractions than those shown at the commencement of January, 1924. The index numbers for the two periods are practically the same.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Lead, tin, zinc, copper, gold, silver and platinum works were a great deal busier at the beginning of February than in the preceding month, although recovery from the losses of January 1 was not yet complete. Firms in Ontario and Quebec registered practically all the gains. Reports were tabulated from 110 employers in this division with an aggregate payroll of 11,246 persons as compared with 10,641 in the last report. There was, therefore, an increase of 5.7 per cent. Although the increases indicated during the corresponding period of last year had been considerably larger, the volume of employment was slightly less than during the month being reviewed.

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Umbrella and roofing material works in Quebec and Ontario employed a larger number of persons than in the preceding month. The increases in miscellaneous manufactures exceeded the decreases that had been recorded at the beginning of January. The payroll of the 67 employers reporting totalled 3,992 persons, a gain of 209 or 5.5 per cent over their staffs in the preceding month.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps in the maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario showed further increases, while in the prairie district and British Columbia declines were recorded. The tendency during the corresponding period of last year had also been upward, but the index number then was not quite so high as at the present time. The level of employment at the beginning of February, 1924, was, in fact, higher than at any period of the three preceding years. According to returns from 230 firms, their staffs aggregated 36,808 persons as compared with 35,692 at the beginning of January. This was an increase of 3.1 per cent.

### Mining

**COAL.**—Activity in coal mines in the prairie provinces, British Columbia and some parts



of Nova Scotia increased at the beginning of February, when 1,316 persons were added to the working forces of the 99 operators reporting throughout the country. They employed 30,103 persons or 4.6 per cent more than in the month before. The increase recorded during the month under review was rather larger than that indicated at the same period of last year, but the index number then stood several points higher than at the present time.

**METALLIC ORES.**—Gold, silver, nickel, zinc and copper mines in Ontario and British Columbia were more fully engaged than in the last month. Returns were compiled from 50 employers, whose staffs comprised 12,856 persons as against 12,387 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of 3.8 per cent, which is very much larger than that recorded during the corresponding period of last year. The volume of employment then was decidedly less than at the present time.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS** (other than coal).—Asbestos mines and quarries in Quebec were much slacker than in the preceding month, while elsewhere the various divisions of the non-metallic mineral group showed little change on the whole. A combined working force of 5,322 persons was reported by the 68 employers making returns, who had employed 5,598 workers in the preceding month. During the corresponding period of last year the decreases recorded had been a good deal larger and the index number stood several points lower.

**Transportation**

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—Firms in this industry in Ontario and the prairie provinces registered considerable curtailment of operations. Their payrolls, aggregating 18,808 persons, were smaller by 5.6 per cent than in the last report. The index number stood slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1923, when very little change in the situation had been shown.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Mid-winter dullness in transportation affected employment on steam railways, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, but to some extent in the Maritime District and Quebec. In Ontario rather greater activity was indicated. Statements were tabulated from 106 concerns and divisional superintendents, employing 77,014 persons as compared with 79,362 workers on January 1. This decline of 3 per cent was very slightly larger than that recorded on February 1 of last year. The index number then, however, stood rather lower than at the present time.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Slight reductions in employment were reported in water

transportation in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime District additions to staffs were shown. The balance of employment was unfavourable, 134 men, or

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb., 1924	Jan., 1924	Feb., 1923	Feb., 1922
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>56.2</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	81.1	79.5	80.1	78.5
Fur and products.....	0.1	92.7	98.8	83.4	91.0
Leather and products.....	2.4	80.5	74.9	84.7	85.6
Lumber and products.....	5.4	79.7	74.8	83.2	68.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.2	85.5	83.0	85.8	67.6
Lumber products.....	2.2	72.5	64.6	79.9	69.9
Musical instruments.....	0.4	63.9	61.5	74.7	65.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	87.4	85.0	85.8	84.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	99.7	98.4	96.5	87.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	103.1	102.1	97.4	84.3
Paper products.....	0.8	88.8	84.3	89.0	80.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	99.4	98.9	98.0	95.0
Rubber products.....	1.4	71.6	57.8	77.1	72.1
Textile products.....	9.2	86.6	80.9	89.5	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	94.6	96.1	103.5	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	90.3	79.1	92.5	85.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.1	75.7	67.0	75.6	76.5
Others.....	1.2	95.4	88.5	90.8	88.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.6	100.3	88.6	90.5	93.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	113.2	105.4	98.5	94.4
Chemical and allied products.....	0.9	85.0	84.6	86.4	81.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	81.5	79.1	82.3	68.4
Electric current.....	1.4	116.9	117.9	110.9	105.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	112.0	106.9	92.4	69.5
Iron and steel products.....	16.1	78.5	72.6	78.5	55.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.7	62.0	57.6	56.4	53.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	73.9	71.5	69.0	58.5
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	59.3	53.2	57.7	49.3
Land vehicles.....	7.9	98.4	92.0	100.7	58.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	33.3	23.2	36.9	17.3
Heating appliances.....	0.6	77.5	76.1	79.1	73.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	0.7	82.3	77.8	84.0	68.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	97.7	67.6	73.8	61.7
Others.....	2.1	73.3	68.8	72.2	60.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	81.7	77.7	79.8	60.8
Mineral products.....	1.1	92.9	93.5	90.1	85.9
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	88.3	81.4	87.9	84.1
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>4.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>6.4</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>89.7</b>
Coal.....	4.0	96.6	92.1	103.1	93.7
Metallic ores.....	1.7	142.1	137.2	109.1	87.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.7	85.4	89.6	80.6	71.2
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>95.7</b>
Telegraphs.....	0.5	100.4	103.7	94.1	83.7
Telephones.....	2.4	105.0	104.3	97.1	92.5
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>14.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>97.0</b>
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	111.6	118.3	110.9	109.6
Steam railways.....	10.3	99.3	102.4	95.5	91.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.2	133.6	135.4	148.9	140.3
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	<b>6.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>
Building.....	2.3	89.6	99.5	66.7	59.0
Highway.....	0.4	405.4	754.6	911.3	866.5
Railway.....	3.8	89.7	84.1	90.9	83.6
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.8</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>
Hotel and restaurant.....	0.9	110.2	112.7	90.4	90.8
Professional.....	0.2	114.5	111.0	99.8	81.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.6	98.7	97.3	93.3	93.4
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>90.3</b>
Retail.....	4.6	89.6	101.7	94.4	88.2
Wholesale.....	2.7	94.0	95.1	92.3	94.3
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100.</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>78.9</b>

1.4 per cent of the payroll having been released since the beginning of January. An aggregate working force of 9,326 persons was indicated by the 53 employers reporting. Contraction on a very much larger scale had been shown during the corresponding period of last year, but employment in this industry was then in rather greater volume.

#### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING.**—A continuation of the downward movement that employment in construction had shown since the beginning of October was apparent in the returns for the month under review. The reporting contractors, 301 in number, recorded a combined payroll of 17,190 persons as compared with 19,177 early in January. All provinces except Quebec shared in the contractions, which were particularly heavy in Ontario. The reductions during the month being surveyed affected slightly over 10 per cent of the payroll, whereas those indicated in February, 1923, affected 19 per cent. The index number then stood over 20 points lower than at the present time.

**HIGHWAYS.**—Employment on highways showed further seasonal curtailment, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The declines, however, were substantially smaller than those recorded during the corresponding period of last year, when the index number was higher. Statements for February 1, 1924, were tabulated from 72 employers who employed 3,016 persons as against 4,386 in the month before. There was, therefore, a decrease of 31.2 per cent.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—For the first time since the beginning of September, employment in railway construc-

tion showed an increase. This occurred almost wholly in Quebec and the Prairie district, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia the trend was unfavourable. An aggregate working force of 28,209 persons was reported by the 28 firms and divisional superintendents making returns; they had employed 26,450 workers at the beginning of January. Expansion on a much smaller scale had been registered at the beginning of February, 1923, but employment then was in very slightly greater volume than at the present time.

#### Trade

A very large reduction in personnel following holiday activity was reported by retail stores in all provinces. The declines were, however, heaviest in Ontario. Wholesale trade was also less fully employed than during the preceding month. Six hundred and four firms in the trade division recorded a combined sales force of 55,087 persons as compared with 60,006 in the last report. The difference represented a reduction of 8.2 per cent, of which approximately 95 per cent occurred in retail stores. The contractions registered during the corresponding period of last year affected a somewhat smaller number of persons and the index number then stood very slightly higher than on February 1, 1924.

The table on page 233 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as on February and January 1, 1924, and February 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920=100).

### Proposed Joint Board on Canadian National Railways

The general grievance committee of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Canadian National Railways recently approved proposals for the establishment of a joint board to adjudicate on grievances of employees on these railways who are members of their brotherhood in all cases in which a committee of the employees meeting with the railway officials directly fails to arrive at an adjustment. The proposed board would be composed of three representatives of the management and three of the employees, these six members of the board selecting a joint chairman when necessary. They would deal with

grievances arising out of matters coming under the schedule of working conditions and wages, but would not be concerned in revision of the schedule. Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Brotherhood, claims that this proposal would afford a solution of many difficulties of long standing. Similar boards are in existence on some railways in the United States. This Brotherhood is not represented on the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which deals with matters similar to those that would come before the proposed joint board, and which has successfully disposed of all matters in dispute that have been brought before it.



**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1924**

A GREATER volume of business was transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1924, as compared with the preceding month, although approximately the same level of business was maintained as during the same month of 1923. The early weeks of the year are ordinarily very difficult as far as employment is concerned and January of 1924 proved no exception to this rule. The work available was mainly of a temporary nature and registrations of applicants increased rapidly. The chart accompanying this article, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a continued rise in the curves of vacancies and placements during the first half of January followed by a slight decline during the latter half of the month. The curve of applications also showed the characteristic rise during the early part of January, followed by a slight sag during the latter half of the period. A comparison with January, 1923, would indicate that, while the levels of vacancies and placements last year were slightly lower during the first half of the month they were maintained throughout the rest of the period, while during the latter half of January, 1924, a depression occurred. The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications reported during the first half of January was 1,917 daily as compared with 1,259 during the preceding period and with 1,919 daily during the same period in January, 1923. Registrations during the latter half of the month averaged 1,544 daily in contrast with 1,650 during the same period a year ago. The number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service averaged 1,388 and 1,209 daily during the first and second half of the month as compared with 1,298 and 1,273 reported daily during the same periods a year ago. The average number of vacancies reported by employers during the latter half of December was 972. Placements effected during the first half of January, 1924, averaged 1,276 daily in contrast with 914 daily during the preceding period and 1,142 daily during the same period in 1923. During the latter half of the period under review placements averaged 1,040 daily as compared with 1,159 daily during the corresponding period last year. The average number of placements in regular employment during January, 1924, was 619 and 558 daily during the first and second half of the month re-

spectively, while placements in casual work averaged 657 and 482 daily.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (1 month).....	15,237	14,631	29,868

During the month of January references to employment totalled 31,409 while placements affected were 29,868. The reports from the offices show that the total placements in regular employment were 15,237, of which 12,459 were of men and 2,778 of women, while those affected in casual work were 14,631. Vacancies registered at the offices numbered 33,571, of which 26,587 were for men and 6,984 for women. The number of applications for employment was 44,613, of which 35,173 were for men and 9,440 from women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 354 men, 84 women; New Brunswick, 282 men, 99 women; Quebec, 516 men, 389 women; Ontario, 5,947 men, 958 women; Manitoba, 1,523 men, 367 women; Saskatchewan, 1,127 men, 324 women; Alberta, 1,532 men, 302 women; British Columbia, 1,178 men, 255 women.

**MARITIME PROVINCES**

Curtaiment of all outside work was caused by the recent bad weather, the offices reporting an increased registration of unemployed workers. In an effort to improve conditions locally several municipalities had started sewer construction and repairs which offered employment to many, while in New Glasgow transmission line construction gave work to a few. A large percentage of workers were placed in casual work shovelling snow and clearing the streets. Better employment was afforded in the logging industries, orders for bushmen, choppers and sawyers being received at all the offices and a number of placements being effected in Northern New Brunswick.

**QUEBEC**

A general seasonal slackness was reported in the building industries with a few vacancies available for inside finishers and plasterers.

Temporary employment shovelling snow was afforded to a number of workers during the latter part of the month. Bush operations continued fairly active, although the demand was not so pressing as formerly, due to the fact that numbers of camps had their complement of workers. Sufficient applicants were registered to meet the majority of calls for women domestics and hotel and restaurant workers.

ONTARIO

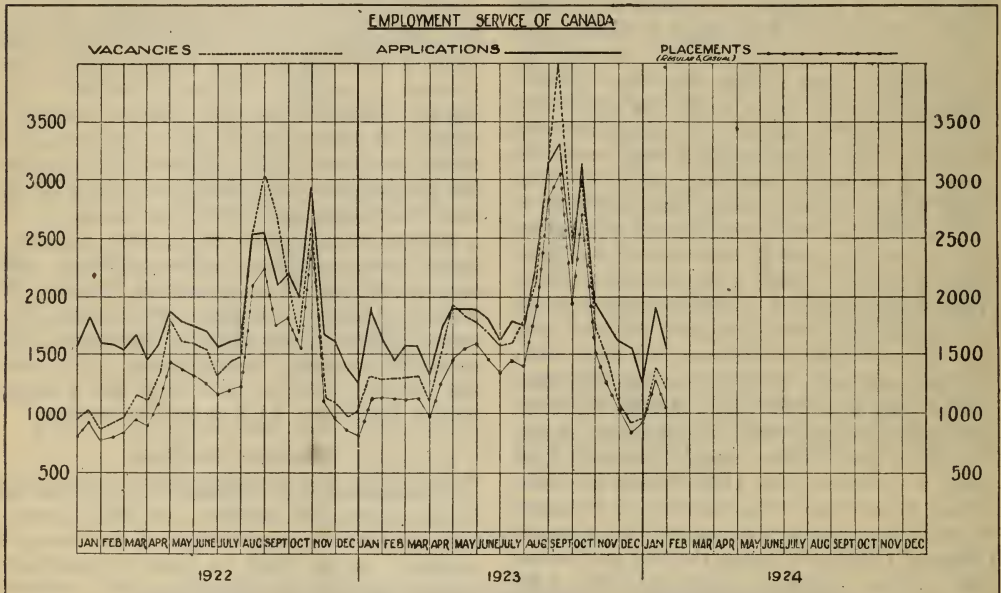
Quietness characterized the farming group in this province, the offices at Chatham, Guelph, London and St. Thomas offering several positions for the remainder of the winter and for the spring months. A reduction in employment in outside trades was evidenced in most localities, the exception being in those centres where public works and sewer con-

of a revival, most centres reporting a marked shrinkage in the number of unemployed. Knitting mill operators were required at St. Catharines and St. Thomas, while riveters and iron moulders were in demand at Peterboro, Oshawa and St. Catharines. The women's sections report little change. Orders for day workers have increased considerably at Toronto, though a slight decline is shown at Hamilton. The vacancies for experienced generals and cooks were still greatly in excess of the supply.

MANITOBA

A substantial increase in the calls for farm workers was reported from Winnipeg and Brandon and this in some measure was responsible for an improvement in the local employment situation. No immediate prospects were evident of improved conditions in

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ACTIVITIES BY HALF-MONTHS, 1922 TO 1924—DAILY AVERAGES



struction were under way as measures towards the alleviation of unemployment. Temporary work incident to recent snow storms gave work to many in the cities and on the railways, while many teamsters were employed cutting and drawing ice at Kingston, Ottawa, St. Thomas and other points. A few orders for railway construction workers were received at Fort William and Port Arthur. In the northern centres unemployment was not prevalent due to the continued demands for bushmen, teamsters, loggers and tie makers. While the calls were at no time too heavy, there has been a steady influx of workers to the camps. A recent survey of the manufacturing industry does not show any immediate prospects

the construction group, little work being available with the exception of a few casual jobs. The logging industry continued to form a large part of the business of the offices, with the majority of the placements effected being of experienced bushmen and tie makers destined to the lumber camps in Northern Ontario. A gradual falling off in the number required is noted, however. A decided improvement was reported in the supply of experienced women workers to satisfy the demand for household and hotel help.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was continued slackness in the agricultural group with indications at a number of the offices of an early demand for spring



workers. Operations in the building industry were confined mainly to inside work, with a few short-time jobs for carpenters, bridge workers and labourers. A slight decrease was shown in the logging group, although numbers of workers were transferred to the camps in the vicinity of Prince Albert. From Regina and Saskatoon was reported a fair demand for domestics with the supply of applicants more plentiful.

#### ALBERTA

The farming group showed indications of renewed activities with an increased number of vacancies registered at Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat. No new developments were reported in the construction groups, the municipal relief departments employing a few men shovelling snow and repairing sewers. At Edmonton a number of bridge and elevator carpenters were required, while from Calgary the report showed prospects of a busy season. A decided improvement was noticed in logging, a steady demand being reported from Edmonton with many experienced workers available.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Construction was suspended on account of the cold weather, numbers of carpenters and building labourers being registered as unemployed. Some bridge work near Fernie and Kamloops and rock work and dam construction near Nelson, and repair jobs at Prince Rupert and Vancouver gave employment to many carpenters, millwrights and labourers. Practically no demand was shown for railway construction workers, although at Kamloops and Vancouver a few placements were effected. A slackening in the demand in the logging group was evidenced although placements in this group continued to form a large part of the business of the offices. At Kamloops, Fernie, Nelson, Victoria and Vancouver, small orders for hookmen, sawyers, cordwood cutters and mill men were filled without difficulty, while at Prince George and Victoria a shortage of tie makers was felt. The mining industry was quiet, with a few local orders for loggers and machine miners at Cranbrook, Nelson and Prince Rupert. Longshore work was fairly brisk, but there was a large surplus of men registered for this work at Vancouver and Victoria. There was no change reported in conditions as regards domestic workers, a steady demand for houseworkers being reported with an unsatisfactory supply. A slight increase was shown in the number of calls for hotel and restaurant workers at Vancouver and Victoria.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service made 15,237

placements in regular employment, of which 9,369 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,998 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,272 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 726 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 195 certificates, 109 to bushmen going from Montreal and Hull to the lumber camps in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Pembroke, and North Bay, Ont. Of the workers transferred to points within the province, 60 were bushmen from Montreal and 24 bushmen, one handyman and one labourer from Quebec going to points within the zone. The number of special transportation certificates granted by Ontario offices was 480, of which 8 were to bushmen going from Pembroke and Ottawa to camps in the Hull zone and two were to coal miners transferred from London to Moncton, N.B. The certificates issued to points within the province were granted to one blacksmith, 3 plasterers, one carpenter, one stationary engineer, 10 construction labourers, 6 riveters from Hamilton to Sudbury, 2 cooks, one machinist and the remainder to bushmen, axemen and tiemakers going to camps near Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay and Fort William. Transfers at the reduced rate from Manitoba offices numbered 661, of which 129 were to points within the province and 532 to other provinces. Of the ten transfers from Winnipeg to points in Saskatchewan one farm hand was sent to Yorkton, one coal miner, one blacksmith and one farm general to Estevan, and 3 farm hands and 3 domestic workers to Regina. To camps in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., were transferred 521 workers, including pulp cutters, tiemakers, bushmen, teamsters, sawfilers, drill operators and an auto mechanic. From Winnipeg one kitchen girl was transferred to Timmins, Ont. Several bushmen, a few women workers, 13 teamsters and more than 70 farm hands were sent from Winnipeg to the districts near Dauphin, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Saskatchewan numbered 250, of whom 29 were bushmen going from Moose Jaw to Cranbrook, B.C. Of the 221 provincial transfers more than 180 were of bushmen and tiemakers going to the camps near Prince Albert, 30 were farm hands, one was a rancher, a few were cooks and household workers going to the rural districts. Alberta offices granted 294 certificates, 44 to bushmen going from Edmonton to Prince George, B.C., and

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>510</b>
Amherst.....	53	0	72	57	43	9	0	31
Halifax.....	348	43	537	335	128	202	392	202
New Glasgow.....	255	130	251	251	187	7	227	170
Sydney.....	124	7	208	153	80	56	189	157
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>458</b>
Chatham.....	112	11	96	90	55	35	87	88
Moncton.....	260	19	356	267	114	133	102	164
St. John.....	324	4	402	318	212	106	379	206
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>955</b>
Hull.....	34	30	236	117	98	0	87	121
Montreal.....	609	41	2,202	681	605	48	939	627
Quebec.....	140	22	278	134	57	32	120	84
Sherbrooke.....	134	59	150	122	112	2	26	89
Three Rivers.....	70	20	136	91	33	2	62	34
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>18,393</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>22,970</b>	<b>16,779</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>6,718</b>
Belleville.....	128	2	138	119	87	30	74	82
Brantford.....	130	9	191	95	70	34	91	77
Chatham.....	108	173	247	106	63	43	247	103
Cobalt.....	277	21	295	276	256	12	17	255
Fort William.....	810	135	497	474	380	16	72	313
Guelpf.....	88	7	128	92	55	19	29	66
Hamilton.....	814	61	1,455	835	235	527	2,305	364
Kingston.....	377	29	376	370	72	294	141	60
Kitchener.....	344	14	445	342	128	203	166	128
London.....	945	51	1,078	950	828	69	278	165
Niagara Falls.....	240	39	395	234	113	104	168	105
North Bay.....	402	42	275	267	246	21	2	339
Oshawa.....	195	9	402	170	129	41	233	99
Ottawa.....	743	114	857	728	568	64	791	448
Penbrooke.....	201	144	210	206	188	18	4	63
Peterboro.....	160	44	191	159	88	38	142	163
Port Arthur.....	1,805	860	854	852	849	1	6	761
St. Catharines.....	204	2	260	206	144	61	465	158
St. Thomas.....	138	14	152	130	41	90	109	144
Sarnia.....	137	0	165	139	111	28	110	124
S.S. Marie.....	339	274	486	388	293	59	80	172
Sudbury.....	641	1,782	561	537	529	8	18	256
Timmins.....	299	38	287	263	259	4	23	241
Toronto.....	8,376	257	12,404	8,371	915	7,156	4,004	1,725
Windsor.....	492	16	621	470	258	4	545	307
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>2,041</b>
Brandon.....	167	14	144	91	87	4	41	96
Dauphin.....	162	79	90	65	44	18	83	92
Portage la Prairie.....	212	11	204	215	137	58	17	144
Winnipeg.....	2,324	162	4,126	2,924	1,622	1,092	1,290	1,709
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,372</b>
Estevan.....	64	14	75	50	48	2	28	50
Moose Jaw.....	539	42	662	569	400	121	197	240
North Battleford.....	65	51	44	42	27	15	2	27
Prince Albert.....	223	107	119	104	95	9	17	124
Regina.....	443	33	532	467	362	105	218	473
Saskatoon.....	365	70	501	443	390	51	107	328
Swift Current.....	54	11	54	48	43	5	5	22
Weyburn.....	78	7	81	74	42	7	32	5
Yorkton.....	74	25	69	69	44	25	3	48
<b>Alberta</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>1,564</b>
Calgary.....	507	22	1,097	624	455	168	299	593
Drumheller.....	122	1	230	103	92	11	32	20
Edmonton.....	1,362	74	1,410	1,335	1,069	182	187	779
Lethbridge.....	168	0	190	117	84	33	72	66
Medicine Hat.....	150	2	183	149	134	14	47	106
<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>1,857</b>
Cranbrook.....	915	716	93	80	106	0	34	282
Fernie.....	34	2	2	2	0	0	0	15
Kamloops.....	110	12	208	138	65	6	52	35
Penticton.....	32	3	92	29	12	12	68	0
Nanaimo.....	27	1	39	11	1	0	6	6
Nelson.....	103	3	120	108	108	1	17	95
New Westminster.....	143	1	246	98	63	35	101	21
Prince George.....	250	18	167	174	174	0	0	154
Prince Rupert.....	107	1	206	105	70	35	103	23
Revelstoke.....	219	200	32	20	19	1	48	21
Vancouver.....	3,458	127	5,052	3,464	673	2,687	1,512	1,096
Vernon.....	40	26	48	23	13	9	56	3
Victoria.....	258	15	603	273	117	116	351	106
<b>All Offices</b>	<b>33,571</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>44,613</b>	<b>31,409</b>	<b>15,237</b>	<b>14,631</b>	<b>17,775</b>	<b>15,539*</b>

64 Placements effected by offices since closed.



one to a farm hand going from Edmonton to Saskatoon. The remaining certificates were issued to workmen going to points within the province, the Edmonton office despatching 235, chiefly bushmen and a few farm hands, while from Calgary 6 farm hands and one bushman were sent to Drumheller, 3 farm hands to Edmonton and 4 bush workers to Lethbridge. From the office at Vancouver, B.C., one farm hand was transferred to the district near Moose Jaw, Sask. The provincial transfers numbered 117 and included 14 miners from Vancouver to Nelson, one miner to Revelstoke, one to Penticton and 4 to

Prince Rupert. More than 90 bushmen, tie-makers and sawyers were transferred to lumber camps near Prince George, Prince Rupert and Nelson and a few farm hands, cooks and unskilled labourers were sent to various districts within the province.

Of the 1,998 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,469 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 493 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 35 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JANUARY, 1924**

**T**HERE was a fairly large decline in the value of building permits issued during January, 1924, as compared with the preceding month, while as compared with January, 1923, there was a very slight reduction; the value of authorized building during the month under review was estimated at \$4,021,088, while in December, 1923, it was \$6,906,650 and in January, 1923, \$4,057,013. There was, therefore, a decrease of 41.8 per cent in the former comparison and of 0.9 per cent in the latter.

for dwellings valued at over \$1,600,000, and for more than 700 other buildings estimated to cost in excess of \$1,500,000. In addition, a permit was issued for a grain elevator at Port Arthur at a proposed cost of \$850,000.

As compared with December, 1923, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Alberta recorded increases in the value of building permits issued, while in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia there were decreases. The actual increase in Manitoba of \$57,275, or 118.5 per cent, was largest, but the increase

Reports in some detail were received from 39 cities, which had issued some 400 permits

**ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS**

City	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1923	Jan. 1923	City	Jan. 1924	Dec. 1923	Jan. 1923
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Ontario—Con.</b>			
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>32,482</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>25,580</b>	*St. Thomas.....	5,725	3,850	2,900
*Halifax.....	16,332	17,090	25,580	Sarnia.....	28,705	43,210	46,322
*New Glasgow.....	50	250	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie.....	2,050	2,860	2,050
*Sydney.....	16,100	3,485	Nil	*Toronto.....	795,017	2,021,830	1,508,299
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>49,956</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>350</b>	York Township.....	176,100	348,500	336,800
Fredericton.....	Nil	1,000	Nil	Welland.....	1,500	860	1,200
*Moncton.....	4,086	10,450	350	*Windsor.....	91,565	164,075	506,925
*St. John.....	45,900	8,700	Nil	Woodstock.....	130	4,160	2,400
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>901,045</b>	<b>1,997,030</b>	<b>524,425</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>105,600</b>	<b>48,325</b>	<b>79,000</b>
*Montreal—Maisonneuve.....	724,780	1,780,525	477,475	*Brandon.....	4,350	3,500	Nil
*Quebec.....	174,365	88,810	26,050	St. Boniface.....	300	6,875	10,000
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Winnipeg.....	100,950	37,950	69,000
*Sherbrooke.....	Nil	68,150	8,000	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>7,735</b>
*Three Rivers.....	1,900	10,795	32,900	*Moose Jaw.....	200	500	110
*Westmount.....	Nil	48,750	30,000	*Regina.....	11,510	8,850	5,350
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>2,523,285</b>	<b>4,086,679</b>	<b>2,955,313</b>	*Saskatoon.....	1,375	3,800	2,275
Belleville.....	5,100	Nil	Nil	<b>Alberta</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>27,875</b>	<b>33,965</b>
*Brantford.....	7,025	9,685	12,290	*Calgary.....	18,600	6,200	24,000
Chatham.....	16,200	30,000	1,750	*Edmonton.....	10,780	12,160	8,900
*Fort William.....	15,700	270,530	16,800	Lethbridge.....	3,355	9,515	1,065
Galt.....	Nil	7,000	Nil	Medicine Hat.....	140	Nil	Nil
*Guelph.....	140	24,165	12,600	<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>362,730</b>	<b>690,616</b>	<b>350,645</b>
*Hamilton.....	105,800	195,750	141,400	Nanaimo.....	3,900	579	540
*Kingston.....	545	19,347	4,005	*New Westminster.....	6,135	12,150	11,325
*Kitchener.....	73,625	41,865	12,278	Point Grey.....	112,400	56,300	93,400
*London.....	235,400	89,805	140,725	Prince Rupert.....	4,000	400	8,300
Niagara Falls.....	19,425	44,480	175	South Vancouver.....	22,175	8,260	32,075
Oshawa.....	8,350	285,685	23,075	*Vancouver.....	196,815	584,957	208,570
*Ottawa.....	7,400	401,550	17,875	*Victoria.....	17,305	27,970	26,435
Owen Sound.....	Nil	1,500	Nil	Total—56 cities.....	4,021,088	6,906,650	4,057,013
*Peterboro.....	3,625	14,885	6,250	Total—35 cities.....	3,617,208	6,053,216	3,497,861
*Port Arthur.....	853,938	5,085	151,899				
*Stratford.....	4,645	2,720	4,225				
*St. Catharines.....	65,575	53,282	3,070				

of \$29,835, or 148 per cent, in New Brunswick was the largest proportional gain. Quebec, with a decline of \$1,095,985, or 55 per cent, showed the most extensive reduction.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with January, 1923, while elsewhere there were reductions. Quebec, with a gain of \$326,620, or 57 per cent, showed the largest actual increase in this comparison. Of the provinces that registered decreases in building permits issued, Ontario, where there was a falling-off of \$432,028, or 14.6 per cent, showed the most extensive decline.

Montreal recorded a decrease in the value of building permits issued as compared with the preceding month, but the total was higher than in January of last year. In Toronto and Vancouver there were reductions in both comparisons, while Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with December, and also with January, 1923. Other cities reporting increases in the value of authorized building in

both comparisons were Sydney, St. John, Quebec, Kitchener, London, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Brandon, Regina, Nanaimo and Point Grey.

The table on page 239 shows the value of the building permits issued during January, 1924, as compared with December, 1923, and with January, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

*Correction.*—The first sentence of the second paragraph of the article, "Building Permits issued in Canada during 1923" on page 165 of the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924, should read as follows: "An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that the value of the building permits issued in Quebec was higher than in 1922, 1921 or 1920. This province, with a total of \$35,483,853, registered increases of 17 per cent, 23 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively, over those years. In Ontario, there was a decrease of nine per cent as compared with 1922 and increases of 24 per cent over 1921 and 27 per cent over 1920."

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS FEBRUARY, 1924

**D**URING February the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to twelve fair wage contracts nine of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and three by the Department of Railways and Canals. All of these contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

New floor in armoury, Listowel, Ont. Name of contractor, Canadian Engineering and Contracting Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,360.

Construction of pier, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, and the Standard Construction Com-

pany, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 23, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Construction of maniac leper and attendant hut at Lazaretto, Bentinck Island, B.C. Name of contractor, Eli Hume, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 28, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,795.

Extension to headblock of wharf, Anse Tadoussac, Que. Name of contractors, J. E. Collin & T. Beaumont, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, February 5, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,800 for preparing bottom and filling pier site with stone and \$3.58 per cubic yard for cribwork completely filled, including fenders, coping, mooring posts, etc.

Office dwelling and boat landing, Schooner Passage, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractor, James Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, February 5, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Reconstruction of public wharf, Lefaivre, Ont. Name of contractors, John A. McLaughlin and James McLaughlin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 15, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Alterations to public buildings known as "Postal Station K," Toronto, Ont. Name of



contractors, J. D. Young & Son, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 12, 1924. Amount of contract, \$12,490.

Dredging at Burnham and Morrill wharf and International Coal Mining Company's pier, Pictou Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Atlantic Dredging Company, Limited, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, January 9, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard, scow measure, and 68 cents per cubic yard for hard sand and mud, scow measure.

Dredging in berths between piers, Digby, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, February 4, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1 per cubic yard, place measure.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Erection of two highway steel fixed bridges at upper entrance to Lachine Canal, at Lachine, Que. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,275.

Repairs and alterations to Bascule Bridge over Lachine Canal at St. Pierre-aux-Liens (Rockfield), Que. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Mont-

real, Que. Date of contract, February 18, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Construction and completion of Section No. 8 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, February 27, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order	Amount of Order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	915 96
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	271 09
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	18,141 64
Scales, hampers, etc., repaired.....	101 25
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	337 03

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION LOCAL No. 69.—

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1923, until August 31, 1926, and notice of any amendment or

new contract, to become effective September 1, 1926, shall be given sixty days prior to date of expiration, otherwise agreement shall run from year to year.

Only union members shall be employed provided sufficient are furnished.

Questions regarding the contract or scale of prices shall be referred to a joint standing committee, and if not settled shall be submitted to arbitration under the arbitration agreement.

Scale: Morning newspapers—Journymen on night work, \$1 per hour. Hours: Not less than seven and one-half hours (excepting not more than one hour each night for lunch) per night, six nights per week. Evening newspapers—journymen on day work, 93½ cents per hour. Eight hours (excepting not more than one hour for lunch) per day, six days per week. No payment for holidays when no work is done. When a swing shift is worked, part day and part night, night scale is to be paid, except that on Saturday night for a regular edition fifty cents in addition to the night scale shall be paid. Overtime, time and one-half; foremen shall receive overtime at option of the employer. Work on Christmas Day, Labour Day and Dominion Day, double time. Work on Sunday, except for regular editions, double time. Certain other holidays, time and one-half, provided a full day's pay will be given for five and one-half hours' day and five hours' night work. Men may be required under certain conditions to get out regular editions at single price.

One apprentice is to be employed to each four journeymen, or major fraction, and one for each office; apprentices are to work on press and on duty

as assigned by foremen. Minimum scale for apprentices: third year, one-third of journeyman's wage; fourth year, one-half; last year, two-thirds. Hours per day, same as for journeyman, with no overtime unless journeymen are employed.

Employees called back thirty minutes or more after regular hours of work are to receive \$1 for the call, together with overtime rate for time employed. This is not to apply in case of accident or disaster in the office. Foreman may transfer men from night to day work or *vice versa*. If union cannot supply men as required, employees shall not be limited as to hours worked in one day; work to be done at regular rate up to 8½ hours day or 8 hours night.

Men not reporting when time is called are to be subject to dismissal at option of foreman. Foremen are to have right to employ and to discharge for specified reasons. Union members must give the office seven days' notice of quitting their situations. The employers are protected against walkouts, strikes or boycotts. Provision is made for healthful conditions in work rooms.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYING COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 68.

Agreement to be effective from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, and from year to year if arrangements can be made whereby wages and hours will be adjusted by local conciliation or arbitration.

Provided an arbitration agreement is later on arrived at, the employer signing same agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employers, and findings shall be binding.

Wages per week of 44 hours: Cylinder and offset—journeymen, \$42; feeders, \$25.45; platen—journeymen pressmen, \$38.90; feeders, \$23.35. Night work: Pressmen, 8 cents per hour over day rate; feeders and apprentices, 5 cents per hour over day rate. Apprentice pressmen on cylinder or platen presses, \$1 per week more than the respective feeders' scale, with an increase of \$1 per week each year thereafter until he becomes a journeyman.

Shops employing an apprentice pressman or one journeyman feeder, or more, shall be entitled to employ an apprentice press feeder, to be registered with the union. Wage per week, after one year, \$12; after eighteen months, \$14. After two years, if apprentice is eighteen years of age, he shall receive a journeyman feeder's card. Apprentice feeders shall be laid off before the last journeyman is laid off. Learners on cylinder presses shall be taken from platen presses and shall receive the platen scale. After one year a learner on cylinder presses shall receive the cylinder scale.

Hours per week, 44; between 7 a.m. and 6 a.m. Monday to Friday, and between 7 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. Overtime, first six hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time until four hours' rest has been obtained. Sundays and holidays, double time.

A pressman is not to operate more than two cylinder presses, one cylinder and two platens, or four platens.

Four hours shall be shortest period for which a member can be paid in a day.

One apprentice may be employed to every four journeymen.

Provisions are made for healthful working conditions. All employees in pressrooms shall be under jurisdiction of the union provided help be furnished when required. Foreman shall have full charge of pressroom and of hiring and discharging.

Conciliation and arbitration shall govern adjustment of disputes.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYING COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 79.

Agreement to be effective from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, and from year to year if arrangements regarding wages and hours can be made. This agreement is similar in every respect to that in effect in Vancouver, as summarized above.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL NEWS-PAPERS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement to be effective from January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924, and thereafter until terminated by either party on sixty days' notice in writing.

Rate of wages on night work: \$1.08 per hour, or \$48.60 per week. Hours, per night, seven and one-half, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Six nights per week.

Rate of wages on day work: \$1 per hour, or \$45 per week. Hours per day, seven and one-half, between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Six days per week. "Lobster" shift to be paid at 50 cents over night scale. One day to be the shortest period for which a union member shall accept pay. Foremen of morning and evening papers, not less than 75 cents per day over journeymen's scale. Head machinists, assistant foremen, head admen and machinist operators (linotype or monotype) not to receive less than 50 cents per day over journeymen's scale. Employees called back after one hour, \$1 for call backs in addition to rate of pay. Employees called back within one hour of quitting to be paid for the interval.

A member shifted for four days or less from night to day side is to receive night scale, this not to be construed as giving foreman right to force a member to accept day work. Overtime over seven and one-half hours in a day, time and one-half. Apprentices may not work overtime if a journeyman is available. Work on Sundays, Labour Day and Christmas Day, double price; on certain other holidays, price and one-half. Men on newspapers may work a five-hour day for a full day's pay on the holidays stated at price and one-half.

One apprentice to five or less journeymen; two to eight or more. A third may be taken on when the senior apprentice begins his last six months. Wages for apprentices: Third year, one-third of journeyman's scale; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds. Apprentice must complete the International Typographical Union course in printing in a specified time in order to receive specified increases in wages. Apprentices must make application to become apprentice members of the union at end of second year. No apprentices to work more hours in a day nor in a week than as provided for journeymen printers. Apprentice is to be examined by a union committee on entering an office.

Beginners on typesetting machines are to be active members of the union, but one apprentice being allowed for each five machines, or fraction thereof. Scale of wages: First four weeks, thirty per cent of scale; second four weeks, forty per cent; third four weeks, fifty per cent; fourth four weeks, sixty per cent; fifth four weeks, seventy per cent; sixth four weeks, eighty per cent.

The agreement provides for a standard of competency and for heating, ventilation and sanitation of the work rooms.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL JOB PRINTING SHOPS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, and thereafter for another year, or until terminated by either party on two months' notice in writing.



Hours of labour, eight per day and four on Saturdays. Hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Foremen of offices employing two or more compositors, not less than 75 cents, and assistant foremen not less than 50 cents per day above scale.

Journeyman, wages per week, \$44. Linotype operators, per week: day, \$44; night, \$47.52. Machinists and machinist-operators, not less than 50 cents per day above scale.

Machinist-operators must be capable of operating machines and of keeping them in running order, and shall be responsible for condition of the machines.

Overtime: After regular quitting time, time and one-half. After midnight (when men have worked through the day), double time. Holiday rate: Double time for Labour Day, Christmas Day and Sundays, and time and one-half for other holidays, provided job offices may work a five-hour day for a full day's pay on the latter holidays. All work in book and job offices to be time work; half a day to be the shortest period for which a union member shall accept pay. Nothing in the scale is to be construed to prevent superior workmen receiving a higher rate of wages. Apprentices must have a good school education. An office may employ one apprentice to from two to five journeymen; two to from six to ten journeymen; no more than two to an office at one time; age at commencing, at least 15½ years; period of apprenticeship, five years. Wages of apprentices per week: Third year, first six months, \$17.50; second six months, \$19.50; fourth year, first six months, \$21.75; second six months, \$24; fifth year, first six months, \$26.50; next six months, \$29.50. Apprentices must complete the International Typographical Union course in printing in a specified time in order to be given increases in wages. Apprentices at end of second year must make application to become apprentice members of the union. No apprentice is to work longer hours than those provided for journeymen. Apprentices in last six months may, if practicable, take a course on the machine.

#### VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 79.

Agreement to be effective from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1926, and thereafter for another year unless terminated by either party by a previous two months' notice in writing prior to December 31.

In press room departments, only union mechanics and workmen to be employed.

Hours per week, on morning newspapers, 45; on evening newspapers, 48; one day to be the shortest period for which an employee shall accept pay.

Wages per week, journeymen: day work, \$45 for 48 hours; night work, \$45 for 45 hours. Overtime, time and one-half. Work on Labour Day and Christmas Day (and Sundays after the regular edition), double time. Certain other holidays, time and one-half, provided men on newspapers may work a 5-hour day for a full day's pay.

Apprentices: One apprentice and one packer boy to each press. Wages per week: 1st year, \$12; 2nd year, \$14; 3rd year, \$18; 4th year, \$24; 5th year, \$30. Foreman of pressroom to be judge of competency and to have control of employment and discharge. Crew on a press not to be less than a foreman, two journeymen and an apprentice. In case of a breakdown, men may be required to get out the regular edition at single price, although after regular hours, provided work is interrupted for more than one hour. Provisions are made in the agreement for having healthful conditions in the pressroom.

Questions regarding the agreement which cannot be settled by conciliation shall be decided by arbitration as provided for by the arbitration agreement between

the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the union.

#### Manufacturing: Clothing

#### MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE UNITED CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, AND THE MONTREAL JOINT BOARD, AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

This agreement and also one between the clothing contractors and the union are summarized in a special article on page 244.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

#### CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND CALGARY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.—

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925. Negotiations for a new agreement to be carried on during January.

Minimum wage per hour, 80 cents. Hours, eight on five days and four on Saturdays. Time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight and on Saturdays from 12 noon until 5 p.m. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life and property. One hour's notice to be given by either side of dismissal or leaving work. No member of the union is to work for less than the above minimum wage.

Disputes are to be referred to an arbitration committee of three members of each party.

#### Transportation

#### ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND FREIGHT HANDLERS IN ITS EMPLOY AT WEST ST. JOHN.—

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1923, until November 1, 1924, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice from either party after October 1, 1924.

Hours of work: Truckers, 7 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 12 midnight, and 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. Overtime, time and one-half. No work in meal hours or on holidays if it can be avoided. Hours for sealers, coopers and heaterns 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., with one hour allowed for meals without pay between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time, with a minimum of three hours at straight time rate. Night gangs to be paid a minimum of three hours' straight time if required to start work.

Seniority list to be posted at the commencement of each season. Seniority to govern in reducing forces and in increasing same.

Foreman to determine number of gangs to be worked. Men to report in person or by letter to the general foreman by November 10 each year. Freight handlers must obtain leave of absence from the general foreman before leaving in the spring. Employees may present grievances before superiors and decisions may be appealed to a higher official. Prior to the final disposition, there will neither be a shutdown nor a suspension of work.

Members of adjustment committees to be granted necessary leave of absence and transportation.

Basic rate of wages for truckers, per hour, 50 cents.

#### ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND SUB-FOREMEN AND FREIGHT CHECKERS IN ITS EMPLOY AT WEST ST. JOHN.—

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1923, until November 1, 1924, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice from either party after October 1, 1924.

Hours of work, 7 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 12 midnight; and 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. Overtime, time and one-half. No work during meal hours or on holidays if it can be avoided.

Arrangements are to be made so that as far as possible all may participate in night work. Three hours' pay to be the minimum for a call; employees not to be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

Sundays and holidays, double time, with a minimum of three hours at straight time.

In reduction of force, seniority to govern; in increase of force, employees to be taken on in order of seniority. Employees declining promotion will not

lose their seniority. Employees accepting promotion will be allowed from ten to thirty days to qualify, and in case of failure will not lose seniority.

Employees having grievances may have a hearing, and if not satisfied may appeal case, assisted by a committee of employees. Prior to final disposition of any grievance, there will neither be a shutdown nor a suspension of work. If charges are not sustained, employee's record will be cleared, and if employee has been dismissed he shall be returned and paid for time lost. Committee to be granted leave of absence and free transportation.

Rates of wages: Per hour—sub-foremen, 60 cents; checkers, 56 cents.

## AGREEMENTS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES IN THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN MONTREAL

IN January a cessation of work occurred in a number of establishments in Montreal, engaged in the manufacture of clothing, owing to a dispute as to prices paid for certain operations and as to wages and working conditions. In various shops there were stoppages of work between January 7 and February 21, but chiefly between January 21 and January 30. The organization of workers concerned was the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The Montreal Joint Board, consisting of representatives of a number of locals of this union had an agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, an organization of several large clothing manufacturers.\* Practically all of these employers had all work done in their own factories under this agreement with the union; A few, however, and a large number of other manufacturers of clothing sent out work to be made up in shops operated by "contractors." Some of the independent manufacturers had all their work done in their own factories. During the last three years when industry was depressed the wages and working conditions in establishments of these "independent" manufacturers and contractors were below the standards of the agreement between the union and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. Some of the independent manufacturers had reduced the prices paid to contractors and proposed a further reduction. The contractors in turn proposed to the union that wages should be reduced in accordance with reductions in such prices. This the union refused and attempted to bring about an agreement between the manufacturers and the contractors but failed. The contractors, therefore, closed their shops on January 21, to compel the manufacturers to pay higher prices for work done. The union then announced that its members would not return to work in these shops until the con-

tractors had made agreements providing for the levelling up of wages and working conditions in accordance with the union scale for Montreal and called out on strike its members working for all manufacturers and contractors below the standard.

Negotiations were carried on between the three parties to the dispute and a basis for a settlement was reached at the end of January. A number of the independent manufacturers organized as the United Clothing Manufacturers of Montreal, and this body made an agreement on the one hand with the union and on the other hand with the United Clothing Contractors' Association. Work was resumed in these shops on January 31. These two associations of employers also entered into an agreement providing that all contractors working for members of the Manufacturers' Association should join the Contractors' Association, that changes in the agreement between the union and manufacturers should be parallel by changes in the agreement between the manufacturers and the contractors, that there should be arbitration of differences between the two associations, and that the contractors should arrange to contribute their share of the cost of maintaining the arbitral machinery in operation in the clothing industry in Montreal. The contractors' association undertook to be responsible for all wages and work done by its members.

The union also entered into agreements with individual manufacturers similar to that made with the association, while union members were called out on strike in shops which refused to enter into an agreement. By February 23 agreements had been reached with 21 independent concerns in addition to those included in the United Clothing Manufacturers organization and in the contractors' association, along the following lines:—

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, THE "CLOTHIERS," AND THE MONTREAL JOINT BOARD AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, CALLED THE "UNION."

The agreement to be effective immediately and to remain in effect until May 1, 1925, and from year to year thereafter unless notice of abrogation or amendment given by either party 30 days prior to expiration; wages, established scale to be paid in shops of clothiers and contractors working for them; hours of work to be 44 per week, overtime work only with consent of union and at one and one-half times regular rates of pay; none but union members to be employed by the clothiers or contractors doing work for them. Matters in dispute to be dealt with by employer and shop committee; failing settlement, by representatives of the clothiers and union, and again failing settlement to be referred to the impartial Chairman provided for in the agreement between the

union and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, Inc., his decision to be binding; the clothiers to arrange for contributing their share of expense for maintenance of the machinery of arbitration. All garments to be made in union shops, the clothiers to place no obstacles in the way of the union, and to discipline its members in accordance with its rules and regulations; clothiers to change contractors as registered with union only for cause and with consent of union; clothiers to be responsible for contractors working for them, for union conditions in contractors' shops and for wages due by contractors to workers.

The agreement between the union and the contractors contained similar provisions for wages, working conditions, etc., and also provided that partnerships with more than two members should be dissolved by May 1, 1924; in these only one partner should engage in the actual process of manufacture, the other being engaged in the management.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

NO decided movement in prices occurred during the month. Both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the index of wholesale prices calculated by the Bureau of Statistics stood at practically the same levels as in January. The departmental index of wholesale prices including 271 commodities and the special index of 50 commodities, however, were slightly higher.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.75 at the beginning of February as compared with \$10.78 for January; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.77 for February, 1920; \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. Prices of fresh eggs were substantially lower while there were smaller declines in cooking eggs, lard, fresh pork, bacon, sugar and prunes. Advances occurred in the prices of butter, cheese, potatoes, evaporated apples, tea and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.18 for February as compared with \$21.23 for January; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.71 for February, 1920; \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was again slightly lower. Rent was unchanged. Compared with a year ago foods were somewhat higher while fuel was lower and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statis-

tics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was practically unchanged at 156.6 for February as compared with 156.7 for January; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 238.3 for February, 1920; and 200.5 for February, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups were higher and four were lower. Grains were mainly responsible for the higher level reached by the vegetable group though flour and fruits were also higher. Non-ferrous metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products both advanced, the former because of higher prices for anti-mony, copper, lead, tin, and zinc, and the latter because of advances in the prices of coal oil and gasoline. Decreases in the prices of eggs, bacon, lard and cheese more than offset advances in livestock, meats, and hides, causing a decline in the animals group. The textile group declined because of lower prices on raw cotton. The wood group and the iron group also were lower while chemicals were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' and producers' goods advanced. In the former group foods were higher, increases in the prices for beverages, bread-stuffs, fish and fruits being more than offset by lower prices for hogs, bacon, lard, and fresh eggs. In this group clothing and household equipment also advanced. In producers' goods the index for light, heat and power

equipment advanced because of higher prices for gasoline and coal oil. Building materials declined slightly. In manufacturers' materials the index was higher, prices of materials for the leather, the metal working, the meat packing and the milling industries having advanced. Materials for the textile and fur industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin the indexes for field products, for articles of marine origin and of mineral origin advanced, while the indexes for animal products and for articles of forest origin declined.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 advanced to 224.9 for February as compared with 222.7 for January; 224.3 for February, 1923; 229.5 for February, 1922; 270.1 for February, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 343.5 for February, 1920; and 136.6 for February, 1914. Advances occurred in grains, cattle, beef, veal, sheep, mutton, evaporated apples, potatoes, onions, canned vegetables, flour, sugar, molasses, beaver cloth, hides, some metals, coke, gasoline, coal oil, cement, linseed oil and benzine. The chief declines were in hogs, live and dressed, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, raw cotton, raw silk, jute, turpentine, raw furs, and raw rubber. Compared with a year ago grains and fodder, dairy products, miscellaneous foods, textiles, metals and implements, building materials, and drugs and chemicals were higher. All the other groups were lower.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Department list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 advanced slightly to 155.1 for February as compared with 154.4 for January; 155.2 for February, 1923; 148.4 for February, 1922; 182.2 for February, 1921; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak). The increase was due mainly to higher prices for sheep, mutton, beef, canned tomatoes, granulated sugar, beaver cloth, hides, lead, gasoline and linseed oil.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, continued to decline, being 143 for December as compared with 145 for November; 147 for October; and 147 for December, 1922. All groups were lower except goods imported which were unchanged. During 1923 this index advanced from 148 in January to the high point of 156 in April, since when it declined steadily to the December level of 143.

The Bank of Commerce index of imports advanced from 165.29 for January to 165.92 for February, while that for exports was up from 149.81 for January to 151.19 for February. The combined index of both imports and exports rose from 157.55 to 158.55.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business

\* *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.



with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when

the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh, and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices were steady for the most part. Sirloin steak averaged 27.1c. per pound in February and 27c. in January, round steak 22c. per pound in February and 21.8c. in January. Shoulder roast was unchanged in the average at 14.7c. per pound while stewing beef was 11.3c. per pound in February and 11.2c. in January. Veal was unchanged averaging 18.6c. per pound, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Mutton was slightly higher at 27c. per pound. Fresh pork roast was down from an average of 24.1c. per pound in January to 23.7c. in February. Mess pork was slightly higher, averaging 24c. per pound. Bacon fell 1c. per pound to 36.1c. Ham also was lower averaging 58.3c. in January and 57c. in February. In fresh fish, cod and whitefish were slightly lower. Salt herrings advanced somewhat in the average while finnan haddie were lower. Lard showed a general decline from an average of 23c. per pound in January to 22.5c. in February.

Eggs showed a general decline, fresh averaging 61.3c. per dozen in January and 56.7c. in February and cooking 46.9c. in January and 45.2c. in February. Milk advanced at Sorel, Brantford and Moose Jaw. Dairy butter averaged higher at 43.5c. per pound in Febru-

\* See article in *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1923, page 1442.

ary as compared with 42.7c. in January and creamery to 49.1c. per pound in February as compared with 48.3c. in January. Slight increases were reported from most localities. Cheese declined from an average of 33.2c. per pound in January to 33c. in February.

Bread was unchanged in the average. Soda biscuits were up slightly at 17.9c. per pound. Flour and rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned tomatoes advanced in the average from 18.5c. per can in January to 19c. in February. Canned peas and corn also were slightly higher, the former at 18.2c. per can and the latter at 17.2c. per can. Onions rose from 6.1c. per pound to 6.3c. Potatoes advanced from an average of \$1.43 per 90 pounds in January to \$1.51 in February. Evaporated apples were steady. Prunes were slightly lower in the average at 16.7c. per pound. Raisins were down from 18.2c. per pound to 18c. and currants from 21.3c. per pound to 21c. Canned peaches rose from an average of 20.8c. per can in January to 21c. in February. Marmalade was up slightly at 81.9c. per four pound tin. Sugar declined, granulated from an average of 12.1c. per pound in January to 11.9c. in February and yellow from 11.6c. per pound in January to 11.4c. in February. Coffee was slightly higher at 54.5c. per pound. Tea also advanced, averaging 69.4c. per pound as compared with 68.8c. in January.

Anthracite coal declined from an average of \$17.84 per ton in January to \$17.75 in February. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, Oshawa, Guelph, Owen Sound and Cobalt. Bituminous coal also showed a small decline, averaging \$11.29 in January and \$11.20 in February. Hard wood, four feet long, was down from an average of \$12.65 per cord in January to \$12.55 in February. Soft wood also was slightly lower averaging \$9.20 per cord. Prices were down in Guelph and Winnipeg. Coal oil was up from an average of 30.1c. per gallon to 30.3c. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

Grain prices continuing the movement which commenced in January rose to somewhat higher levels in February. Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, rose from 96½c. per bushel in January to 99¼c. in February. The lowest price for the month was 98¼c. per

bushel on the 15th and the highest \$1.00¾c. on the 22nd. Oats were up from 39¼c. per bushel to 40¼c. American corn was up from 89¼c. per bushel to 98c. and flaxseed from \$2.14 per bushel to \$2.29. Flour, reflecting the higher wheat prices, rose from \$6.20 per barrel to \$6.30. Raw rubber fell from 26c. per pound in January to 25½c. in February. Raw sugar at Montreal advanced from \$6.58 per hundred to \$7.13. A better demand was said to be the cause of the higher price. Coffee prices were higher, Santos advancing from 21c. per pound in January to 24c. in February and Rio from 18½c. per pound in January to 20c. in February. Ontario potatoes declined from \$1.60 per bag to \$1.30. Baled straw was up 50c. per ton reaching \$9.50. Cattle prices were higher, best butcher cattle at Winnipeg advancing from \$5.72 per 100 pounds to \$5.91 and best steers at Toronto from \$6.69 per 100 pounds to \$6.75. Choice sheep at Toronto advanced from \$6.25 per hundred to \$6.75. Bacon declined from 23½c. per pound in January to 23c. in February. Lard also was lower at 16c. per pound. Beef hindquarters in sympathy with the higher cattle prices rose from \$14.25 per 100 pounds to \$15.00. Mutton also was up from \$10.81 per 100 pounds to \$12.50. Fresh eggs continued to decline, being 54-57c. per dozen in February as compared with 60-65c. in January. Beef hides advanced from 9¼c. per pound to 10¼c. Raw cotton at New York continued to decline averaging 34¼c. per pound in January and 32c. in February. The market for finished goods was reported to be dull in both England and the United States with the result that the demand for raw materials fell off while at the same time large quantities of cotton were placed on the market. Jute declined from \$8.01 per 100 pounds to \$7.70. Raw silk was also 30c. per pound lower at \$7.70. Ground wood pulp declined from \$39.75 per ton to \$34.00. Oak lumber fell from \$140 per M. to \$130. A brisk demand for non-ferrous metals caused the prices of several of them to rise. Antimony was up from 8.75c. per pound in January to 10.5c. in February, copper from 14.70c. per pound in January to 15.35c. in February, lead from 7.75c. per pound to 8.30c., tin ingots from 51.5c. per pound to 58c., spelter from 8.05c. per pound to 8.60c. and solder from 30c. per pound to 33c. Coal oil and gasoline advanced, the former from 20c. per gallon to 22c. and the latter from 25½c. per gallon to 27¼c. Anthracite coal was up slightly at \$12.51 per ton.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Com- mo- di- ties	Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Sept. 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	152.0	151.4	156.9	153.5	154.6	153.1	153.3	153.5	153.0	156.7	156.6
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>												
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	136.8	151.2	146.8	148.0	141.6	138.2	135.2	144.2	139.5	141.1
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	141.5	135.8	126.1	133.0	135.1	137.6	141.6	134.1	137.9	136.2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174.7	189.0	202.9	198.6	196.7	197.8	204.1	207.1	200.9	216.0	214.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	158.9	169.1	171.8	168.2	167.4	167.5	168.7	168.0	168.4	167.3
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	95.5	102.5	95.4	94.6	93.8	95.4	95.1	99.0	94.5	96.2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	185.7	186.4	182.8	182.8	184.1	182.5	182.5	183.8	185.5	187.8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	166.4	164.5	165.4	165.7	164.5	163.8	162.2	164.8	168.4	168.4
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>												
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	128.2	132.4	123.9	128.8	123.0	125.3	127.0	127.6	128.2	128.7
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	130.1	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	156.9	160.8	158.0	157.1	157.1	156.4	156.8	157.9	159.1	160.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	142.8	148.2	144.4	145.2	143.1	142.9	142.7	142.8	146.0	146.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	156.7	164.6	157.6	158.8	157.9	156.4	156.4	159.1	159.4	160.3
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>												
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	153.0	154.2	148.2	152.1	152.5	151.9	153.0	151.3	154.4	155.4
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	148.1	149.6	143.4	150.9	150.1	149.7	152.1	147.6	151.4	150.0
Beverages.....	4	197.0	212.0	223.7	222.3	223.9	224.6	223.7	229.1	223.7	229.4	232.4
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	142.3	136.2	136.2	130.1	126.9	123.6	135.7	125.0	126.5
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	131.7	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	187.3	216.4	217.3	197.1	189.7	165.8	187.2	165.6	169.4
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	136.8	134.8	131.6	126.8	121.9	131.9	120.8	118.9
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	155.6	128.5	142.6	149.7	148.2	154.4	145.1	156.4	156.0
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	238.9	238.9	230.9	243.5	229.8	234.4	229.5	229.8	227.5
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	151.4	164.3	196.6	171.2	158.7	165.4	157.7	196.1	190.7
Eggs.....	2	133.9	160.9	108.2	92.2	126.0	134.4	171.8	203.0	130.1	169.2	159.6
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	156.9	162.0	160.7	160.8	161.8	167.0	160.9	160.7	161.1	167.4
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.3	159.9	154.3	153.7	155.6	154.5	154.2	155.9	158.3	162.2
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	164.5	165.4	164.8	159.9	159.9	159.9	158.3	163.0	160.6	162.6
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	158.2	151.0	151.7	154.2	152.8	152.8	153.7	157.5	162.1
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	229.1	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	322.1	302.9	274.2	303.5	274.7	274.7	301.8	274.7	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	156.8	149.6	150.4	152.8	151.6	151.6	152.3	156.6	161.2
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	143.6	151.7	147.4	145.3	143.5	142.5	141.0	145.0	143.2	144.7
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	188.8	184.4	185.0	186.4	184.2	185.3	186.1	187.6	190.1
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	189.2	187.9	188.2	184.2	184.7	186.0	184.4	184.4	185.6	186.8	189.4
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	199.5	185.7	188.9	192.6	199.5	203.6	194.3	204.0	204.0
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	138.8	147.8	143.4	141.1	139.0	137.9	136.2	140.6	138.5	139.8
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	163.8	166.4	169.4	166.7	167.0	167.3	166.3	167.0	167.7	167.2
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	168.9	166.4	167.0	167.4	165.8	136.3	166.1	165.1
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	215.9	200.9	196.7	192.5	192.5	189.1	198.0	199.9	206.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	163.2	168.1	168.1	168.1	164.8	164.9	165.7	166.0	169.0	169.0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	133.2	143.6	137.6	135.3	132.7	131.3	129.5	134.7	132.2	134.0
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	194.4	210.8	206.5	204.3	205.4	212.4	215.8	208.8	226.4	224.1
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	324.1	300.0	264.3	273.9	264.3	245.0	288.0	254.7	229.6
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	107.0	95.9	95.4	94.2	88.6	85.0	98.9	89.8	91.5
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	114.4	123.4	120.3	118.2	117.3	117.4	118.4	119.5	117.8	118.2
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	158.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	155.5	153.9	153.9	156.0	152.7	152.7
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	103.9	105.3	101.4	95.8	89.8	89.2	101.0	94.7	96.2
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	138.1	124.4	121.8	114.2	112.6	107.1	125.0	111.1	114.9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	160.4	155.1	154.1	153.8	152.3	150.0	154.3	148.7	150.7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1924, JANUARY, 1924, FEBRUARY, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Feb. 1924	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	177.7	173.6	177.1	199.0	234.1	377.7	273.0	332.4	243.8	179.1	210.9	142.8	139.3
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	210.4	206.6	229.9	251.7	306.6	350.7	342.5	330.5	263.6	202.4	176.5	193.8	174.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	241.8	245.7	231.4	217.3	284.8	333.1	275.4	264.1	240.4	175.8	173.4	169.6	155.7
IV.—Fish.....	9	173.2	174.0	176.7	189.7	218.6	244.7	266.0	236.3	188.7	160.1	160.0	154.8	164.2
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables..	16	204.9	196.9	193.8	243.9	194.4	347.1	224.4	264.8	267.9	171.0	117.1	127.8	119.4
B. Miscellaneous Foods....	25	187.2	185.8	187.5	179.1	236.2	288.6	251.7	232.2	178.9	145.0	141.4	112.8	114.7
VI.—Textiles.....	20	248.0	250.2	241.9	227.1	266.8	419.4	367.4	327.1	223.2	179.8	132.7	134.4	128.5
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots..	11	157.5	148.7	167.2	158.3	206.4	400.8	264.6	255.5	274.6	194.9	181.6	168.1	158.6
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	198.8	199.0	194.2	185.1	237.4	245.4	249.9	282.6	189.9	132.6	100.9	102.9	107.2
B. Other Metals.....	12	177.6	172.3	165.0	151.7	164.0	228.7	203.7	251.0	276.3	304.2	123.7	125.9	135.4
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	230.4	227.7	271.0	243.7	241.4	214.7	166.0	122.0	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	199.4	197.6	194.2	185.8	220.9	236.4	211.3	250.5	214.1	191.8	113.2	112.8	117.5
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	242.6	234.4	261.1	240.6	276.8	254.4	239.0	189.6	177.1	124.2	107.6	114.4	124.4
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	345.0	346.2	333.8	324.2	432.6	439.9	281.2	233.2	193.2	177.3	178.4	184.2	175.5
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	228.0	227.3	217.0	208.1	255.1	235.8	231.5	212.7	184.5	136.6	108.4	114.1	113.3
C. Paints, Oils, and Glass.	14	276.2	274.5	271.9	300.0	356.4	447.9	334.9	273.7	237.3	192.5	146.3	141.3	145.4
All.....	48	276.2	275.7	268.3	268.8	336.4	357.2	277.7	236.5	202.5	164.8	139.9	142.5	140.9
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	264.4	263.3	264.5	295.2	384.5	363.5	295.8	222.2	180.8	147.4	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals...	16	182.5	173.1	180.2	185.4	213.4	214.2	263.6	294.4	261.4	255.8	149.9	111.1	113.9
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	546.8	558.0	583.8	664.7	492.1	1851.4	799.0	511.5	403.7	273.7	128.1	230.3	353.9
B. Liquors and Tobacco...	6	266.0	264.4	264.6	264.0	296.8	314.0	253.4	207.9	156.4	143.5	140.1	138.8	134.9
C. Sundries.....	7	158.4	158.7	159.8	167.3	194.3	212.0	213.9	210.1	170.3	139.4	110.8	109.9	115.8
All.....	17	287.8	289.9	296.4	318.4	300.5	633.7	365.5	280.2	220.3	172.1	125.1	148.4	178.6
All Commodities.....	†262	224.9	222.7	224.3	229.5	270.1	343.5	279.8	263.5	219.9	175.9	142.5	136.6	135.8

† Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities	Quantity	(*)	(*)	1910	1911	1912	1913	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	
		1900	1905					1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1924					
		e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.	e.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	47.0	47.6	54.0	65.2	72.4	73.2	71.4	55.4	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	33.0	35.8	46.4	50.8	47.6	45.6	31.4	29.8	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.2	20.9	25.7	27.2	25.9	26.4	18.8	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.3	21.7	25.9	31.9	34.5	33.1	32.2	26.2	27.4	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	21.9	18.7	20.4	26.1	34.1	35.7	37.0	36.1	27.5	26.6	24.1	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	34.6	35.2	36.6	45.2	63.2	69.4	70.6	70.4	51.6	50.6	47.6	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.0	24.5	26.8	32.6	45.6	51.6	52.2	56.1	39.3	40.6	37.0	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.4	37.0	50.2	67.4	71.4	78.4	63.8	41.6	45.4	46.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	42.6	40.8	42.2	54.9	63.8	64.7	83.0	79.4	56.2	55.3	61.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	35.4	32.9	34.7	44.5	49.0	56.6	63.5	72.6	47.7	43.2	46.9	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	60.6	71.4	82.2	91.2	92.4	78.8	72.0	74.4	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.4	61.4	65.8	86.4	95.4	104.2	131.8	108.8	77.8	82.4	85.4	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.3	35.6	38.5	48.0	52.8	58.6	73.9	63.5	44.7	47.2	48.2	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.8	23.0	24.4	31.2	33.2	35.7	40.7	38.9	31.9	32.8	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	21.1	22.6	29.5	30.4	33.8	38.0	36.9	28.7	33.8	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	70.5	67.5	91.5	112.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	33.0	52.0	65.0	68.0	76.0	67.0	47.0	45.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	25.0	24.0	26.5	37.5	38.5	45.0	35.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.6	20.2	24.0	31.6	25.4	19.2	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	17.6	25.2	32.8	27.8	23.2	20.2	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.6	11.8	12.9	14.0	20.5	22.2	27.9	24.0	21.7	21.7	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.8	17.2	19.6	26.0	23.5	18.5	19.0	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	31.6	36.4	42.0	48.0	64.4	50.4	35.2	39.2	48.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.6	14.4	14.6	17.0	19.8	22.2	30.4	24.0	16.6	18.6	23.2	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.4	12.7	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.6	15.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	12.2	15.4	16.9	15.8	15.0	15.8	15.3	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.5	10.2	12.0	15.0	14.7	13.5	13.4	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.0	33.3	56.5	78.3	73.7	59.3	130.0	369.5	53.3	39.9	47.8	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/2 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.75	\$ 7.99	\$ 8.40	\$ 10.46	\$ 12.54	\$ 13.41	\$ 15.77	\$ 14.08	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.78	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.75
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	e. 2.9	e. 3.0	e. 3.1	e. 3.1	e. 3.2	e. 3.2	e. 3.2	e. 3.2	e. 3.2	e. 3.5	e. 4.6	e. 4.7	e. 4.7	e. 4.8	e. 4.2	e. 4.6	e. 4.1	e. 4.1	e. 4.1	e. 4.1	e. 4.1	e. 4.1	e. 4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.6	68.7	74.1	82.0	90.1	123.2	109.0	116.9	111.5	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.0	37.2	37.4	50.4	58.3	62.8	65.9	91.4	70.5	74.5	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.3	41.5	47.9	64.8	75.1	76.5	89.4	79.6	80.9	79.0	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.6	30.9	30.4	33.7	49.4	55.4	58.8	68.3	57.9	60.5	57.8	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2	28.7	32.4	39.7	31.7	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.72	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.24	\$ 4.12	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.26	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.60	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.54	\$ 14.15	\$ 14.27	\$ 16.78	\$ 19.80	\$ 21.34	\$ 24.71	\$ 24.85	\$ 21.07	\$ 21.17	\$ 21.17	\$ 21.23	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.15

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.82	\$ 6.78	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.38	\$ 10.43	\$ 12.50	\$ 14.06	\$ 15.95	\$ 14.36	\$ 10.85	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.12	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02	\$ 11.02
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.11	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.78	\$ 7.19	\$ 8.75	\$ 10.97	\$ 11.64	\$ 13.41	\$ 12.82	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.60	\$ 9.68	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.80
New Brunswick.....	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.84	\$ 7.13	\$ 7.04	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.40	\$ 10.15	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.34	\$ 15.52	\$ 14.16	\$ 10.88	\$ 10.71	\$ 11.13	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98	\$ 10.98
Quebec.....	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.33	\$ 6.46	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.87	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.47	\$ 8.14	\$ 10.52	\$ 13.37	\$ 12.86	\$ 15.11	\$ 13.92	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23	\$ 10.23
Ontario.....	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.67	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.79	\$ 8.24	\$ 10.62	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.24	\$											

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, no slice, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	27.1	22.0	20.4	14.7	11.3	18.6	27.0	23.7	24.0	36.1	40.7	57.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	30.1	24.7	21.3	16.2	12.9	16.3	24.5	25.1	24.5	33.8	39.1	57.2
1—Sydney.....	30.4	23.4	22.1	17.3	14.6	14.4	25.6	26.6	26.4	36.5	38.7	56.2
2—New Glasgow.....	27	22.2	17.7	14.1	10.9	15.1	20.7	21.4	25.5	29.5	38.5	56.6
3—Amherst.....	25	24.3	17.3	14	11.7	15	21	22.7	21	30	35.5	.....
4—Halifax.....	32.9	24.6	25	15.9	12.9	17.1	30	26.3	23.2	32.8	36.2	53.7
5—Truro.....	35	29.2	24.5	19.7	14.5	20	25	28.7	26.3	40	46.7	62.3
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24.9	23.1	20.6	16.7	13.3	20	21	22.2	22.4	31.6	34.5	51.7
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28.3	22.3	20.9	15.8	12.3	15.2	22.6	24.6	24.0	33.9	40.8	57.7
7—Moncton.....	29.5	20	21.5	17	12	.....	25	29.5	25	36.7	43.3	60
8—St. John.....	32.5	24	22.8	13.9	11.7	15.6	28	22.1	21.6	32.4	37.7	61.5
9—Fredericton.....	31.2	25	23.7	19.5	15.2	13.5	20	23.7	24.8	31.6	39.7	57.7
10—Bathurst.....	20	20	15.7	12.6	10.2	16.5	17.3	23.2	24.6	35	42.5	49.2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	22.5	21.3	20.0	13.8	8.9	17.3	23.8	20.5	21.5	33.5	35.9	56.4
11—Quebec.....	21.7	22.1	19.8	15.7	9.6	17.8	25.4	21.5	22.5	35.4	37	56.4
12—Three Rivers.....	22.1	21.1	19.8	12.1	7.8	19	25.1	20	21.4	35	37.5	60
13—Sherbrooke.....	31.6	26.2	20.3	21.5	12	22	.....	21	23.9	34.4	37	60
14—Sorel.....	17	18.4	16	12.2	8	14	21.7	16.8	20.6	35	38	53
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.3	18.7	15.9	11.2	7	17.7	20	18.8	18	31.2	33.5	50
16—St. John's.....	23.2	23.4	22.6	12.5	10.5	22.2	27.5	20.5	21.6	32.5	32.5	60
17—Thetford Mines.....	17.5	16.7	11.7	12.3	7.8	13.3	19	21	22.8	32.5	.....	48
18—Montreal.....	28.4	23.8	24.8	12.8	9.1	14	27.1	22.5	21.2	33.6	36.5	57.8
19—Hull.....	23.9	20.9	19.3	13.6	8.1	15.5	24.7	22.5	21.7	32.1	34.8	55.9
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.0	22.7	21.1	15.6	11.8	20.3	26.6	23.9	24.1	34.3	37.8	57.1
20—Ottawa.....	26	20.6	20.8	13.7	10.2	16.8	26.8	23.9	23.1	33.3	39.9	57.8
21—Brockville.....	29	23	22.2	15.2	10.2	17.2	29	24	25	36	42.3	60
22—Kingston.....	27.2	22.3	22.8	15.6	10.7	14.7	22.2	23.7	21.8	31.4	37.4	55.8
23—Belleville.....	25.5	19	21.6	14.7	9.7	20.3	27	22.8	19	36.6	43.4	56
24—Peterborough.....	26.6	21.2	19.5	15.1	11.2	19.6	23.3	23.5	24.8	36.2	38.8	53.1
25—Oshawa.....	29.3	23.3	20.6	16.3	12.9	21.3	25	25.3	24	30	35	56.2
26—Orillia.....	26.6	21.5	19.3	14.7	11.4	19.4	23.9	23.6	24	34.4	37.3	55.4
27—Toronto.....	29.5	22.2	23.1	13.9	12.3	21.3	27	22	23.3	34	38.7	54.2
28—Niagara Falls.....	29.6	23.6	21.3	15.6	10.5	23.6	30.5	24.2	24	30.8	35.2	54.2
29—St. Catharines.....	26	23.3	20.6	14.2	11	21.2	29	24.6	19	31.8	34.8	53.6
30—Hamilton.....	31.1	24.4	24	17	13.9	22.5	27.6	25.4	26.5	34.8	40.6	58.3
31—Brantford.....	28.2	23.1	20.9	15.5	11.2	19.2	28	23.6	22.6	31.4	34.3	54
32—Galt.....	29	24	21.2	16.9	13.2	24.3	27.5	25.7	27.5	33	37	53.6
33—Guelph.....	26.6	21	20	14.6	12.8	21.7	25	20.4	25	27	32.2	52
34—Kitchener.....	28.5	25.2	20	16.7	13.8	23.6	30.6	24.6	25	31.4	34.6	51.6
35—Woodstock.....	29.9	22.5	24.1	16	13.2	19.4	25	22	18	31.9	36.4	53.1
36—Stratford.....	29.4	24.4	21.2	17.2	12.7	21.7	25	25	26.5	33.3	37.9	54.0
37—London.....	29.5	24.2	23.5	15.6	11.5	20.6	28	23.7	21.9	33.8	37.9	56.8
38—St. Thomas.....	27.4	23.7	20.7	15.1	10.9	18.4	25	23.5	24.4	32.6	38.5	56
39—Chatham.....	29	24	21.3	16.4	11.7	21.4	25	23.7	23.6	32	35.8	54.3
40—Windsor.....	25	19.3	18.6	14.8	10.9	20.9	25.1	23.1	24	32.2	36.8	52.5
41—Owen Sound.....	25	20	19.7	16.7	12.5	19.5	23.5	24	25.8	30.4	33.4	52.5
42—Cobalt.....	29.3	25	23.6	16.6	12.2	22.6	25	26.6	27	36	43.3	57.5
43—Timmins.....	26	23	20	16.3	12.9	22.3	27.7	26.5	25	35.5	39	52.5
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.8	25	21.3	16.7	12.3	22.3	29	26.5	24.8	36.8	41	57.4
45—Port Arthur.....	28.9	20.5	20.7	15.2	12.2	17	32	23.8	27.1	37.4	.....	62.5
46—Fort William.....	27.2	19.7	17	14	11.8	16	26.6	22.8	28.3	37.8	42.5	62.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	24.2	17.6	17.1	11.2	8.4	14.8	25.9	21.0	23.1	37.4	42.4	59.4
47—Winnipeg.....	26.2	18.4	18.2	11.3	8.7	13.7	26.3	20.8	25.1	35.5	40.7	56.2
48—Brandon.....	22.2	16.8	15.9	11.1	8.1	15.9	25.5	21.1	21	39.3	44	61.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	26.0	18.1	16.8	11.4	10.2	14.7	27.4	21.4	23.2	45.7	50.5	65.8
49—Regina.....	25.6	14.1	16.8	10.4	9.5	14.8	28.3	22	25	44.3	49	58.3
50—Prince Albert.....	25	18	15	10	10	12.5	25	20	20	46.7	49	57.7
51—Saskatoon.....	23.8	18.3	16.3	11.9	11.3	14.4	28.8	21.8	21.8	40.8	47	55.7
52—Moose Jaw.....	29.6	21.9	18.9	13.4	9.9	17.1	27.6	21.9	26	51.1	.....	57.3
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	23.6	17.6	16.1	11.2	8.4	14.2	29.4	21.0	22.3	42.8	47.6	59.3
53—Medicine Hat.....	24.2	17.8	16.3	11.2	7	13.7	30	21.7	25.8	45.6	50	58.3
54—Edmonton.....	22.7	16.1	17.6	10.6	8.3	15.6	28.6	21.1	19.3	43.6	49.1	55.5
55—Calgary.....	22.3	17.1	15.4	11.1	8.5	13.9	28	21.6	21.8	41.5	44.8	55.9
56—Lethbridge.....	25	19.3	15.2	11.9	9.7	13.7	30.8	19.7	22.3	40.4	46.5	62.1
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.1	23.8	22.1	15.2	12.8	21.9	35.2	28.3	27.9	43.0	49.2	65.2
57—Fernie.....	26.5	22	20.7	14.4	11.3	17.7	35	27.5	32.5	47.5	54	60
58—Nelson.....	29	22	22	13.7	10.6	16.5	35	29	29	41.5	48.5	65.7
59—Trail.....	29.6	25	21	15.3	12.2	20.5	34.4	30.6	29	49.6	56.1	80
60—New Westminster.....	32.5	25	22.5	17.5	12.4	25	35	25	29.3	39.5	45	60.6
61—Vancouver.....	30.9	24.1	21.5	13.8	13.3	24.2	37.1	26.7	25.5	40.9	46	61.5
62—Victoria.....	28	20.3	19.7	13.9	12.6	24	32.3	26	21.5	38.5	44.4	60
63—Nanaimo.....	32.3	25	25	18.5	17.7	29	36.7	30	25	42.8	47.8	61.9
64—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	24.7	14.6	12.5	18.4	35	31.7	31.7	43.5	51.7	67.5

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized guaranteed pure.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.9	29.4	19.3	11.9	58.3	21.0	19.6	33.5	22.5	56.7	45.2	12.5	43.5	49.1
11.0	32.0			52.0	17.9	16.4	27.1	23.1	57.5	48.2	11.9	44.0	51.6
10				.60	18.5	16.5	30.7	24.5	60.2	51.5	b12-14	41.2	52.2
13	35			.60	16.2	17	26.8	22	57.2	48.6	13	45.4	51.9
12	23			.45	13.7	15	26.5	22	51.7	44.3	9	44.5	48.8
9	38			.45	17.3	15.5	23.6	21.6	62.3	49.5	a 13-3	42.9	51.7
				.50	18.6	18.2	27.9	25.6	56.2	50	11	46.2	53.4
14	35			.60	13.9	18.4	37.2	23.7	45.6	37.5	9-10	37.4	45
13.5	35.0			.531	17.5	16.6	30.3	30.3	56.8	46.8	12.5	45.3	49.2
12	35		10	.60	18.7	18	30.9	21.2	59	50	11-13	49.3	51.2
20	35			.45-.60	16.2	15	34	22.5	55.8	42.9	14	43.8	48.1
12	35			.50	17.9	17.6	30.3	23.8	61	49.2	12	48.1	49.2
10				.50	17	15.7	26	24.3	51.4	45	12	40	48.1
17.3	26.2	18.1	11.0	.588	20.6	20.8	28.9	21.8	57.3	43.7	12.0	43.5	46.5
10	20	20		.50	21.5	22.2	30.4	23.3	64.7	41.5	14	40.7	45.6
12-15	25			.50	18.3	19	27.6	22.5	60.2	44.3	14	45	46.7
25	35		12		21.7	20	30	21.3	52.5	46.2	a11-1	46	49.3
15	20	15					26.1	21.3	51.6	43.4	12	44.2	44.2
		20					19.5	20	53.8	44.5	9		46.1
25		18	10	.60	20	20	33.7	21.2	62.2	47.2	11	48	47.7
				.50			25	22.5	52.7	41	12	40	44.7
15-16	32-35	10-25		.65-100	22.5	21	34.2	21.6	58.7	41.2	14	43.1	47.4
	22-25			.60	19.3	18.5	36	22.7	59.4	43.9	11	41.5	46.7
18.9	30.3	21.2	12.4	.621	20.4	19.2	35.3	22.3	55.6	45.2	12.5	44.6	49.1
18	32	22			21.6	17.9	38.8	23.1	65.4	42.3	11	42.9	49.2
	25-30				19.3	19	35	21.6	48	42.5	10-11	41.5	47.3
12.5-15	30	18-20			18.2	17.3	35.6	21.4	57.3	49	10	42.8	45.2
	30	18	8		23.7	17.5	27	22.5	51.5	45.2	a 11	44	48
15	35	22		.75	17.6	22.9	29.1	22.2	55.2	44.2	11	43.9	46.9
20	30	20				18	36	23	56.2	45.2	13	45	48.5
		20				20	18.3	30.5	46.7	41.6	10-11.5	45	49.8
18-20	23-30	18-22		.60	21.2	17.5	34.8	22.1	60	44.8	a13-3	44.1	49
22	35	25	12.5		19.5	19.4	39.6	22.3	59.8	48.4	12	45	50.9
	35	25	15		20.6	18	36.4	21.7	55.5	42.5	13	46.5	49.4
					20.5	17.6	41.2	23	58.4	44.4	13	42.5	52.2
					20.5	16.1	32.8	21.2	52.8	41.7	12	45.7	48.3
22	30	23-25	15		20	20.5	30.3	22	53.3	47.5	a11-8	43.2	48.7
	30	22	12		16.2	17.5	35.1	22.4	59.1	46.6	10-11	46	49.6
	30	20		.60	20	20	26	20.5	49.3	46.6	a11-8	46.2	48.3
	20	23	15		21	20.9	29.9	20.4	46.6	34.7	10	44.6	47.6
20	35	25	10		18.7	18.8	36.2	23.1	51.6	43.7	12	44.3	49.5
20	28	20		.60	19.6	19.2	39.7	21.8	62.7	49.5	11	47.4	48.8
20-25	30	25	10	.50	20.5	20.4	40.4	23	59.1	50.7	12	45.2	49.9
18	30	18	12		20.5	22.1	39	22.5	51.6	46	12	45.6	50.2
		20			20.1	25.2	43.7	22.2	62.4	43.5	c15	48.7	51.7
			18		18.3	18.3	29.5	22.5	50.6	39.4	a11	44.2	46.1
	30	15		.70	23.3	20	33.9	25	52.1	46.6	17	50	50.6
	25				19.8	20	25.9	22.5	64.4	49.8	20		52.1
18	30	25	9		24.2	20.3	41.2	22.6	60.5	45.9	13	45	48.2
		18-20			22.5	17.3	41.9	22	55	50	a14.3	35	48.8
12.5-20	25-30	20		.60	23.3	17.8	43.3	22.7	56	49	a14.3	42.5	49.9
	27.5	16.7			22.6	16.3	36.2	22.2	61.5	42.1	11.0	39.3	48.7
	18	18			22.7	16.6	37.5	21.6	62.2	41.2	12	39.2	49
		12.5-18			22.5	16	34.8	22.7	60.7	43	10	39.3	48.3
	17.7	29.4	13.3		24.4	21.9	33.4	22.9	62.1	47.0	13.0	38.7	49.1
	30				25	21.2	28.9	21	61	49.3	13	39.8	48.1
18	30	12.5			22.5	20	27.4	25	57.5	43	11	37.9	50
15	25-30	12.5	15	.50	23.3	22.5	40.2	22.9	65	46.3	12	37.1	47.1
20	30	15			26.7	24	36.9	22.5	65	49.4	16	40	51
22.3	26.5	15.1	20.0		33.8	21.5	37.9	22.7	59.6	43.9	11.7	39.8	48.7
25	30	16-20	20		25	25	31.2	22.7	60	48.1	a12.5	41.3	49.3
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		22.4	20.5	42.3	23	60	41.5	a11.1	39.6	49.3
25-30	30	15	25	.90	24.6	20.7	41.2	24	59.5	43.3	11	38.9	49
18	22	15	20		23.3	21.8	36.7	20.2	58.9	42.8	12.	39.2	47.3
21.1	27.6	20.0	18.0		24.0	22.0	35.4	22.8	54.9	45.5	14.2	44.7	51.7
20-25	30-32	20	18		26.9	24.4	36.2	24.8	65	57.5	15	37.5	52.9
25	30	20	20		25	25	33.3	24.5	60.7	47.5	a17	45.5	52
25	30	20	20		24.5	25	32.1	24.4	56.4	40	15	40	45.6
15	20				21	20.2	40.5	19.7	46.4	40	10	44	51.5
20	30		15		22.2	19.4	33.1	20	48.9	41.2	a11-1	43	51.2
25	30		20	.55	25	19.4	32.5	20.7	48.6	42.8	a12.5	50.2	61
15	25				21.9	21	42.2	24.2	50.3	45	13	52.5	55
	25		15		25.8	21.8	33.1	24.4	63.1	50	20	45	52
													63

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized guaranteed pure.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb	Canned Vegetables		
									Tomatoes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. per can.	Peas standard 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, per can.	Corn, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.4	33.0	6.7	17.9	4.2	5.5	10.5	14.9	19.0	18.2	17.2
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.8	33.4	7.4	17.7	4.2	5.7	10.1	16.8	20.8	19.1	18.9
1—Sydney.....	30.7	34.4	8	18	5.2	6	9.6	17	20.6	19.7	19.7
2—New Glasgow.....	28	33	7.3	17.5	4.6	5.5	10.7	15.7	21	19.2	19.1
3—Amherst.....		31.5	7.3	18.7	4.7	6	10.5	15.2	21.5	18.5	18
4—Halifax.....	30.7	32.2	7.3	16.6	4.3	5.3	9.1	18.4	20.5	18.5	18
5—Truro.....		35	7.3	17.7	4.7	5.8	10.7	17.6	20.3	19.2	18.9
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....		30.2	6.7	18.5	4.1	5	10	17.9	20.6	18.1	18.2
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28.5	33.8	8.0	17.4	4.5	5.5	10.5	15.6	19.6	18.4	17.3
7—Moncton.....		37.4	7.3-8.7	18.2	4.6	5.7	11.9	16.5	19.7	19.3	19
8—St. John.....	27	32.4	8	18.2	4.5	5.7	9.9	16.4	18.8	17	17.4
9—Fredericton.....	26	32	8	16.5	4.4	5.3	10.3	14.4	19.9	19.2	17.1
10—Bathurst.....	32.5	33.3	8	16.6	4.6	5.2	10	15	20	18.2	15.6
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27.2	30.7	6.1	18.0	4.4	6.2	9.7	15.5	18.1	18.7	16.1
11—Quebec.....	28.8	30.8	7.5	17.9	4.3	5.6	10.1	14.7	19.6	18.5	16.6
12—Three Rivers.....	26	30.8	6	18.5	4.5	6.7	9.9	17.3	18.5	21.4	15.9
13—Sherbrooke.....	29.5	31.2	7.3	17.6	4.3	5.8	9.9	16.3	18.5	18.5	15.3
14—Sorel.....	25	28.4	5.3	18.4	4.1	5.7	8.9	15	17.6	18.8	15
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	25.5	32	4.7	18.2	4.5	6.7	9.8	15.2	18.2	20.7	17.4
16—St. John's.....	30	32	5.3	17.7	4.6	7.7	11.9	16.5	17.2	17.6	16.5
17—Theftord Mines.....		29.3	6	18.1	4.7	6.5	8.5	13.8	18.3	19	17
18—Montreal.....	26.4	26.4	6.3-7.7	18.5	4.5	5.2	10.3	15.1	17.9	16.9	16.1
19—Hull.....	26.6	29.5	6	17.4	4.5	5.9	7.9	15.6	17	16.9	15
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	27.2	32.7	7.0	17.6	4.0	5.1	11.2	15.1	18.8	17.0	16.3
20—Ottawa.....	28.5	33.6	6.7	17.8	4.8	5.7	10.8	18.4	18.3	17.1	16.4
21—Brookville.....	29.7	29.3	6	18.2	4.1	5.3	9.6	14.6	19	15.1	15.1
22—Kingston.....	24.8	31.2	6	15.5	4.5	4.9	9.9	14.1	17.5	15	15
23—Belleville.....	27.5	29.5	5.3	17	4.6	4.7	-10.6	15	17	17	17
24—Peterborough.....	25.0	33.2	6.7	18.4	3.6	5.1	11	15	18.6	16.4	16.3
25—Oshawa.....	28	35	6	15	3.6	5	12.1	13.2	19	18	15.7
26—Orillia.....	25.7	32.9	6	17.5	3.8	4.9	11.7	16	19.3	18	16.5
27—Toronto.....	25.7	33.7	6	18.2	4.1	5.2	10.3	14.5	18.5	15.9	15.8
28—Niagara Falls.....	27.5	33.5	6.7	18	3.9	5.1	11.5	15.8	19.6	17	16
29—St. Catharines.....	25.8	30.8	6.7	15.2	4	5	11.4	15.3	19.2	15.1	15.2
30—Hamilton.....	26.4	35	5.3	16.8	3.7	4.9	11.1	14.9	18.5	19.1	16
31—Brantford.....	25.5	32.3	6	17.8	3.7	4.9	12.6	15.2	18	15.7	15.3
32—Galt.....	29	32.5	6.7	18.2	3.8	4.6	11.7	15.4	18.3	17.5	15.8
33—Guelph.....	25.5	34.5	6	18.1	3.7	5.1	12.2	15.7	18.6	17	16.8
34—Kitchener.....	26.5	34	6	18	3.7	5.1	11.8	16.3	17.7	16.4	15.7
35—Woodstock.....	27.5	30.9	6	17.8	3.4	4.7	11.9	15.6	17.7	16.1	15.6
36—Stratford.....		33	5.6	17.9	3.6	5.4	11.8	14.9	19	17.4	17.1
37—London.....	26.2	33.4	6	17.7	3.9	4.9	11.4	14.2	18.3	17.3	16.9
38—St. Thomas.....	28.1	33	6	18.5	3.8	4.6	12.5	15.3	19	17.9	17
39—Windsor.....	27.6	33.1	6.7	18.3	3.8	6.5	11	14.2	18.8	16.6	15.9
40—Chatham.....	30	30.1	6.7	17.9	4.0	5.9	10.7	14.1	18.9	15.9	15.5
41—Owen Sound.....	27.3	31.4	5.3	17.3	3.7	5.1	10.6	14.1	18.7	16	15.6
42—Cobalt.....	26	36	7.4	18	4.6		11.9	13.6	19.4	18.6	18
43—Timmins.....	27.2	34.2	8.3	15	4.8	4.7	9.5	15	20.7	18.7	17
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.5	33.6	6.7	17.5	4.2	5.5	11.7	16.4	19	16.6	16
45—Port Arthur.....	30	31.4	6.7	19.6	4.2	5.2	10.9	15.8	19.8	20	18.9
46—Port William.....	28.3	32.7	6.7	19.1	4.2	5.4	10.3	15.1	19.4	18.1	17.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	28.3	31.8	5.9	19.1	4.1	5.5	10.9	15.5	20.5	19.5	18.9
47—Winnipeg.....	26.5	31.2	6	19.5	4	5.2	10.6	14.5	20.3	18.8	18.4
48—Brandon.....	30	32.4	5.7	18.7	4.1	5.8	11.2	16.4	20.7	20.1	19.4
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	31.3	34.4	6.5	17.8	4.0	5.5	10.6	14.1	19.9	19.8	19.2
49—Regina.....		33.6	6.4	18.1	3.9	5.8	10.9	13.4	19.7	18.3	18.1
50—Prince Albert.....		36.4	6.7	15.7	3.8	5.2	9.5	14.4	20.6	20.9	19.7
51—Saskatoon.....	27.5	33.3	6.7	16.7	4.0	5.3	10.9	15.1	19.6	19.4	19.7
52—Moose Jaw.....	35	34.3	6	20.7	4.3	5.6	11	13.6	19.8	20.6	19.4
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	30.0	35.1	7.1	16.7	3.9	5.4	10.3	14.3	18.6	19.8	18.9
53—Medicine Hat.....	35	37.5	7.2	16.5	3.9	5.2	10	14.2	19.3	20.5	18.8
54—Edmonton.....	25	32.9	6.2	16.8	3.9	5.8	9.6	14.1	18.9	20.1	19.5
55—Calgary.....	30	36.2	7.2	17.6	4.0	5.0	10.5	13.9	18.2	19.2	19.4
56—Lethbridge.....	30	33.9	8	15.8	3.9	5.6	10.9	15.1	17.9	19.4	17.9
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.3	35.1	7.7	19.7	4.2	5.8	9.6	12.5	18.5	18.8	18.1
57—Fernie.....	37.5	36.7	7.7	16	4.2	5.5	11.3	14.2	20	20	20
58—Nelson.....	30	36	8.3	17.5	4.5	5.7	10	13.7	20	20	18.7
59—Trail.....	30	37.5	7.7	18	3.8	5.4	10	12.5	15	18.6	18.6
60—New Westminster.....	28.2	33.5	8.3	22.5	4.2	5.5	7.5	11.4	18.5	17.9	16.1
61—Vancouver.....	28.2	32	6-6.7	21.7	4.2	5.1	8.4	11.6	18.2	17.7	17
62—Victoria.....	30	32.7	7.4	21	4.1	5.5	9.3	12	19.4	18.3	17.5
63—Nanaimo.....		35.9	7.4	21.2	4.1	7	9.8	11.6	19.2	19	18.1
64—Prince Rupert.....	35	36.2	8.3	20	4.6	6.7	10.2	13.1	20	19	19



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1924.

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
8-7	6 3	1-510	30-5	27-2	18-9	16-7	18-0	21-0	-991	31-0	-819	49-9
8-3	5 8	1-457	28-5	21-9	19-7	17-2	18-8	21-8	1-014	31-9	-889	50-8
9-5	6-3	1-677	33	22-5	22-5	19-4	21	24-6	1-06	32-1	-937	1
8-7	5-2	1-62	31-7	18-7	20	16-2	18-3	20-4	1-06	32-5	-798	52-5
7-7	5-7	1-18	20-8	25	21	17-3	17-2	20	-90	30	1-00	45
7-7	5-9	1-46	31-8	20-4	17-2	16-1	18-1	21	-942	31-7	-79	2
8	6	1-35	25	23-3	18	17	19-2	23	1-11	33	-92	4
8-1	7-2	1-05	18-4	17-7	20	16	16-1	20-5	1-14	29-2	-893	55-7
9-5	6-0	1-428	29-7	25-2	16-6	17-2	17-5	21-5	-980	32-4	-896	6
8-8	5-3	1-55	29-2	21-7	15	17	18-4	21-4	-85	31	-917	7
11-8	5-7	1-49	31-6	26	15-1	17-9	16-1	20-3	-90	33-2	-817	8
9-1	6-4	1-34	29-4	28	17-6	16-8	17-1	20-4	1-00	31-9	-817	9
8-3	6-5	1-33	29-4	25	18-7	17	18-5	24	1-17	33-3	1-00	10
8-8	7-0	1-444	28-2	30-8	17-4	17-1	20-1	21-3	1-077	31-5	87-0	47-7
8-1	8-11	1-26	24-8	27	18-5	18	19-8	21-1	1-06	35	-85	11
7-8	8-3	1-27	27-5	30	18-3	16-4	21-3	21	1-14	28-7	-85	45-9
8-1	7-4	1-61	29-4	29	18-5	18-1	19-1	23-4	1-07	36-7	-962	13
8-2	6-5	-93	19-7	35	15-6	16-2	20	23	1-01	28-3	-85	14
8-2	5-8	1-25	32-5	15	16	19	21-7	19	1-10	35	47	15
7-6	6-9	1-72	32-5	16-5	20	18-5	20	21-5	1-17	35	-875	50-16
8-6	5-8	1-49	28	18-4	19-4	21-7	22-8	22-8	1-09	33	-95	17
9-1	6-5	1-82	35-2	34-1	17-8	19-2	20-4	20-4	1-10	27	-748	47-9
9-0	6-7	1-65	34-1	29-4	18-2	17-2	17-8	19-7	-95	27-9	-875	18
8-8	7	1-543	32-0	26-1	18-2	17-0	17-6	20-2	-951	29-2	-785	19
8-8	7	1-73	35-0	33-4	18-3	16-8	17-4	21-9	1-01	32-6	-752	20
8-6	5-7	1-52	32-5	28-7	17-5	17-3	20-2	20-2	-912	30	-712	21
8-3	6-7	1-79	34-5	28-3	18-7	16-5	18-4	20-4	-975	27-9	-792	22
9-1	7-6	1-63	35	18-6	17-5	18-6	19-3	19-3	1-12	26-6	-795	23
9-1	7-3	1-64	30	21-4	15	16-1	18-4	18-4	1-01	27-9	-84	24
9-6	6-8	1-25	35	22-5	16-5	20	18	20	-90	30	-695	25
9-4	6-1	1-79	33-4	27-2	17-5	14-2	16-7	20-6	-99	27-5	-70	26
9-4	6-9	1-88	36-8	23-4	15-3	15-5	18-8	19-3	-894	26-2	-701	27
9-5	7	1-87	39-2	26	18-3	16-4	17-7	18-8	-974	25-5	-775	28
9-2	7-1	1-50	33-6	25	17	17-1	19-3	19-3	-924	25-7	-794	29
8-5	7-2	1-20	24-3	23-4	16-1	16-2	18-1	18-1	-873	28	-758	30
8-9	5-8	1-18	25-3	23-1	17-6	15-9	19-1	19-1	-962	24-6	-775	31
8-5	6-6	1-30	30	27	17-3	18-1	19-1	19-1	-88	25-6	-725	32
8-5	6-6	1-28	26-4	25	15	16	16-6	19-6	-812	30	-733	33
8-8	7	1-25	25	15-2	20	16-2	16-2	19	-988	30	-738	34
9-2	7-5	1-46	31-4	18-3	18	18	20	20-5	1-05	30-5	-822	35
8-2	6	1-32	27-3	22-5	16-5	17-4	17-4	19-5	-99	31-1	-83	36
8-9	7-5	1-50	29-2	18-4	20	18-7	18-1	19-1	1-07	29-4	-845	37
8-4	4-8	1-65	35	23-7	17-4	17-4	17-4	19-7	1-03	36	-82	38
8-3	5-4	1-78	32-5	29	18-4	17-4	20-7	20-7	-899	29-1	-85	39
9-8	5-1	1-23	25-3	18-5	20	15-8	16-3	19-1	-865	32-1	-761	40
9-7	8-5	1-84	40	20-2	20-2	20-6	22-6	24	1-08	30	-82	41
9-8	7-5	2-18	51-2	50	20	14-7	17-3	18-7	1-02	28-7	-775	42
9-1	6-6	1-53	32	32-9	20-2	16-6	18-7	23-3	1-03	30-6	-802	43
9-3	6-5	1-37	30	31-2	20	17-9	17-8	23-4	1-02	30-4	-842	44
8-9	6-5	1-41	29-7	32	17-3	18	19	24-7	1-05	31-1	-812	45
8-8	5-9	1-715	33-2	17-4	17-4	17-3	18-1	21-8	-929	31-6	-786	46
8-7	5-1	1-75	32-1	17-5	16-1	17-1	17-1	20-7	-907	30-7	-764	47
8-9	5-6	1-68	34-2	42-5	17-3	18-4	19-1	22-8	-95	32-5	-808	48
8-9	6-1	1-317	25-0	41-3	20-3	15-7	17-9	22-8	-957	31-0	-780	49
8-6	6-2	1-50	28-8	40	18-3	15-7	16-6	23-7	-95	30-9	-73	50
9-1	6-8	-957	17-5	21-7	16-1	17-5	17-5	23-7	-978	37-1	-825	51
8-9	5-6	1-28	26-1	42-5	21-4	14-9	18-7	24-1	-953	34-3	-813	52
8-8	5-7	1-53	27-5	18-7	16	18-7	19-7	19-7	-941	33-7	-75	53
8-3	5-3	1-259	25-4	21-2	16-2	18-5	23-0	-944	32-7	32-7	-810	54
8-2	5-1	1-40	27-3	21-7	14-6	18-2	23-8	-95	30	-792	56-5	57
8-7	5-5	-847	18-8	20-3	16-8	18-3	23-5	-918	32-9	32-9	-781	58
8-2	4-8	1-52	28-6	19-3	18-1	19-3	21-7	-959	35-4	35-4	-822	59
8	5-6	1-27	27	23-3	15-4	18-1	23-1	-95	32-5	32-5	-843	60
8-2	5-8	1-775	35-9	21-4	15-5	17-0	20-7	-954	33-5	33-5	-828	61
9-7	5-7	1-65	45	20	15	20	22-5	1-02	33-3	33-3	-867	62
9-8	6-8	1-80	35	16-4	16-9	20	20	1-00	36-2	36-2	-844	63
8-5	6-9	1-71	34-5	22-5	15-5	15	21	-98	35	35	-80	64
7	5-1	1-55	27-5	18-1	15	15-4	18-1	-884	33-1	33-1	-844	65
6-9	4-6	1-60	29-6	20-6	15	15-6	20-1	-889	30-1	30-1	-81	66
7	4-8	1-74	36-1	23-3	15-7	15-9	21-1	-928	31-3	31-3	-762	67
7-9	6-1	1-99	38-7	20	14-7	18-1	20	-968	36-5	36-5	-845	68
8-6	6	2-16	41	25	16-9	18-7	22-5	-962	32-5	32-5	-85	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unskventened, per 1/4 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	11-9	11-4	54-5	69-4	27-8	15-4	3-9	42-9	66-6	12-2	8-4
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	12-1	11-6	60-0	67-4	28-4	12-5	4-3	45-7	48-5	13-1	8-7
1—Sydney.....	13-1	12-5	58-9	69-8	29-8	13-9	4-6	51-5	54-5	13-2	8-7
2—New Glasgow.....	12-2	11-8	59-8	67-1	29-6	12-8	3-9	49-6	41-6	13-8	8-8
3—Amherst.....	11-9	11-2	63-7	68-1	26-2	10-5	4-3	40	42-3	13	8-4
4—Halifax.....	11-4	10-9	56-7	64-7	26-7	13-8	4-8	47-5	65	12-4	8-3
5—Truro.....	12-1	11-7	61	67-5	29-5	11-6	3-9	40	39-2	12-9	9-2
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	11-5	10-8	59	65	27-9	16-2	3-3	50-4	46-2	13-2	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	11-9	11-3	59-3	66-9	27-2	12-0	3-9	40-5	41-7	12-2	8-4
7—Moncton.....	11-9	11-3	61-2	67	28	11-4	3-2	46-7	38-3	13-8	9
8—St. John.....	11-8	11	59-4	63-8	25-7	11-5	4-3	38-9	43	12-1	8-2
9—Yredericton.....	12-2	11-6	56-5	69-4	26-3	11-4	3-9	36-4	42-9	11	8-2
10—Bathurst.....	11-7	11-2	60	67-5	28-7	13-7	4	40	47-7	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	11-4	10-9	55-5	68-2	27-9	13-6	3-9	43-3	74-9	11-3	8-1
11—Quebec.....	11-3	10-7	53-9	70-6	27	16-9	3-6	39-1	32	10-9	8-2
12—Three Rivers.....	11-6	10-8	54-3	70-6	26-4	14-4	4-5	44-3	86-7	10-7	8-5
13—Sherbrooke.....	11-6	11-1	53-3	67-5	27-2	12-5	4-2	39-2	60	10-9	8-2
14—Sorel.....	11-4	11-1	51-1	61-2	29	11-4	3-6	44-3	96-7	11	8-6
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11-3	10-7	58-7	68	31-2	13-2	4-3	43-3	83-3	10	7
16—St. John's.....	11-2	10-7	65	68-3	27-5	13-4	3-5	52-5	70	15	8-5
17—Theford Mines.....	11-9	11-3	54-4	67-2	28-1	13-9	4-1	40-4	61-9	11-8	8-2
18—Montreal.....	11	10-6	54	70-9	26-4	14-8	3-6	46	72-2	11-1	7-8
19—Hull.....	11-2	10-7	54-4	69-1	27-9	11-9	3-7	40-7	61-2	10-5	7-8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	11-8	11-4	54-1	70-3	26-7	12-9	3-7	41-0	65-4	11-2	8-6
20—Ottawa.....	11-2	10-8	52-7	69-2	26-9	12-6	3-6	46-2	66-4	10-9	8
21—Brockville.....	11-8	11	52-5	73-3	25	12-9	4-3	36-6	65	10	8-5
22—Kingston.....	11-2	10-8	48	63-9	25-7	12-2	3-7	37-5	50-7	10	8-1
23—Belleville.....	11-8	11-5	55	68-3	25	11-2	4	40	60	10-8	8-2
24—Peterborough.....	11-8	11-4	58-3	68-9	26-2	13-4	3-6	40-6	55	10-6	8-2
25—Oshawa.....	12-2	11-7	60	71-2	26-5	12-2	4-5	40	60	12-2	8-6
26—Orillia.....	12	11-7	59	68	27-5	13	3-7	36	61-1	11-5	9-4
27—Toronto.....	11-2	11	54-3	69-7	24-1	11-1	3-8	40-8	59-1	10-1	7-9
28—Niagara Falls.....	12-3	12	55-3	73	27-8	13-4	3-9	43-3	56	11	8-5
29—St. Catharines.....	12	11-5	55	72-3	24-4	12-2	4	35-5	72-5	10-9	8-2
30—Hamilton.....	11-3	10-8	56-3	70-1	26	11-6	3-7	42-3	62-5	10-3	8-3
31—Brantford.....	11-4	11-2	52-8	70-7	24-9	11-4	3-3	42-8	75-5	10-7	8-8
32—Galt.....	11-3	10-9	54-4	66-6	25	13-4	3-5	48-1	63	10-2	8-8
33—Guelph.....	11-9	11-4	54-5	71-4	25	14	3-5	41-5	60	11-5	8-8
34—Kitchener.....	11-7	11-7	48-3	64-7	27-1	12-2	4	39-1	67-5	10-3	8-7
35—Woodstock.....	12-4	11-8	55	73-3	25-3	12-1	3-4	41-7	60	10-8	8-4
36—Stratford.....	11-9	11-7	53-5	70-2	25-8	12-6	3-7	39-5	60	10-7	9-4
37—London.....	12	11-5	56-7	73-2	26-3	13-4	3-4	42-3	63-3	10-5	8-7
38—St. Thomas.....	12	11-5	57-7	72-1	26-9	13-7	3-5	42-1	71	11-2	8-8
39—Chatham.....	11-6	11-1	51-4	69	25	11-9	3-3	38-5	66	11	8-7
40—Windsor.....	11-4	10-8	51-4	70-7	26-9	12-2	3-5	39-7	66-7	9-9	8-3
41—Owen Sound.....	12	11-7	55-4	68-5	25-7	12-1	4	35	58	11-5	9-2
42—Cobalt.....	12-1	11-6	57-5	72-5	32-5	14	3-6	46	82-5	14-4	9-1
43—Timmins.....	12-5	12	48-7	70	32-5	13-7	4	.....	75	15	8-6
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12	11-7	51-5	73-7	29-5	15-5	3-9	41-1	79-2	13	9
45—Port Arthur.....	12-4	12-2	48-7	72-2	27-5	15	3-5	47-5	76-7	11-2	8-1
46—Fort William.....	12-3	12	58	72-5	29-4	14	3-5	43	72	11-5	8-9
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	12-4	12-0	50-1	69-7	28-9	12-9	4-1	41-0	63-9	13-2	8-2
47—Winnipeg.....	12	11-6	48-1	69-4	28	11-6	3-9	40-3	61-8	12-9	8
58—Brandon.....	12-8	12-4	52-1	70	29-7	14-1	4-2	41-7	66	13-5	8-4
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	12-5	11-9	54-9	72-9	29-9	19-7	4-3	44-4	78-0	15-1	8-4
49—Regina.....	12	11-7	56	73-9	28-6	s18-4	3-8	38	65	13-7	8-3
50—Prince Albert.....	12-3	11-9	51-1	73-5	30-7	s19-5	4-4	44-4	.....	15	8-7
51—Saskatoon.....	12-2	11-6	56-1	71-9	30-6	s22-5	4-4	45	84	16-7	8
52—Moose Jaw.....	13-4	12-4	56-2	72-1	29-7	s18-3	4-5	50	85	15	8-6
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	12-6	11-8	49-3	70-5	29-2	19-2	4-2	42-4	71-6	14-1	8-0
53—Medicine Hat.....	12-3	11-5	47-5	70-2	28-3	s25	4-3	41-7	81	14-3	7-6
54—Edmonton.....	12-5	11-9	49-5	71-1	29-7	s17-2	4	43	67-5	14-3	7-6
55—Calgary.....	12-3	11-8	53-9	68-9	29-1	s17-1	4	43-1	67	13-7	8-3
56—Lethbridge.....	13-2	12-1	46-1	71-8	29-7	s17-5	4-3	41-7	71	14-2	n8-3
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	11-6	11-0	51-6	68-5	29-4	26-4	4-2	47-3	81-7	13-5	7-8
57—Fernie.....	12-8	11-3	55	69-2	26-7	s35	4-1	53-3	77-5	15	.....
58—Nelson.....	12-1	11-5	53-1	71-2	30	s35	4-3	43-3	96-7	15	7-5
59—Trail.....	11-6	11-1	48-6	67-6	29	s28-7	4-2	43	80	13-9	n10
60—New Westminsier.....	11-1	10-8	48-7	63-4	30	s21-9	4	51-4	80-8	13-1	n7-5
61—Vancouver.....	10-9	10-4	49-1	66	28-5	s22-7	4	42	76-9	11-4	n8
62—Victoria.....	10-9	10-6	50-6	66-4	29-1	s20-2	4	44-2	78-3	11-6	n7
63—Nanaimo.....	11-6	11-2	55-5	71-4	31	s21	4-1	46-5	73-7	13-7	7-1
64—Prince Rupert.....	11-7	10-9	52-5	72-5	31-2	s26-7	4-8	55	90	14-2	8-2

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published in bulk. n. Small bar at 5c. \*The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\*New houses as high as \$40 per month. †Mining



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1924

Coal		Wood					Rent			
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove) lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, <sup>1</sup> per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, <sup>1</sup> per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
17-750	11-199	12-545	14-725	9-201	11-450	10-639	30-3	14-5	27-671	19-468
18-313	9-490	9-600	10-600	6-800	7-000	8-477	33-2	14-8	22-300	15-200
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
	a7-50-8-00	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	b8-00	b11-43	30-32	14	25-00	18-00
*18-00-20-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	31	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
*16-75-18-50	11-50-12-50	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	35-00	20-00-30-00
	11-00	9-00	12-00	4-00	5-00		35	15	16-00-26-00	12-00-15-00
	18-50	11-00-11-50	14-00	8-50	9-50	b9-75	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00
18-875	11-314	11-000	13-000	7-259	9-000	7-800	31-5	14-0	27-000	19-250
18-00-20-00	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
17-00	11-00-14-00	16-00	18-00	8-00	10-00	10-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
18-50	8-00-12-00	10-00	12-00	7-00		b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00
21-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		32	13	18-00	15-00
16-896	11-417	13-239	15-622	9-083	11-260	11-225	29-2	14-6	23-054	15-188
17-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	25-00-30-00	
16-00	9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	b8-125	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
17-00	14-00	12-00	14-00				30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00
15-00-16-00	10-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	10-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
16-00-17-00			b17-333		b13-333		28		22-00	12-50
16-50	12-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	b10-00	b12-00	27-28	15	**23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00
18-25			b14-25		b11-25		28	15	15-00	10-00
16-75-17-25	8-00-g14-50	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b12-00-16-00	30-35	13-15	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
17-00		b16-00	b17-846	7-50	9-00		25-28	15	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
17-274	11-827	13-845	16-139	10-382	13-208	11-860	26-6	14-0	29-279	20-852
17-00	11-00	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	27-30	15	28-00-36-00	21-00-27-00
16-50	10-50		b18-461		b16-615	b14-40	25	13-15	25-00	16-00
16-50	9-00-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b14-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
16-50-17-00	11-00	12-75	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	23-25	15	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
16-50	10-00	14-00	15-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25	15	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00
17-00		17-00	18-00	12-00	13-00	b14-00	25-28	13	120-00-35-00	118-00-25-00
17-00-17-50	10-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	8-00		b7-724	30	15	15-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
16-00	9-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00-18-00	28	12	35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00
15-50-16-50		c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20-00-25-00	18-00-23-00
16-50	10-00-13-00	c	c16-00	c	c	c	30	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-00-16-25							25-30		25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
17-00	10-50-15-00	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	28	15	35-00-40-00	18-00-25-00
17-00	9-00-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	25	15	25-00	16-00-20-00
16-00		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b13-00	27	15	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
17-00	13-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-25	12-5	40-00	30-00
16-50	12-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00	b13-33	25	12-5	20-00	15-00
17-00	13-00	17-00		16-00			28	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
18-00	15-00-17-00	17-50	20-00		16-00	15-00	25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
18-00	15-00	15-00-16-00	19-00		17-00	b18-667	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-00-12-00		b20-00		b18-00	b9-00-15-00	25	12-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
18-00-19-50	12-00-16-00	c	c	c	c	c	25	15	30-00-50-00	20-00-35-00
16-00	10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-50	5-00-10-00	25	15	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
19-00	14-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00
23-00	16-00-19-00	10-00	13-50	7-00-7-50	11-75		28	12-5	+	25-00-35-00
17-50	11-00-13-00	9-00	12-75	7-00	10-50	b7-00	30-35	15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
19-00	9-75	11-50	15-00	10-00	13-00		25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		25	15	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000		33-8	15	35-000	21-500
21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
24-250	10-438	9-333	12-625	9-625	11-500	13-000	34-6	14-6	35-625	22-500
	9-00-12-50		114-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	35-00-50-00	30-00
	d7-50-10-50	b6-50	18-00	5-50	7-00		32-35	13-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00
	11-50	f12-00	f-b18-00	13-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	35-00	20-00
	7-792				10-000	9-000	35-0	15-0	28-750	19-500
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25-00	17-50
	d5-50-6-50			8-00	b6-00-8-00	5-00	35	15	35-00	25-00
	d5-75-12-00				13-00	b13-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
	8-50						35	15	30-00	18-00
	11-241			9-500	11-309	5-698	h36-6	15-3	25-500	19-813
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00		50		20-00	18-00
	10-25-13-00			9-50	12-75	7-00	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00
	12-00					b7-50	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00
	12-00-12-50				7-00	4-00	30-35	17	29-00	25-00
	12-00-12-50			7-50	b9-544	b4-491	28	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00
	a8-30					5-50	35		22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
	14-50						35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

company houses at \$20; others \$45 and \$60. fFor new tenant \$30 and \$35 and \$20 and \$25. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bot-  
tles at higher prices than in bulk. g. Higher price for semi-anthracite.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

At the end of 1923 and early in 1924 wholesale prices and the cost of living in Great Britain and in continental Europe displayed rising tendencies. The only exceptions to this rule were Finland, for which the latest information available is for November when prices showed a slight decline below the October level, and Germany, where the peak of the enormous prices increase was reached at the end of November, after which time the index number exhibited a succession of weekly declines. In China, prices rose slightly during the last two months of 1923, and in New Zealand they declined for the last three months. Prices in the United States remained at about the same level early in the new year as at the end of the preceding year.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed an advance of 3 per cent in January for practically the sixth month in succession, standing at 137.2 at January 31, as against 133.2 at December 31. Foods advanced 5.7 per cent during the period and materials 1.4 per cent. Vegetable foods showed the sharpest increase of all the groups. Textiles declined, although wool rose in value. All other groups advanced except animal foods, which showed no change.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 100 in 1913, rose for January to 165.4, or 1.2 per cent, above the December level. Foods advanced 2.5 per cent and materials 0.6 per cent. All groups advanced with the exception of cotton, which declined 2.5 per cent, and iron and steel, which declined 0.2 per cent. The greatest increases were in cereals (4.0 per cent) and "other textiles" (4.2 per cent).

The *Economist* index number, on the base 100 in 1901-05, was 211.9 for January, an increase of 1.3 per cent above the December level. The chief increase was one of 6.5 per cent in cereals and meat (due chiefly to the railway strike). Other foods showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. Textiles declined 2.4 per cent, silk and cotton having declined, while wool and flax advanced. Minerals advanced 2 per cent and the miscellaneous group 1.8 per cent.

The *Times* index number for January rose 2.8 per cent above the previous month's level to 173.8. Food rose 5.1 per cent and materials rose 1.4 per cent. There was a rise of 5.2 per cent in cereals, of 2.1 per cent in meat and fish, and of 7.1 per cent in other foods. Iron and steel showed no change and other metals and minerals advanced 2.8 per cent. Cotton declined 4.3 per cent and other textiles advanced 8.6 per cent. Miscellaneous materials rose 1.4 per cent.

### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The new index number of the Official Statistical Office, on the base 1st 6 months of 1914=1, rose 3.1 per cent to 18,748 in January. Foods rose 3.6 per cent to 16,792, and materials rose 2.4 per cent to 23,130.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living showed an increase of 4.4 per cent in January, reaching 13,527, on the base prices in July, 1914=1. Increases were shown by all items in the budget except rent, which remained unchanged at the level of the previous month.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose in December to 545, on the base 100 in April, 1914, 2.6 per cent above the November level. Increases were shown by the food, clay, glass, chemical, textile and resin products groups, and by fertilizer, fats, construction materials and hides and leather goods. Reductions were shown by tar and its products, metal products and petrol. Fuels, tobacco, paper products and rubber showed scarcely any change.

**RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles in 59 localities, on the base 100 in April, 1914, rose from 470 in December to 480 in January, an increase of 2.1 per cent. This as the highest point reached since the beginning of the computation of the index in January, 1920.

The new cost of living index number for a working class family in the lowest category, on the base 100 in 1921, rose slightly from 119.55 in December to 121.83 in January. Foods showed the chief increases; heat and light, clothing and sundries also advanced, and rent declined slightly. In the budget for a middle class family the cost of living index rose from 123.21 in December to 125.10 in January. Sundries showed the chief advance. Food, rent and clothing also advanced, and heat and light showed a very slight decline.



### Denmark

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, compiled on the base 100 in July, 1914, issued every six months, rose from 204 in July, 1923, to 209 in January, 1924, an increase of 2.4 per cent. Foods rose 3.2 per cent; clothing, 6.3 per cent; fuel and light, 2.1 per cent. The other groups showed no change.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of *Statistique Générale* which is now calculated on the base 100 in July, 1914, after falling somewhat in October, rose from 429 in that month to 452, or 5.4 per cent, and again rose 3.5 per cent to 468 in December. In the last month foods rose 4.4 per cent and materials rose 2.2 per cent.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office showing the course of gold mark prices, on the base 1913 prices = 100, was 126.2 for all commodities for the monthly average in December. By January 22, 1924, the figure had declined to 115.7. Foods declined from 108.8 at the beginning of January to 100.6 on January 22; while materials declined only from 147.9 to 144.0. During the same period, German goods declined from 115.3 to 106.5, while imported goods rose from 156.0 to 162.7. The index for all commodities at January 22 was 115.7.

**COST OF LIVING.**—An additional change was made at the beginning of the calendar year in the publication of the official cost of living index numbers, in that they began to be calculated in gold mark prices. This calculation, still on the base prices in 1913-14 = 100, was carried back to November 26, 1923, and the indexes given by items of the budget for each week. For January 21 the cost of living index number was 108, a decline of 29.6 per cent from that of November 26. During the same period foods declined 38.9 per cent to 125; clothing declined 19.6 per cent to 149; heating and lighting declined 15.7 per cent to 161, while rent advanced 517 per cent to 29.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base average for 1913 = 100, rose 1.6 per cent from the December level to 543.09 for January. All groups advanced during the month with the exception of chemical products and minerals and metals, which declined slightly.

### Netherlands

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, on

the base of 1913 = 100, rose 3.3 per cent to 153 in November. Foods alone rose 4.2 per cent to 148 during the month.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of 29 articles in six cities, on the base 1893 = 100, rose 2.4 per cent to 168 in November.

### Poland

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living for Warsaw rose 132 per cent in November above the October level. All items in the budget were more than doubled in price, with the exception of clothing, which showed no change for the month.

### Sweden

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Swedish Department of Commerce remained almost stationary during the last quarter of 1923, and rose one point in January to 161, on the base 100 in 1913. Raw materials showed no change for January and manufactured goods rose one point.

### Switzerland

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number showed for January an increase of one point for each of the three categories, reaching 170 for non-manual workers, 169 for semi-skilled workers, and 167 for unskilled manual workers, on the base 100 in June, 1914. In each case foods rose slightly and fuel and light declined.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office was one point or 0.6 per cent higher in January than in December, being 158 on the base 100 in July, 1914. This was the third successive monthly increase. Cereals, pulses and other articles of food all showed increases. Clothing rose 2.3 per cent, and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office showed successive monthly decreases during the last three months of 1923. On the base 1,000 in 1909-13 the index number was, in September, 1,824; in October, 1,814; in November, 1,803; and in December, 1,793. In December the "wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese" group and the "general merchandise and crockery" group advanced and all other groups showed declines. The chief decline was one of 3.4 per cent in agricultural products.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of food showed increases dur-

ing the last five months of 1923, rising from 1,520 in July to 1,577 in December, the base being 1,000 in 1909-13. In December groceries showed an increase and meat a decline. Dairy produce showed no change from the previous month.

#### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913 = 100, showed no change in January from the previous month, remaining at 151. Farm products declined one point to 144; foods declined 4 points to 143; and cloths and clothing declined 3 points to 200. Fuel and lighting advanced 7 points to 169; building materials advanced 3 points to 181; chemicals

and drugs advanced 2 points to 132; and the miscellaneous group showed a slight advance. Metals and metal products and house furnishing goods showed no change.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of foods at the middle of February, on the base average 1890-99 = 100, was 185.967, an increase of 4.7 per cent on the level at the middle of January.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number for Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, fell 0.7 per cent in January to 160.1 on the base 1913 = 100. Foods fell 2.2 per cent, fuel and light fell 1.8 per cent, and clothing, shelter and sundries all advanced slightly.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1923

THE present article contains tables regarding fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1923 with comparative figures for the year 1922. While an effort has been made to have the record as complete as possible it should be understood that it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred in the course of the year. The sources from which information was received by the Department include: For Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, as well as the Department's correspondents in the various localities; for Nova Scotia, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines; for New Brunswick, the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Quebec, the Department of Public Works and Labour and the Bureau of Mines; for Ontario, the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company; for Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour; for Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board; and for British Columbia, the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Quarterly statements giving fuller details of the accidents appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, August and November, 1923, and February, 1924.

The records of the Department show 1,396 fatalities as the result of industrial accidents in 1923 as compared with 1,128 in 1922. There

were 16 deaths among Canadian workmen engaged in industry at points outside of Canada as shown in the footnote to Table III following. The highest record, 508 fatalities, was in the province of Ontario; British Columbia came next with 316; Quebec had 184; Nova Scotia, 111; Alberta, 81; Saskatchewan, 72; New Brunswick, 57; Manitoba, 56; Prince Edward Island, 9; and for the Yukon District and Northwest Territory only one was reported. In the quarters ending August and December the record was higher than for the first and second quarter of the year, the highest record being shown in the last quarter with 371 deaths reported which was but one more than in the previous quarter.

There were 367 deaths, or 26.2 per cent of the total fatalities reported for 1923, in the transportation and public utilities group. In 1922, 319 deaths or 28.6 per cent of the total industrial fatalities were reported in this group. Of the 367 deaths, 165 or 11.7 per cent occurred in the steam railway service and 100 or 7.2 per cent in water transportation. There were 97 deaths in the steam railway service through being struck by, run over, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 28 were due to derailments and collisions, and 24 to falls from cars and engines. On a basis of 155,887 employees in the steam railway service in 1922 as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the figures show a fatality record of slightly over one per thousand employees while in 1922 the record of 143 deaths was slightly below that ratio. (Maintenance-of-way men and car inspectors are included in the steam railway figures for

(Continued on page 268)



TABLE I—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1923, BY MONTHS

Industry or Trade	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Per cent of total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	6	3	3	8	14	12	16	12	13	18	16	8	129	9.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	16	10	13	21	25	18	15	15	5	16	26	13	193	13.8
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....			6	1	5	1	4	1		2	8	1	29	2.1
<b>Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying</b> .....	11	41	11	8	22	15	19	6	10	17	16	11	187	13.5
Metalliferous mining.....	3	1			7	3	6	2	2	5	8	3	47	2.9
Coal mining.....	8	36*	9	5	13	7	9	3	6	10	3	4	113	8.2
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....		3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	25	1.8
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.....		1		2	1	2	2		1				9	0.6
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	17	14	18	10	13	14	15	15	18	23	21	18	196	14.0
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	2	1	2		2	1	1	2	2		1		14	1.0
Animal foods.....	1		1		1		1	3	1	3	1	1	13	1.0
Textiles.....	1	1				1		1	1		1	3	9	0.6
Leather, fur and products.....	1		1				1	1					4	0.3
Rubber goods.....		1			2							1	4	0.3
Pulp, paper and paper goods.....	3	2	3			5	2	1	1	1	3	3	24	1.7
Printing and publishing.....		1			1		1						2	0.1
Saw and planing mills.....		2	5		2	3	1	3	1	6	6	6	36	2.6
Wood products.....	2	1		1	2	1	1						8	0.6
Iron, steel and products.....	6	4	4	5	2	1	7	2	12	12	8	3	66	4.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....				1								2	3	0.2
Chemical and allied products.....			1	2	2		1	2		1			9	0.6
Miscellaneous industries.....		1	1	1		1							4	0.3
<b>Construction</b> .....	5	11	7	10	10	19	22	25	15	14	16	19	173	12.5
Buildings.....		8	1	1	2	4	6	11	6	9	7	10	65	4.7
Railway construction.....		1	2	4	3	3	7	5	3	1		2	31	2.2
Shipbuilding.....	1		1		1							1	4	0.3
Miscellaneous construction.....	4	2	3	5	4	12	9	9	6	4	9	6	73	5.2
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	30	36	20	36	23	25	28	42	36	40	23	28	367	26.2
Steam railways.....	13	17	18	25	12	7	10	22	7	10	10	14	165	11.7
Street and electric railways.....	2	3				3	1		2		1	1	13	0.9
Water transportation.....	12	2	2	1	1	8	6	7	20	22	6	13	100	7.2
Air transportation.....							2		3				5	0.4
Storage and local transportation.....	1	1		8	5	4	6	2	2	4	5		38	2.7
Telegraph and telephones.....		1			3	1		1	2				8	0.6
Public utilities, n.e.s.....	2	12		2	2	2	3	10		4	1		38	2.7
<b>Trade</b> .....	2	1	2	6	2	2	3	1	1	3		1	24	1.7
Wholesale.....	2			3					1	1			7	0.5
Retail.....		1	2	3	2	2	3	1		2		1	17	1.2
<b>Service</b> .....	4	4	4	4	5	10	3	14	3	2	2	5	60	4.3
Public and municipal.....	2		2	1	5	7	2	3	1	2		2	27	1.9
Recreational.....		2				2		1					5	0.4
Laundering and dyeing.....		1											1	0.1
Domestic and Personal.....	2	1	2	3		1	1	10	2		2	3	27	1.9
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	4	1	5	2	8	1	4	5	4	2	1	1	38	2.7
<b>Totals</b> .....	95	121	89	106	127	117	129	136	105	137	129	105	1,396	100

\*Including 33 miners killed in an explosion at Cumberland, B.C.

†Including 11 seamen drowned at Pachena Point, B.C., during a storm.

‡Including 10 employees at gas works, Toronto, Ont., asphyxiated when a workman overlooked closing a valve.

TABLE II—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1923,

Causes															
	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral and mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods
<b>A—Prime Movers:</b>															
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....				1			1								
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	1	2						16	3		3		1	1	
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	4	1		4		1	1	2	11		1		1	2	
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....	1			1		1		1	1						
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>B—Working Machines:</b>															
1. Machines, running rolls, saws, etc.....	5	3		1				1	18			1		2	
2. Breaking of machinery, saws, etc.....	1								6						
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>C—Hoisting Apparatus:</b>															
1. Elevators.....				7	3	4			9	1	2	2		1	
2. Conveyor and other hoisting apparatus.....	1	4							5	1					
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>D—Dangerous Substances:</b>															
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, etc.....		2		2				2	2		1				
2. Explosive substances.....	5	3		45	6	35	3	1	3						
3. Electric current.....				4	1	1	1	1	3	1	2			1	
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	2	1							15		1	3		1	
5. Conflagrations.....	1	1							4						
6. Gas fumes, etc.....				6	2	4			2					2	
7. Poison.....	1								1						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>E—Stepping on or striking against or being struck by objects:</b>															
1. Striking against objects.....			1	2		1		1	1						
2. Stepping on objects.....									1						
3. Shifting cargo.....															
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>						
<b>F—Falling Objects:</b>															
1. Collapse of structure.....	1			2	1			1	1					1	
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....	1	2							2					1	
3. From elevators, loads, etc.....		4							1					1	
4. In mines and quarries.....				65	13	48	4								
5. Others.....	9	78		2	1		1		8	1			1	1	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>84</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>G—Handling Objects—</b>															
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, piling, etc.....	3	24		1			1		8	1				3	
2. Sharp objects.....									2		2				
3. Coal in hold of vessel.....															
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>3</b>	
<b>H—Tools.....</b>															
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>4</b>								<b>3</b>						



BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Printing and publishing	Saw and planing mills	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous industries	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway construction	Shipbuilding	Miscellaneous construction	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Storage and local transportation	Telegraphs and telephones	Public utilities, n.e.s.	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Service	Public and municipal	Recreational	Laundering and dyeing	Domestic and personal	Miscellaneous	Total for 1923	Total for 1922 (Revised Figures)	
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	18	
8	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	24	10		
6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4		
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	30		
9	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	52	35		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	7	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	30	30		
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	16	2	7	1	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	35		
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	16	2	7	1	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	21	15		
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	16	2	7	1	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	34	24		
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	16	2	7	1	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	55	39		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	10	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	16	6	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	10	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	84	59	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	42	41		
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	5		
4	1	14	1	1	1	1	23	3	3	1	17	44	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	14	
4	1	14	1	1	1	1	23	3	3	1	17	44	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	12	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	21		
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9		
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	16		
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	55		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	19	1	1	4	12	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	68		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	19	1	1	4	12	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218	169	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	51	43	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	54	49	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	5	

TABLE II—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1923,

Causes															
	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metaliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral and mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods	Pulp, paper and paper goods
<b>I—Animals:</b>															
1. Horses.....	46	1							4		1				
2. Cattle.....	9														
3. Rams.....	1														
4. Bees.....															
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>				
<b>J—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc.:</b>															
1. Derailment, collisions.....															
2. Struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines.....		7	1	1			1	15	1						2
3. Falls from or in cars or engines.....	1	2						2							
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				18	3	14	1								
5. Collision of boats, tugs, etc.....															
6. Crushed by boat.....															
7. Automobile and other power vehicles.....	1	1						6	1	1					
8. Animal drawn vehicles, n.e.s.....	4							1		1					
9. Crash of aeroplanes.....															
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>2</b>
<b>K—Falls of Persons:</b>															
1. From elevations.....	5	3						2							1
2. From ladders.....	2							2							
3. Into excavations, pits and shafts.....				9	8	1		1							
4. Into holds of vessels.....															
5. Into elevator shafts.....								3		1					
6. On level.....				1		1		1							
7. From vehicles.....	10	2						3	2						
8. Collapse of support.....															
9. On sharp objects.....															
10. From gang planks.....															
11. Down stairs.....															
12. Into tank of boiling water.....								1							
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>
<b>L—Other Causes:</b>															
1. Blood poisoning and infection.....	1	2		2	1	1		3				1			
2. Lead poisoning.....															
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....	6	29	27	1		1		5							2
4. Shot, violence.....															
5. Overcome by smoke.....															
6. Cave-ins.....	2			12	1		11								
7. Struck by plank washed up in tug, log from jam, etc.....		1													
8. Snowslides, earthslides, etc.....															
9. Material coming down chutes.....		2													
10. Flying objects.....	1	1						9	2						
11. Exposure—chilled while working in water, wet clothing, etc.....															
12. Perished in storm.....	1														
13. Heat prostration, sunstroke, lightning.....	3							1							
14. Collapse after diving.....															
15. Miscellaneous.....		3						3							2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>





TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	1923										1922 (Revised Figures)											
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	3	1	5	53	12	32	15	7	.....	129	2	4	3	8	26	5	13	3	1	.....	65
<b>Logging</b> .....	4	12	13	48	4	4	3	8	101	.....	193	.....	3	13	15	54	3	.....	1	64	.....	153
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	1	*13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	29	.....	4	2	.....	7	3	.....	2	2	.....	20
<b>Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying</b> .....	43	3	17	31	31	.....	3	21	69	.....	188	.....	26	2	16	37	3	1	36	49	.....	170
Metalliferous mining.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	.....	17	.....	40	.....	.....	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	37
Coal mining.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	50	.....	114	.....	25	1	.....	3	.....	1	35	35	.....	97
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	2	2	16	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	25	.....	1	1	12	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	22
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	7	12	23	110	5	3	7	29	196	.....	196	.....	9	9	28	97	7	1	4	9	.....	164
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	10
Animal foods.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	1	3	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Textiles.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clothing, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leather, fur and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rubber goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pulp, paper and paper goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	2	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paper and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	2	5	9	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Saw and planing mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Wood products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	5	2	6	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Iron, steel and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Miscellaneous industries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
<b>Construction</b> .....	4	6	3	42	78	6	6	7	21	.....	173	.....	7	4	27	75	11	1	4	15	.....	146
Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	5	1	18	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Railway construction.....	3	2	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous construction.....	1	3	1	18	35	3	3	1	8	.....	73	.....	2	1	7	35	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	3	22	20	57	149	21	16	17	60	.....	366	.....	3	16	46	155	20	17	13	36	.....	319
Steam railways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	2	7	9	16	59	15	14	7	.....	143
Street and electric railways.....	2	6	13	23	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Water transportation.....	1	**16	5	14	123	2	2	2	37	.....	100	.....	1	85	4	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Air transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1



Storage or local transportation.....	1	2	9	16	1	2	4	2	1	38	3	6	17	2	2	4	6	40
Telegraph and telephones.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	16
Public utilities, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	4	27	3	2	.....	.....	.....	38	1	5	13	1	.....	.....	2	23
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>
Wholesale.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	14
Retail.....	3	.....	2	6	1	2	1	2	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
<b>Service.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>
Public and municipal.....	.....	.....	6	12	2	3	1	3	.....	27	.....	5	14	.....	.....	6	2	28
Custom and repair.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Recreational.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundering and dyeing.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal.....	.....	2	7	12	3	2	1	.....	.....	27	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	10
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,128</b>

\* Including 6 fishermen drowned in North Atlantic on March 7, and 1 at Portland, Me. on Oct. 30.  
 † Including 1 fisherman drowned at Seward, Alaska, on May 31.  
 ‡ Including 1 railway fireman killed in a collision at Island Pond, Vt., U.S.A. on April 1.  
 § Including 3 firemen on steamer, Delaware River, U.S.A., killed by explosion of boiler on October 11 and 2 sailors drowned at sea, off New York, on October 5.  
 ¶ Including a deckhand and a watchman who fell into the hold of vessels at Buffalo, N.Y., on September 11, and November 1 respectively.

1923, but railway carpenters and car repairers in railway shops and on trains are included in the iron, steel and products section of the "Manufacturing" group, there being 14 of these workmen reported). In the manufacturing group there were 196 deaths, this being 14 per cent of the total reported as compared with 164 in the previous year, machinery and its parts accounting for 54 deaths and electricity for 15. In mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying there were 187 deaths, or 13.5 per cent of the total fatalities reported, of which 113 were in the coal mining industry, falls of rock, stone, etc., and cave-ins accounting for 48. There were 35 deaths in this group due to explosions, 33 fatalities being recorded as due to an explosion at a mine in Cumberland, British Columbia, on February 8; 19 deaths were caused by mine and quarry cars. In the logging industry 193 fatalities or 13.8

per cent of the total fatalities were reported, falling trees, branches, etc., being responsible for 78 and drownings for 39 in this group. In agriculture the fatalities reported numbered 129, or 9.2 per cent of the total fatalities reported, 46 being due to horses kicking, bolting, etc., and 9 to being gored by bulls. (For information regarding accidents in this group the Department depends almost entirely upon press clippings). The record of all the industries shows 90 deaths due to machinery and its parts, 55 to hoisting apparatus, 206 to dangerous substances among which are included steam escapes, boiler explosions and compressed air, 16; explosive substances, 84; electricity, 42; and gas, fumes, etc., 25. There were 218 deaths due to falling objects, 180 due to falls of persons, 147 to drowning, 66 were caused by animals, and 54 occurred while handling objects.

### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1923

THE report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, which has been recently issued, contains statistics of immigrants for that year according to nationalities, occupation and destination, with comparative figures for previous years. The number of British immigrant arrivals was 34,508, as compared with 39,020 in the preceding year, a decrease of 12 per cent, and the number of immigrants who arrived from the United States was 22,007, as against 29,345 in the previous year, a decrease of 25 per cent. The total immigration from other countries was 16,372 while for the year 1921-22 these numbered 21,634, a decrease of 20 per cent. In 1921-22 Chinese immigration was 1,746, and in the year under review it was only 711, a decrease of 59 per cent. Immigration from Japan decreased during the same period from 532 to 369, or 31 per cent. Only 21 Hindoos arrived during the fiscal year 1922-23. The greatest number of immigrant arrivals by months during the year occurred in May 1922 there being 11,199 arrivals, and the lowest number was shown in January, 1923, when there were 2,602 arrivals. In the year 1921-22 the arrivals

during the months of April, May and June exceeded the arrivals during May, 1922, the figures for these months being 15,052, 14,143 and 12,277 respectively, while the lowest figure during that year was shown in February, 1922, when the number was 2,183. The following table shows the number of immigrants with their families according to their occupation:—

IMMIGRANTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1923, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION  
AND SEX

	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Totals
<i>Trade or occupation—</i>			
Farmers and farm labourers—			
Males.....	11,370	6,380	17,750
Females.....	2,536	2,070	4,606
Children.....	2,242	2,544	4,786
General labourers—			
Males.....	2,675	884	3,559
Females.....	388	229	617
Children.....	344	169	513
Mechanics—			
Males.....	4,158	1,382	5,540
Females.....	1,293	386	1,679
Children.....	836	351	1,187
Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	1,003	688	1,691
Females.....	651	315	966
Children.....	237	181	418
Miners—			
Males.....	920	175	1,095
Females.....	111	30	141
Children.....	142	25	167
Female servants.....	6,273	701	6,974
Not classified—			
Males.....	2,264	1,387	3,651
Females.....	7,359	2,414	9,773
Children.....	6,078	1,696	7,774



The following table shows the number of immigrants arranged according to their destination:—

Destination	Via ocean ports	From the United States	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,878	289	2,167
New Brunswick.....	458	558	1,016
Prince Edward Island.....	32	83	115
Quebec.....	6,163	3,180	9,343
Ontario.....	24,417	6,027	30,444
Manitoba.....	4,580	1,457	6,037
Saskatchewan.....	4,413	3,773	8,186
Alberta.....	4,113	4,685	8,798
British Columbia.....	4,819	1,833	6,562
Yukon Territory.....	7	122	129

Three reports dealing with immigration inspection are included in the report. With reference to border ports, it is stated that in the Eastern Division, extending from the Atlantic coast to Port Arthur, 23,535 persons sought admission as immigrants, and of this number 12,203, or 52 per cent, were rejected by the inspectors. In the Western Division stretching from Port Arthur to Kingsgate, 9,692 persons applied for admission of whom 854, or nearly 9 per cent, were rejected. In the Pacific Division, including border ports from Kingsgate westward and Pacific coast ports, 2,707 immigrants presented themselves for admission and 870, or 32 per cent were rejected. The number of rejections at ocean ports during the year was 632 of which 98 were British, 4 were American and 530 were from other countries.

The number of deportations after admission was 1,632 during the year 1922-23 as compared with 2,046 in 1921-22. Of the former number 888 were British, 520 were American and 224 were from other countries. On June 28, 1922, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended to provide for the deportation of aliens convicted under certain sections of the Act, irrespective of the acquisition of domicile under the Immigration Act. Subsequent to this date 33 aliens who had served terms of imprisonment as drug addicts, or peddlers, were deported. At the end of the year there were 22 aliens under orders for deportation and 25 persons were still under investigation.

The number of prosecutions undertaken by officers against infractions of the Immigration Act was 64, these including 43 prosecutions in the Western Division, 20 in the Pacific Division and one in the Eastern Division.

During the year 72 applications were filed by employers in the Pacific District for the admission of labour, which it was claimed could not be procured in Canada to fill vacancies occurring. These applications covered 451 positions. As a result of investigations by the Employment Service, 310 were refused and the positions filled by persons resident in Canada; admission was approved of in 141 cases. In the Western Division 4,120 farm labourers were admitted through border ports, as compared with 3,329 in the previous year. The large majority of these were admitted to furnish the necessary farm labourers for the southern part of Saskatchewan. There were 2,385 applications received from persons in Western Canada who desired their relatives to come to Canada from various countries. This was an increase of 585 over the previous year.

The commissioner of the Western Division claimed that there had been exaggerated reports circulated during the latter part of the year, that large numbers of persons were leaving Canada for the United States and Mexico. He pointed out that nearly every year as soon as building operations cease in the West, a number of artisans, mechanics and other labourers go to California, and other States in the Union, where the climate permits of all-year-round building operations, but that very few go with the intention of remaining. The lure of plentiful work and high wages induced a large number to the United States last winter during the building boom, he said, yet many found on arrival at their destination that work could not be found and they returned to their homes in Canada. During the spring and fall a number of Mennonites, because of their objection to comply with the Provincial School Act decided to emigrate to Mexico but these, he said, were begin-

ning to drift back again. They claimed that conditions were very different from what they had been led to believe were in existence. Also a number of farmers who had gone to the United States were found to be returning to Canada, having found "that while possibly in certain districts they were unfortunate in Canada in not getting good crops, yet the opportunities south of the line are no better than can be found here."

In the report of the Eastern Division, it was stated that a large number of deserters from ocean vessels seek employment during the summer as seamen on the Great Lakes and return to the ocean ports late in the fall and that a considerable number of these seamen remain in Canada, but it is impossible to check this traffic. A record of the crews lists submitted at the ocean ports and of the deserters is given as follows: Crews lists—St. John, 576; Quebec, 73; Halifax, 680; Montreal, 875; Sydney and Louisburg, 539; and North Sdney, 589. Deserters—Quebec and Montreal, 828; Halifax, 43; St. John, 84; Sydney and Louisburg, 69; and ports on the Great Lakes, 14, making a total of 1,038.

With regard to the immigration of women, there were 4,700 British houseworkers admitted during the year, of whom 2,129 were English, 542 were Irish, 1,967 were Scotch and 62 were Welsh. The provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan have been advancing fares to houseworkers from Great Britain, and the results, it is claimed are most satisfactory. Each government has a woman officer in Great Britain who travels about interviewing and selecting suitable women. During the year. Saskatchewan had about 150 women come forward under this assisted passage scheme. In Great Britain there are six women officers, a principal woman emigration officer and an assistant at each of the ports of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, whose duty it is to interview women wishing to come to Canada. The report states that it is necessary that all women coming to this country should be most carefully interviewed by a Canadian woman in

order that we may secure good citizens; also there are certain classes, such as factory workers, that must be discouraged because we already have an adequate supply of these workers in Canada. During the year the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British women sent out 464 women to Canada. Since the war, 2,498 ex-service women are reported to have come to Canada, having been granted free passage by the British Government. They are not afraid of hard work and are making good settlers. Canada has received more of these women than any other Dominion, Australia coming second with 1,361. Canadian women's hostels are situated at the following points in Canada: Nova Scotia, 163 Young Ave., Halifax; New Brunswick, 35 Union St., St. John; Quebec, 31 Drummond Street, Montreal; Ontario, 72 Carlton Street, Toronto; Manitoba, 130 Austin Street, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, 1839 Lorne Street, Regina; Alberta, 120 Fourth Avenue, West, Calgary; British Columbia, Y.W.C.A. at 997 Dunsmuir Street, West, Vancouver. Grants are given to these hostels by the Dominion and Provincial governments, and they are also given an allowance by the Dominion government to cover from twenty-four to forty-eight hours accommodation of immigrant girls coming seeking employment as houseworkers. The newly arrived girl is given first consideration but girls changing situations or in difficulties look upon them as homes and are encouraged to spend their evenings there. Monthly reports are furnished by these hostels to the Women's Division of the Department. The names of immigrant women who have not made good in Canada and with whom any organization is having trouble are also sent in to the Women's Division for investigation.

The number of employers applying for juvenile immigrants largely exceeded that of the previous year while the supply was but a small fraction of the demand. The number of children and juveniles migrated did not reach the desired total because of the high cost of transportation and not because



there was a shortage of available boys and girls for settlement in Canada. The following statement is given to show that there has been a limited migration of juveniles from Great Britain for a number of years:

Total number of children emigrated to Canada during the years 1900-1 to 1922-23 (inclusive).....	38,589
Total number of applications received for children from 1900-1 to 1922-23.....	451,680
Total number of children emigrated during the three years ending March 31, 1923.....	3,821
Total number of applications during same period.....	52,217

Inspections of the children during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, showed there were 1,426 wage earning, 37 adopted, 14 engaged in other occupations than farm work, 57 apprenticed to a trade and self-supporting and 103 restored to and residing with relatives. The total annual wage paid to these children was \$173,190, and the amount of money in their savings accounts, \$12,199. Six of the children were under five years of age, 765 were of school age (5 to 14 years) and 1,784 were over school age.

At the close of the fiscal year 1922-23 there were twelve provincial or district agencies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Trades and Labour Council of Guelph, Ont., recently protested to the Provincial Government against the use of prison labour where it entered into competition with free labour. The deputation stated, as an instance of this practice, that beds manufactured at the Provincial Reformatory were being sold to private institutions, but the Provincial Secretary assured them that these beds were sent only to institutions in receipt of government grants. Objection was also taken by the labour men to the technical instruction given to prisoners. The minister, however, maintained that the prisoners had to be kept occupied and given a chance to secure work and become law-abiding citizens after their release. The Provincial Secretary promised to consider the question whether prisoners should be permitted to fire boilers at the institution, the delegates having claimed that only qualified men holding certificates should be employed for such work.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains a number of special articles relating to labour and industry. These include an article dealing with certain amendments recently made by Order in Council to the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, and an account of the circumstances leading up to a strike of coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia. There is also a review of the laws affecting labour which were passed at the recent session of the legislature of Quebec.

### Monthly summary

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported increased transactions during the month of February, 1924, the volume of applications, vacancies and placements being considerably larger than during January and during the corresponding period a year ago.

At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 7.8 as compared with 7.5 per cent at the beginning of February, and with 6.4 per cent at the beginning of March, 1923.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.58 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.75 for February; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.98 for March 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 stood at 154.1 for March as compared with 156.6 for February; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.4 for March, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 241.1 for March, 1920.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during March was less than during either February, 1924, or March, 1923. Twelve disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 765 employees and a time loss estimated at 11,056 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month

were 16 disputes involving 11,518 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 101,968 working days, and for March, 1923, 19 disputes involving 1,533 employees and a time loss of 33,229 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Two applications were received by the Department during March for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and one Board was established during the month.

### Bill to amend Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

A bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was introduced in the House of Commons on March 12 by the Minister of Labour. The amendments in question are identical with those which were before Parliament last Session and which were referred to in the July, 1923, issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**. They do not introduce any new features into the present statute but are intended simply to make clearer at one or two points what has been regarded, since the passing of the Act, as the obvious intent of these sections. The proposed amendments affect Sections 15, 57 and 58. The amendment to Section 15, relating to declarations by trade union officers, is designed to facilitate applications for Boards of Investigation. The amendment to Section 57 is designed to place clearly upon one of the parties to a dispute the responsibility of making an application under the Act for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, if the dispute is not otherwise disposed of. The amendment to Section 58, which is the penalty section of the Act, grows out of the proposed change in Section 57. Second reading was given to the bill on March 25, without division, and third reading on March 28. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Honourable Mr. Dandurand on April 1.

### Parliamentary committee on industrial and international relations

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on March 24 that the government proposed to form a new select standing committee on industrial and international relations. This announcement was made in connection with a motion by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, member for Centre Winnipeg, "that in the opinion of this House it is advisable to appoint a select standing committee to deal with all matters coming before the House which involve industrial relations." Mr. Woodsworth pointed out that Parliament was becoming more directly connected with the industrial life of the country and that full machinery should be set up for the consideration of labour questions. The Prime Minister agreed that such a committee was desirable, and proposed further that it should be broadened so as to make it a standing committee not only on industrial relations but also on international relations. The House had, he pointed out, been giving more time since the war to international questions, and industrial problems were becoming more international in their character. The government therefore proposed, with the approval of the House, to establish a select standing committee composed of members having a special interest in, and special knowledge of such questions. Mr. Woodsworth accepted the proposal as effectively carrying out his purpose and withdrew his resolution.

### Accident prevention in British Columbia

Methods adopted by the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia to safeguard workers from accident are described in the March issue of *Industrial Canada* in an authorized review from information supplied by Mr. H. B. Gilmore, one of the three commissioners entrusted with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is stated that a set, or projecting screw, on a revolving collar or wheel has caused the loss of more limbs than any other part of machinery. In 1917 these screws cost the Board \$35,000. Since then the Board has carried on a campaign to have all such screws made flush, with a result that the cost in 1922, under this head, amounted to only \$1,000. Open gears are forbidden and even a partly open gear is considered a source of danger. The Board insists that there shall be no exposed shaft ends in works or factories. A flat board up against them is claimed to be a simple and effective protection. All shafting less than six feet six inches from the floor, ground or

platform must be protected, and pulleys must be guarded. The Board seeks to guard against the men putting on belting while the machinery is in motion. Another frequent cause of injuries is the putting of dressing on belts while the wheels are running, which should be done at the point of the belt where it leaves the wheel and not at the point where it approaches contact with the wheel. Protective measures have been adopted to make the manipulation of a joiner or buzz planer less dangerous, and "now while a man may lose the very tip of a finger, he cannot lose the half of his hand, if the methods urged by the Workmen's Compensation Board are followed". Many precautions have been taken to protect workers handling rip saws and swing cut-off saws, and it is now necessary that all swing cut-off saws must have a safety chain. Edging machines must have guards to prevent chips flying. In certain classes of work where the hazard to the eyes from flying pieces of steel or stone is big, it is obligatory on the workmen to wear goggles. If an accident is sustained because this obligation has been ignored, compensation may be refused. Stairs must be provided with hand rails and in some cases with toe boards. Adequate lighting is demanded by the Board. Defective lighting it is said, is the most prolific and most costly of all accident causes. In blacksmith and engineering shops the Board insists that the burr or mushroom top on chisels and wedges be removed by frequent dressing, the reason for this being that pieces of the burr fly off, causing injury to workmen in the neighbourhood. In the year the Board was formed eleven arms were cut off by shingle machines in the province and it is pointed out that "such protection has now been provided that it is impossible for a man to lose an arm from such machinery". Special measures have been taken to guard passengers on elevators, and operators in laundries where "extractors" are considered a great source of danger; washing machines must be locked while being filled. Additional protection has been brought into effect for securing the maximum of safety from boilers. All boilers must now come under the Boiler Inspection Act, for purposes of inspection, and where there is no engineer in charge, they have to be equipped with two safety valves, one of which is locked by the boiler inspector. Automatic couplers and air brakes are now the order of things in logging railways, more than 50 per cent of the complete equipment of this sort in the province having been renovated to this extent within the last year or two. On railways so equipped there is a workmen's compensation assessment of 3 per cent on the employer, whereas on those with-



out it there is an assessment of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, or a difference of fifty per cent.

The review states "The Board's position coupled with that of government inspectors is that, while they have no control over the kind of machines that manufacturers may turn out, they do have a voice in saying whether these machines shall be operated or even tested out, if in any of those operations human lives or limbs are endangered. A statement prepared by the Board for the information of employers and others not familiar with the provisions of the workmen's compensation act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1924, page 30. In a recent circular to employers of the province, the Board points out the advantages of safety work but states that "To be of any real worth safety work must be thoroughly organized and kept keenly alive at all times. It has been our experience that the best results have been secured in those establishments in which the foremen have been made the keystone of the safety organization. We suggest that much may yet be done in organized safety work by utilizing the foreman in conjunction with the safety committee for the more strict enforcement of accident prevention regulations. Co-operation among the management, the foreman and the safety committee should be of the closest nature".

#### Prevention of accidents in coal mines

The safety engineer of the service bureau of a large insurance company in the United States, in a recent issue of *Coal Age*, outlined a plan for reducing accidents in a group of mines that had purchased group insurance from his company and of which he had made a special survey. An analysis of 575 accidents involving a loss of time of one day or more, in all the mines, for a period of fifteen months, showed an operating loss of about \$1,040,000 including a loss of 110,000 days, a coal production loss of 495,000 tons and an accident loss of about \$50,000. Forty per cent of the accidents involved miners, 35 per cent transportation men, and 25 per cent were machine men, timbermen and others in varying percentages from 5 to 1. A study of the causes indicated that a possible reduction of 75 per cent of all causes could be looked for with an immediate reduction of 50 per cent in the classification of slate and coal falls alone. The annual average monthly accident rate was 1.2 per 100 employees for all mines, the severity rate 30 days per 100 men employed, and the fatality rate 3.5 per 1,000 employees. Physical conditions of the properties both on the surface and underground were good ow-

ing to the efforts of a competent mine inspector. It is claimed, however, that physical conditions involve probably only 10 per cent of those factors which when corrected tend toward actual elimination. Accidents involving the negligence of the personnel composed a greater percentage of the total than those attributed to defective structural conditions of the property. It was suggested that a safety organization be developed, including formation of safety committees, holding of meetings, carrying on of efficient educational work in accident prevention through the use of bulletin boards, pay envelopes, etc. and the investigation of all accidents involving loss of time. The plan proposed includes the organization of a central safety committee, mine safety committees and, where feasible, sectional committees; the central committee to be made up of the general manager as chairman, safety engineer, general superintendent, chief engineer, maintenance engineer, claim man, and superintendents of the various mines; and the mine safety committees to consist of the mine superintendent as chairman, the safety engineer as secretary, the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, mine electrician and workmen. The duties of the mine safety committees are outlined as follows: to report and review all accidents occurring in the particular mine; consider suggestions and recommendations submitted by members and others regarding accident prevention methods, sanitation and welfare; submit for approval to the central safety committee such recommendations as should become part of the company's standard practice; and initiate and arrange for the carrying on of educational work in accident prevention among employees of the mine concerned. The central committee's duties would be to keep in touch as far as practicable with all safety devices or methods developed for prevention of accidents in their particular industry, review the mine committees' recommendations with the idea of making them standard practices, assist in the development of general operating rules, consider accidents on a basis of loss in production and insurance cost, and every two months appoint a special committee to make a survey of at least one mine with an idea of promoting better safety conditions in that particular mine. It is also suggested that there should be a court of inquiry, a special committee appointed as accidents occur by the chairman of the mine safety committee to investigate the serious accidents and fatalities, this committee to comprise the mine superintendent as chairman, the camp doctor, the

safety engineer, the foreman in charge of the employee who was injured or killed, and witnesses to the accident. Its duties would be to determine the cause and responsibility for the accident. As the statistics indicated that a large percentage of the accidents happened to new employees, it was pointed out that it should be part of the duties of safety committees in various mines to instruct new men in the elements of the safety rules. The report states that it has been found practical to designate the members of the safety committee through the use of safety buttons or badges.

### Legislative programme of labour unions in Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented to the Provincial Cabinet during March a programme of legislation containing the following proposals: (1) Enactment of an eight-hour day law for all industrial and commercial undertakings. (2) Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act. (3) Amendments to Factories Act to make provision for the appointment of sufficient inspectors to allow thorough examination of all industries. (4) Enactment of legislation creating an office of fair wage officer, appointment to be made as soon as the law is in effect. (5) Enactment of legislation providing pensions for all persons over sixty-five years of age. (6) Enactment of legislation providing for the sale of beer and light wines, or as an alternative the matter to be decided by plebiscite on the local option basis. (7) Amendment of Public Instructions Act providing for supplying school books to pupils free of cost. (8) Enactment of legislation providing a license law for barbers, license to be granted applicants who are thoroughly qualified to conduct a sanitary establishment as guarantee of public health and comfort.

Premier Armstrong promised that the government would consider these proposals but pointed out to the delegates the urgent need of economy in public administration at the present time.

### Minimum wages in Ontario

The Department of Labour has received further information regarding the interpretation of the recently revised order of the Minimum Wage Board, governing the laundry industry, to which reference was made in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. This order combined the three previous orders without material change, but new phraseology was introduced. The revised order, according to the chairman of the Board, makes no change in the proportion of inexperienced

workers. Like the earlier order it provides that "not more than twenty-five per cent of the total female employees in any establishment shall be either inexperienced adults or young girls." The earlier orders of the Board accepted the hours in vogue in any plant, as at the time they were issued the Board had no authority over hours. No lengthening of hours was sanctioned under the new order, and no change was made as to the maximum charges allowed to be made for board and lodging.

### Chinese laundries in Ontario

The Ontario Department of Labour has conducted an investigation of 341 Chinese laundries in Toronto and various towns of Northern Ontario. In these laundries there were 408 employees whose wages ranged from \$5 to \$18 per week, the average being \$11.25. Room and board is given as well as wages. Thirty per cent of the laundries are operated without hired help. The hours of work are very irregular about 52 per cent working from 50 to 75 hours per week, 18 per cent from 55 to 75 hours, 18 per cent from 45 to 65 hours and 12 per cent from 60 to 70 hours. Only one laundry which is in Toronto is assessed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This is also the only laundry where females are hired, five or more being employed. Twenty per cent of the laundries are said to have insanitary and unhealthy living quarters. The laundries in the country are said to be not so clean or sanitary as those in Toronto.

### Manitoba and Empire Settlement scheme

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, on March 17, passed the following resolution in reference to the Empire Settlement scheme:

Whereas it has been brought to our attention through a statement made by Mr. Smart, superintendent of immigrant children, that five thousand young children are being brought into the country annually, under "The Empire Settlement Scheme"; and whereas, there has lately been much prominence given to the treatment of immigrant children showing, apparently, some lack of supervision and inspection; and whereas, there are large numbers of children in Canadian institutions that should be placed in foster homes provided the homes were suitable for the child: therefore, be it resolved, that if the Dominion government wish to continue this scheme of bringing immigrant children into the country, that we request they be placed only in such homes as may be recommended through provincial child welfare organizations, or similar bodies, and proper provision made for periodical visitation to such homes after the child has been placed there; and be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Honourable Premier of Canada and the Honourable Minister of Immigration of Canada.

Some account of the proposals of the British Overseas Settlement Committee was given in the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for



February and May, 1922. An arrangement was subsequently made whereby organizations bringing children into Canada were assisted jointly by the British and Canadian governments. A Provincial Act of 1922 (chapter 2) respecting the welfare of children, provided for the establishment of a Department of Public Welfare, with a children's branch attached thereto, under control of a director of child welfare assisted by a medical officer and a board of selection composed of five or seven members. Special provision is made under this act for the treatment of neglected, dependent, delinquent and defective children and for immigrant children.

### Legislation desired by retail merchants in Saskatchewan

A deputation from the Saskatchewan Retail Merchants' Association recently interviewed the premier and other members of the provincial government in order to suggest various legislative changes in the interest of their members. They asked for an amendment to the act relating to garnishee which would reduce the limit of exemption to \$50. The Attachment of Debts act at present provides (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, chapter 59) that "no debt due or accruing due to a mechanic, workman, labourer, servant, clerk or employee, for or in respect of his wages or salary shall be liable to attachment unless such debt exceeds the sum of \$75 and then only to the extent of the excess." The government was of the opinion that the cost of living had not fallen sufficiently to justify a reduction, but promised to consider a proposal that "gratuitous items" should be classed as earnings. The government accepted a proposed amendment to the Hawkers' and Peddlers' Act requiring that these traders should be required to carry and display their licenses when asked to do so. Action may also be considered in the direction of a tax on fruit grown outside the province. It was considered that the act governing the inspection of meat and slaughter houses was sufficiently strong, if strictly administered, to meet the wishes of the Association for stricter inspections.

### Hamilton firemen's benefit fund

The chairman of the fire committee of the city council of Hamilton, Ontario, recently issued a statement on the Hamilton Firemen's Benefit Fund, in reply to criticisms appearing in the press. He stated that the existing firemen's pension fund owed its origin to the foresight of the firemen themselves. "In June, 1910, the city council ap-

proved a general readjustment of salaries which included city hall employees and members of the fire department. The same was to have become effective on December 1, 1910, in the case of firemen. In the period between June and December a committee of firemen worked out the plan of a pension scheme for their department and through their initiative succeeded in having the raises decided on in June increased sufficiently to form the nucleus of a fund. I think, when one considers that the scale of yearly salaries, with increases included, ranged from \$581 to \$865 at the end of four years' service, the fund is an outstanding credit to their foresight and initiative. In many cases the men who undertook to build up a fund from these small salaries were married and supporting families, and the sound position of their fund to-day is a credit to their perseverance. In 1910 the firemen were given a cash grant of \$500 to be paid into the fund at the beginning of 1911. The council of 1911 confirmed this grant, but decided against any grants in the future. Under the present regulations, men appointed since 1890 are required to retire at 60 years of age. Each year the fund is attaining a stronger financial position and it will not be a matter of many years until the rearrangement of pensions by government actuaries will permit the payment of increased pensions and gradually relieve the city of the necessity of making grants to retiring firemen."

### Agreement of bituminous coal operators and miners in United States

Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of bituminous mine operators of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania met in joint conference at Jacksonville, Florida, on February 11, for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement. On February 19 a tentative agreement was entered into on the following terms:

1. This joint conference of operators and miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, as now constituted, hereby reaffirms the wage scale contracts now existing between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators whose interests are represented in this conference, and hereby extends the same for a period of three years, from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1927, in all of their terms, provisions and conditions. It is understood the execution of this inter-state agreement extends, without further negotiations, the district and sub-district agreements now in effect in the districts affected.

2. That an inter-state joint conference of the Central Competitive Field shall assemble the second Monday in February, 1927, at Miami, Florida, and the president of the United Mine Workers of America and the chairman of this joint inter-state conference are authorized and instructed to send out notices at the proper time as to the assembling of the conference.

Before the agreement became effective it had to be submitted to the general membership of the union for ratification. On March 25 it was announced that the agreement had been ratified by a vote of 164,858 to 26,253 against it.

The wage scale contracts which were renewed by this agreement were those that were in force in March, 1922, and that had been adopted in September of that year after the general strike and subsequently renewed.

**Organized credit for farmers in prairie provinces**

The total amount owing to the province of Manitoba under the Rural Credit Societies Act is \$2,593,836; under the Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, \$377,213; and under the Farm Loans Act, \$6,100,000. This information was supplied by the Government in reply to questions in the Provincial Legislature on March 11. It is of interest to labour in view of the recommendations adopted at the Third International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1921, to the effect that state encouragement should be given to joint action by workers in the farming industry. The Manitoba Rural Credits Act (chapter 73 of the Statutes of 1917) provided for the establishment of rural credit societies for the purpose of obtaining short term loans, purchasing seed and other supplies, implements, machinery and livestock, and to act as purchasing and selling agents for the members. The Settlers' Animal Purchase Act (chapter 3 of the Statutes of 1916) provided for the purchasing and raising of animals by the Manitoba government and for their conditional sale to "needy and worthy" settlers in certain defined portions of the province. The Manitoba Farm Loans Act (chapter 33 of Statutes of 1917) established the Manitoba Farm Loans Association as a corporate body, to make loans for the acquiring of land for agricultural purposes, for land clearing, building, purchase of livestock and implements, and for discharging liabilities incurred in increasing the productiveness of land. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board consisting of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one member being nominated by the Provincial Union of Municipalities and one by the Grain Growers' Association. Acts which extend to farmers the use of the credit of the province are in effect in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

The Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Bureau, according to an official statement in the Legislature in March, considered 3,500 cases of financial difficulties from September,

1921, to September, 1922, 5,000 cases from September, 1922, to September, 1923, and 2,495 cases from the latter date to March 12. The numbers of farmers assisted could not be given exactly, but the records indicated that 975 applicants had been assisted by the Bureau to a sound financial standing and at least 1,500 farmers were enabled to make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors by following the advice of the Bureau. Forty-three assignments, covering the 1923 crop only, were made to the Bureau. The value of the crop proceeds distributed by the Bureau since September, 1923, to March 12, was \$80,192.

**Mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan**

Some statistics in connection with the administration of the Mothers' Allowances Act of Saskatchewan in 1923 were given in reply to questions in the Provincial Legislature on March 3. It will be recalled that Saskatchewan remodelled its mothers' allowance legislation in 1922 the new act superseding the act of 1917 and being similar in its main provisions to the acts in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. The number of women in receipt of allowances under the act was 754 on December 31, 1923, as compared with 663 on the same date in 1922 and with 522 in 1921. Of the 754 women who benefited in 1923, 634 were widows, 91 were wives of men permanently incapacitated through illness or other causes, or of inmates of an institution or home, and seven were foster mothers. In 22 families the husband was the inmate of a gaol or penitentiary. The total number of children in the families relieved was 2,618. The amount paid in mothers' allowances was \$215,640 in 1923, \$185,390 in 1922, and \$144,090 in 1921.

**Civic liability for mothers' allowances**

The city council of Ottawa recently sent out the following letter to various municipalities throughout the province asking them to support a proposal to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act of Ontario:—

The council of this city considers The Mother's Allowance Act in its present form defective and subject to abuse and that in the result, municipalities and in particular cities, are obliged to contribute larger sums for the maintenance of dependent widows and wives than would be the case if these defects were removed.

The requirements of the Act as to residence are, that the person making application should have been resident (1) in Canada at the time of the death, or total disability of the father of the children, and in Canada for three years; (2) in Ontario for two years; and (3) in the municipality for one year, prior in each case to the time of making application for an allowance. These provisions permit widows, and wives whose husbands have been totally disabled, or who have deserted them, moving into Ontario from some province after such death, disability or desertion, and



having obtained the necessary residence in Ontario, obtaining an allowance under the Act. It does not seem just that municipalities in Ontario should thus be burdened by the upkeep of widows or deserted wives, whose husbands were or are residents of another province. It is suggested that, to overcome this defect, clause (b) of section 3 of the Act should be amended so as to read: "Was resident in Ontario at the time of the death, total disability or desertion of the father of the children on whose behalf the allowance is to be made, and was resident in Canada for a period of three years immediately prior to the application for an allowance."

It is considered that the term of one year's residence in the municipality chargeable, is also too short and that widows and dependent or deserted wives, realizing that the Act is more completely administered in cities, move from rural to urban centres for the purpose of qualifying for an allowance. It is suggested that the requirements of local residence be extended from one to two years.

A bill proposing amendments to the Act in accordance with the foregoing, will be submitted to the legislature at its present session, and the corporation of this city will greatly appreciate support from your council through your local member.

### "Save the Forest Week"

By a proclamation dated February 28, 1924, the week of April 27 to May 3 has been appointed as "Save the Forest Week," when all Canadians are asked to consider the disastrous losses both in life and resources that have recently resulted from forest fires. Loggers, saw-mill operators and others interested in timber operations are requested to see that all equipment and appliances designed to prevent the origin or spread of fires are overhauled and placed in a state of thorough repair, and to review with care the fire protection requirements of the legislation under which they operate; they should also see that all employees working under their direction are properly instructed as to the danger of fire. The proclamation further asks that settlers and others engaged in the clearing of land should fully observe the fire laws of the Dominion or province which have been enacted for their protection as well as for the preservation of our timber resources.

### Health supervision in industry

An analysis of reports received from twenty-eight manufacturing plants by a committee on health supervision in industry appointed during the summer of 1923 by the American Management Association gives the following data relative to methods, cost, organization and results of health supervision in American industry:

The average weekly persons on payroll was 108,087 and the separation or turnover rate was 55.2 per cent during the year 1922. Among 75,841 admissions to the service, 82 per cent were medically examined, 13 per cent were medically inspected, and 5 per cent were admitted without either medical inspection or examination.

Routine periodical medical examinations were made of 26 per cent of the personnel.

Three-fifths of the plants had full-time medical officers in direct supervision of health work. Where nurses were employed, the ratio was 1.1 per 1,000 of personnel.

Periodical medical examinations were conducted by more than one-half of the plants, and among these establishments one-quarter followed up the results of these examinations for the correction of physical impairments.

One-quarter of the firms owned or controlled hospitals for the care of sick or injured employees. Among the 21 firms not owning or controlling hospitals, 19 had arrangements with "outside" hospitals for the care of sick and injured.

Dispensary visits were also reported. This type of service was at the rate of 7.3 visits per person per year.

Health supervision in plants specifying cost items, was conducted at an annual per employee rate of \$6.89. Direct costs were \$5.81 per employee, salary expense amounted to \$4.21 and direct maintenance to \$1.98. Indirect charges, such as rent, light, and other indirect items amounted to 57 cents per employee per year.

The committee is continuing the study and hopes to have available before the completion of the work some four hundred schedules from leading large-scale industries of the country. Several important facts which this committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Lee K. Frankel, hopes to place upon the sound foundation of fact and performance are: "the usefulness of medical examination at entrance as means for selection of persons physically fit to enter industry; the periodical medical examination as a means for detecting chronic disabling illness in its incipiency and for fitting the worker to his employment; plant medical supervision as a means for prompt, efficient treatment of minor injuries and illnesses; industrial visiting nurses as a wholesome check upon unnecessary absenteeism; and the supervision of plant hygiene as a means of reducing preventable illness."

### Health inspection in Alberta schools

The Calgary School Board has taken steps to limit the work of the school clinic which was established in 1915. The School Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 51, section 139) enables school boards in the province to appoint physicians, dentists and nurses to care for the health of the pupils and advise parents and the board in respect thereto, and to make such expenditures as it may deem necessary to safeguard the health of such pupils. The clinic referred to was for the purpose of following up medical reports by practical treatment. In this connection it may be noted that the Town Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, chapter 108, section 162) enables municipal councils to employ public health nurses to inspect the schools, to conduct child welfare stations, and to give instruction and advice on all matters of public health.

### Health teaching in schools of Saskatchewan

Reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the work of the nurses employed by the school hygiene branch of the Department of Education of Saskatchewan. Thirteen such nurses were employed during 1923, visiting 1,535 schools and examining 45,737 pupils. They found that 69 per cent of the children had physical defects, 11,440 children having these defects corrected as a result of the nurses' work. The most common defects found among the children were decaying teeth, unhealthy throats, defective vision and malnutrition. Besides inspecting the children at school the nurses visited 1,296 homes during the year. Their duties include giving addresses on health subjects at trustees' and teachers' conventions, interesting women's organizations in the conservation of the health of the children, meeting as many mothers as possible in each district to discuss the same subject, and giving instruction in health teaching to normal school students.

### Decasualization among longshoremen at Seattle, Washington

A system for the decasualization of longshoremen at Seattle, Washington, was adopted in 1921 and has since then been in successful operation. This plan was devised by the joint employment committee of the Joint Organization of Longshoremen and Truckers and Waterfront Employers which was established early in 1921. The organization as described in various publications which it has forwarded to the Department of Labour was formed on a plan based on recommendations of the late President Wilson's second industrial conference, an account of which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April 1920 on page 425. The work of the organization is conducted by various joint committees on which both the employers and workers have equal voice, the men's representatives being elected by secret ballot and the employer's representatives being appointed. The joint executive committee is composed of fifteen representatives of the men and fifteen employers' representatives. The joint employment committee is one of three standing committees elected by the Joint Executive committee. The method of decasualization adopted was by the elimination of the surplus men, the existing central registration system being used as a means of preventing the return of the "floater" who had drifted away from the waterfront. The remainder, composed of the steady men, were further reduced by stringent tests, including length of service,

family status and skill. Of the longshoremen and truckers now employed two-thirds are married men, four-fifths are citizens, and a quarter own their own homes. The joint organization next turned to the problem of unequal earnings formerly prevalent in the industry, and succeeded in establishing the "gang" system of equalized earnings, which has been in operation for about a year. Two kinds of permanent gangs were formed, company gangs working for a single company, and hall gangs held in reserve and at the call of all companies. Each company has as many gangs as it can assure of steady work, the hall gangs being available in rushes. Among the advantages of the new system are the following: the men need not waste their time waiting for a job; the despatching hall is becoming the central pay station at a saving of time for the men; employers and employees develop mutual respect; pilferage is reduced, and, lastly, the men's earnings have increased.

### Instruction of aliens by employers

The economic advantage to employers of seeing that non-English speaking immigrants learn the language of the industry of their selection within a given period after their admission to America is discussed by Marian K. Clark, formerly director of the Division of Aliens, New York State Department of Labour, in *The Nation's Health*, February, 1924. This instruction would lead to the cutting down of the cost of industrial accidents, labour turnover and wastage of materials and would remove friction due to misunderstanding of work directions. It is pointed out that normal turnover is largely increased by industrial accidents and that a large percentage of such accidents are caused by inability of the worker to understand commands. "It is estimated," says the writer, "that the turnover in industries where aliens are employed runs from 15 to 400 per cent, and an exceedingly conservative estimate of the cost of such replacement graduates from fifty to four hundred dollars per man." The system of instruction advocated is one that would give the alien a vocabulary of idioms and words in common use in the industry in which he works, somewhat of the same order as "the *Lingua-franca* of the ports of China and Far East." The author does not believe that the obligation of the employer should be construed to be one entailing education in any but an industrial sense. Each industry constitutes a different and distinct problem as to the vocabulary necessary and essential to solving its industrial problem through language instruction, and the foreign language signs and instructions are but temporary makeshifts for one can-



not communicate thoughts to another except he be understood both by language and symbol. Sixty hours is given as the time necessary to acquire an industrial vocabulary, and the cost of such instruction for a minimum of four hundred employees, it is claimed, would not exceed twenty cents per man per hour for that period.

An address by Mary N. Winslow, editor of the **Married women in industry** Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, on "married women in industry" has recently been issued by the Bureau as Bulletin No. 38. It is stated that according to the United States census the number of married women gainfully employed in that country is increasing. There were 515,000, or less than five of every hundred, married women, gainfully employed in 1890, while in 1920 the proportion of married women employed was nine out of every hundred, and the total number was nearly two million. In trade and transportation and manufacturing and mechanical industries the greatest increases were shown while in domestic and personal service occupations there was a decrease of 12 per cent employed in the years 1910 to 1920; in the manufacturing and mechanical industries group, although all women employed increased only 7 per cent, married women employed increased 41 per cent, and in occupations connected with trade there was an increase of 21 per cent for all women employed and of 88 per cent among married women. In Alabama 27 per cent of the women included in a State-wide survey of wages and hours were married; in Kentucky, 19 per cent; and in Missouri, 20 per cent. Many of the married women gainfully employed were found to be working at night and many more were working in very low paid and undesirable occupations. Because of the double demand on their time they are more irregular in attendance than other employees. In a study in one town 72 per cent of the bread-winning married women had children, and about three-fourths of these women had children who were less than six years old. In one study 95 per cent of the women who were wives or mothers contributed all of their earnings to their families, and although these earnings were not as a rule large, they often brought the family income up to a level which was adequate for the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of health and education for the children. "Whatever may be the extent of their earning capacity, whatever may be the irregularity of their employment," says the writer, "mar-

ried women are in industry for one purpose and, generally speaking, for one purpose only—to provide necessities for their families or to raise their standard of living." Infant mortality studies conducted by the Children's Bureau in some localities brought out what seemed to be a fairly definite relationship between infant mortality and the employment of mothers outside of the home, although in other localities where conditions were somewhat different, either the family income higher or the women employed in different industries, this relationship seemed to be much less marked.

#### **Classes in Toronto for physically-handicapped children**

The Child Welfare Council of Toronto report that there are known to be 1,017 children under 16 years of age, of Toronto residents, whose physical condition is such as to interfere with their ability to compete with their fellows. Of these 154 have two or more defects. The total disabilities include 424 defects of the bony or muscular system, 185 defects of vision, 166 cardiac conditions, 88 defects of hearing, 84 defects of speech, 82 chest disorders, 76 nervous disorders and 77 miscellaneous defects. Congenital disabilities numbered 203, accidents and injuries at birth 67, and injuries during the first year of life 376. About 78 per cent are Canadian born children and about half live in homes free from financial worry where the parents are intelligent and careful; 420 are of British parents, 333 of Canadian, 64 of Russian, 13 of American, 12 of Italian and 41 of other nationalities. In 110 cases the nationalities of the parents are not given. Only 113 of the disabilities were found in children under six years of age and 1,046 in children of school age. All except 12 of the children had at some time received treatment for their condition. In 105 cases further treatment was required but had been discontinued mainly from reasons of parental indifference and discouragement, and escort and transportation difficulties, the treatment required in many of these cases being of an educational nature. Free treatment is provided for children whose parents are unable to pay, the Department of Health furnishing medical, nursing and dental service.

The following special classes and teachers are maintained by the Toronto Board of Education for the benefit of disabled children: one ambulance class, three sight saving classes, three open air classes, two forest schools, one lip reading teacher, four extra-mural teachers, four classes in hospitals or in-

stitutions. In addition two open air classes are maintained by the Separate School Board. Admission is upon recommendation of the Department of Public Health after examination by the school medical officer. Transportation to and from classes, except under special circumstances is provided by the parents. Teachers in the auxiliary classes are chosen for their particular ability in the training of abnormal children and have all taken the auxiliary class course at the University of Toronto. For their special work they receive \$100 a year more in salary than the regular grade teachers. The ambulance class, which was started in September, 1920, had in June, 1923, twelve pupils in attendance. It has accommodation for fifteen pupils. Special adjustable desks, cots and blankets are provided by the school where the class is held. The handicaps of the children in attendance are: cardiac conditions, 4; infantile paralysis, 4; spinal curvature, 1; tubercular spine, 1; paralysis of arms and legs, 1; deformity of foot, 1. The children only work for four hours daily, mainly at the regular school work. Various arts and crafts are taught and the proceeds from the sale of the articles is used for lunches and other luxuries. For children handicapped by defective hearing or speech lessons in lip-reading and articulation are given twice weekly in eight schools throughout the city, the first class having been started in January, 1922. At the Queen Mary Hospital for consumptive children, Weston, the Hospital for Sick Children, the Home for Incurable Children and the Preventorium, children who are well enough attend school in regular classrooms and the remainder receive bedside instruction as they are able to cope with it. In homes where the disabilities preclude children from attending school, bedside or home instruction is given by four teachers maintained by the Board of Education, but as each teacher has about fifteen pupils she is only able to give from half an hour to one hour's attention twice a week to each pupil. For pupils who are progressive myopias and others whose eyesight is so defective that they are unable to manage the regular school work without further impairment of sight classes limited to fifteen pupils are conducted in three of the city's schools, the regular work period being frequently interspersed with manual and other occupations. For each class there is an eye-testing room under the supervision of an eye specialist appointed by the Department of Public Health. The two forest schools are in session throughout the summer months from May to October. The work of the regular grades is followed in open air class rooms. A hot

dinner is provided at noon and a lunch of milk or cocoa and biscuits in the morning and afternoon. After dinner each child is required to rest for two hours on a cot under the trees. The Department of Health supplies cots, clothing, food and kitchen staff and the medical, dental and nursing services for these schools.

With regard to vocational education, it is stated that one child with defective sight and one with defective hearing are attending high school; two with infantile paralysis are at the High School of Commerce; one boy is at the Technical School and one is receiving private tuition in preparation for an architect's career. With these exceptions, no attempt at vocational training is noted although it is claimed that the need for some special preparation is expressed in several cases.

**Civic employees under workmen's compensation** at Brandon, Man., met a committee of the city council last month to discuss the union's proposal that the city should supplement

the payments made by the Workmen's Compensation Board so that the employees should receive the full amount of their wages while disabled. The Workmen's Compensation Act in a case of total disability allows an amount equal to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average earnings of the injured worker. The civic union representatives claimed that owing to the low civic wage scale injured employees could not keep their families on that proportion of their wages, and asked that the city add another 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of wages to the Board's payments. It was stated as against the employees' claim that the city of Brandon paid \$3,500 last year in premiums to the Board on behalf of the civic employees, and that only three or four slight accidents had occurred during the period covered. The employees also asked for a sick benefit of three weeks' full pay each year during sickness. Both requests were referred to the city council for consideration.

**Infant death rate reduced at Thetford Mines**

A pamphlet just issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, entitled "Assuring Life by Insuring Life" contains the following paragraphs showing how the rate of infant mortality in a Canadian town was reduced as the result of an experiment conducted by the company during the past three years:

The high rate of infant mortality in French Canada caused the Company, in 1921, to undertake a demonstration in child welfare intended to prove that this



waste of child life was needless. After a careful survey, the town of Thetford Mines, an asbestos mining centre in the province of Quebec, was selected as the seat of the experiment. A French-speaking nurse with extensive experience in maternity centre work was placed in charge and assigned a staff of two other French-Canadian nurses and later a physician, all of whom were given special training in New York city. As a result of the three-year experiment, the infant death rate in Thetford Mines has been reduced from 333 per 1,000 to 96.4 per 1,000.

Another gratifying outcome of the experiment has been that because of the results obtained in Thetford Mines, the provincial government of Quebec has appropriated \$500,000 to be used during the next five years in child welfare work in the province.

### Great Britain and the eight hour day convention

In the course of an interview which a deputation from the League of Nations Union in Great Britain had with the Prime Minister and Lord Parmoor, Minister in charge of all League of Nations matters, the latter expressed his belief that the present British Government would ratify the Draft Convention which was adopted at the First Session of the International Labour Conference (1919) providing for an eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial employment.

### Social legislation in Brazil

A comprehensive bill providing for the regulation of conditions of labour in industry and commerce covering such questions as hours of labour, weekly rest and holidays, child labour, women's work, pensions, health and safety, factory inspection, etc., has been introduced in the Brazilian Parliament as the result of a special investigation which was made by a legislative committee which has been in progress since 1917. In putting forward their proposals, the committee state that they have sought to meet the essential needs of the Brazilian workers. The question, they add, is not one of innovation or rash experiment but of following on general lines the example set already by almost all civilized peoples, and of fulfilling the international obligations which have been assumed by Brazil. The bill in question comprises almost practically a complete code of labour legislation covering much of the same ground as the Conventions and Recommendations which have been adopted at the five annual sessions of the International Labour Conference and seemingly deriving much of its inspiration from them.

The thirteenth annual labour report of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Australian Commonwealth shows that 445 industrial disputes occurred in Australia in 1922, involving

116,332 workpeople, and entailing an estimated loss in wages of £751,507. From 1918 to 1922 there were 2,381 disputes, involving 651,029 workpeople, and the loss of 10,575,468 working days. The estimated loss in wages in this period was £7,056,331. The number of unemployed members of trade unions reporting to the bureau was high during the year and averaged 9.3 per cent.

The average cost of food, groceries, and house rent in the six capital cities was 5.7 per cent, less in 1922 than in the immediately preceding year. Compared with 1911, the index number for the year 1922 shows an increase of 60 per cent. Wholesale prices declined during the year by 7.6 per cent, but were still 75.8 per cent higher than in 1911.

The average nominal rate of wage for Australia fell during 1922 from 94/6 to 91/6, but as the result of the decrease in the cost of living as measured by the cost of food, groceries, and house rent, the effective or real wages were higher in 1922 than in 1921, and are now 12.6 per cent higher than in 1911.

The results of investigations concerning organization among employers are given, and show that there are 467 such organizations with 51,706 members. Another investigation made by the bureau discloses the fact that there are about 365 co-operative societies in Australia, and that the total loan and share capital of these societies amounted to approximately £5,500,000, and the total sales to over £40,000,000.

The Minister of Immigration and Colonization announced in the House of Commons on March 12 that by an arrangement with the Government the trans-Atlantic steamship companies had agreed to give a rebate of 20 per cent of the passage money to immigrants from Great Britain who declared their intention to settle in Canada. The immigrant pays his full fare at the point of embarkation and on reaching a Canadian port receives back from the company the amount of the rebate.

In the March Issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 209) it was announced that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the causes of an accident in the Inverness coal mine of February 7 when four miners lost their lives while removing railroad pillars. The report of the commission shows that greater precautions could not have averted the accident, but while the fatality might have been unavoidable, the commissioners were in agreement with the opinion of the miners that the method in vogue in the Inverness mines in the removal of railroad pillars is attended with more hazards to the

workmen than safe mining practice would justify. Other phases of mining operations in these mines are dealt with in the report.

A proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario reconstituting the Board by the appointment of an administrator and board of review, was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A bill to this effect was introduced as a government measure, but it was withdrawn on March 28, in deference to the expressed wishes of employees' organizations. Several other bills to amend the act will be outlined in a future issue in connection with the legislative work of the session. The administration of the Act was transferred on January 14 from the provincial Department of Labour to the Attorney-General's Department, the original conditions in this respect being thus restored.

According to press reports the commission which has been investigating the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province of Quebec for the past six weeks will be ready to present a preliminary report next September. The appointment and inquiries of this commission have been noted in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Investigations have already been held at Montreal, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Quebec, and the commission intend, it is stated, to visit Chicoutimi and other centres in the course of the coming summer.

The factory inspection branch of the province of Ontario report 1,346 industrial accidents for the quarter ending March 31, 1924. Of these 420 occurred in January, 429 in February, and 497 in March. There were 11 fatal accidents reported. In the metal trades there were 490 persons injured; in the pulp and paper trades, 409; in transportation, 146; and in the textile industry, 70. Machinery and its connections was responsible for 370 of the accidents, 7 of the fatalities being due to this cause. Falling substances caused injuries to 251 persons, death resulting in one instance. One fatality was caused by an elevator, one by being run over by a train, and one by being jammed between articles. Falls accounted for injuries to 169 persons, being crushed between articles for injuries to 101 persons, hand tools for injuries to 94 persons, burns and scalds for injuries to 94 persons, sprains and strains for injuries to 88 persons, and flying missiles for injuries to 51. There were 56 cases of infected wounds, and 21 injuries due to "foreign substances in eyes."

At a meeting of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council on March 17, a communication was read from Mr. J. A. Kinney, com-

missioner of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, with reference to recent complaints that reflected upon the administration of the Board in certain cases. The commissioner gave a complete report on all the cases, showing that the Board had fully carried out the provisions of the act, and maintained that the complaints referred to were unfounded. Mr. Kinney's statement was approved by the Council, and copies of it were ordered to be sent to all persons interested in the several cases.

The Laurentide Company, of Quebec, are allowing six days' vacation with pay during the present year to all their employees working by the hour who were in their employ for at least five years prior to January 1. The vacation must be taken continuously, subject to a mutual arrangement between the superintendents and the men. Holiday pay may be drawn in advance, a tour workman receiving 48 hours' pay and a day worker 54 hours' pay at the rate current at the time when the vacation is taken.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain has organized a superannuation society to carry on the business of providing pensions, annuities and superannuation allowances for persons who are employed for full-time by trade unions. Contributions will be paid, half by the employing body and half by the employee. Annuities will be based on the average salary upon which contributions have been paid, and will be at the rate of one-sixtieth of such average salary multiplied by the number of years of service. Organizations which are already providing superannuation may arrange for the incorporation of their own systems in the Trade Union Congress Superannuation Society.

The city council of Edmonton, Alberta, lately refused to agree to a proposal to permit stores to remain open until 9 o'clock on Saturday nights. Some of the storekeepers had petitioned for permission to continue business after 6 p.m., the hour fixed for the closing of stores by a by-law under the Early Closing Act (Revised Statutes of 1922, chapter 127), on the ground that farmers during the busy season could not reach the city during the hours now prescribed, and that many working people were free only after 6 o'clock.

The city council of Victoria, British Columbia, is considering a by-law to alter the closing time of stores from 6 to 5 o'clock as a substitute for daylight saving. It is not proposed to pass the by-law unless the merchants of the city should favour it.



The Police Commission at St. Catharines, Ontario, recently declined to grant a request by members of the local police force for shorter hours on the ground that conditions were not favourable and that the present staff was insufficient to permit such a change.

The Calgary city council have fixed the amount of the annual license fee for master plumbers in the city at \$10, to be retroactive to the beginning of the present year. The master plumbers had proposed an initial license fee of \$25, with a subsequent annual fee of \$5.

A conference has been called by the provincial secretary of Ontario in order to obtain the opinion of various bodies in regard to a farm for boys which it is proposed to establish at Bowmanville, Ontario. The Toronto Trades and Labour Council is represented by two delegates.

A travelling scholarship of the value of \$1,500 has been offered by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts to Canadian architects, with the object of encouraging an understanding by architects of mural decoration, sculpture, ornament and craftsmanship. The scholarship is restricted to Canadian citizens of at least six years residence in Canada and not over 30 years of age.

The number of creameries in operation in Saskatchewan in 1923 was 65, as compared with 59 in 1922, 55 in 1921, 48 in 1920 and 21 in 1914. The quantity of creamery butter manufactured was 10,867,010 pounds in 1923 and 2,716,400 in 1914. Four cheese factories were in operation at the close of the year, the production of cheese being 128,352 pounds. Three of these factories were opened during the year. The first cheese factory began work in 1918 with a production of 13,573 pounds in that year.

At a meeting of a committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society held at Toronto during March it was reported that the home nursing classes organized by the Society toward the close of 1923 had accomplished considerable work during the first two months of the present year. Thirty-two home nursing classes have been formed throughout Ontario and are now in operation, each class consisting of 15 or 20 young women and mothers of families.

The British Unemployment Insurance Act, 1924, passed both Houses of Parliament without amendment, and received the Royal

Assent on February 21. It came into force on the same day. The act abolishes from that date the three weeks' interval without benefit, which had previously been imposed in cases where twelve weeks' uncovenanted benefit had been drawn in the first benefit year.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, conducts each year an "Industrial Safety School" for superintendents and foremen. This year the class began February 6 and weekly meetings were held every Wednesday afternoon up to March 26. The programme included the following subjects: "Industrial Safety" "Plant Sanitation and Personal Hygiene" "Guards and Safety Devices," "Eye Protection and Safe Clothing," "Fire Prevention in Relation to Industry," "Plant Arrangement and Safe Handling of Materials," "Electrical Hazards and Safe Practices," "The Foreman," "New Employee," and other practical topics.

The Association of Commerce, fire prevention section, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, conducted for the second year a school for watchmen in which was given practical instruction in the duties of building watchmen, including fire alarms, first aid, self protection and sprinkler systems, by means of addresses, demonstrations, exhibits, and otherwise. The school met on alternating Tuesdays from March 4 to April 15. It has been designed especially for watchmen, fire inspectors, stationary engineers, members of company fire departments, and others interested in the problem of fire prevention.

It is announced that through the generosity of the American Museum of Safety, the New York State Department of Labour is enabled to offer prizes to employers and workers throughout the state for successful participation in an industrial accident prevention campaign from March 1, 1924, to June 1, 1924. Ten prizes of \$25 each are offered to employers of factories or mercantile establishments for the best suggestion for the prevention of industrial accidents and disease; two prizes of \$50 each to foremen of factories who have initiated and conducted in their factories the most successful campaign for the prevention of industrial accidents and disease. In addition eight certificates are offered to employers of labour for the most successful accident campaign conducted in their factories. The data to be submitted shall be for a period of any three of the months, February, March, April and May, 1924.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices

#### The Labour Situation

VERY little change in employment on the whole was reported by employers of labour at the beginning of March; expansion in some industries tended to offset contractions in others with the result that the index number remained practically the same as at the beginning of the preceding month. The situation continued to be better than during the corresponding period of the three preceding years.

At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 7.8 as compared with 7.5 per cent at the beginning of February and 6.4 per cent at the beginning of March, 1923.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported increased transactions during the month of February, 1924, the volume of applications, vacancies and placements being considerably larger than during January and during the corresponding period a year ago.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of March, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

As yet, few opportunities in farming were reported to the Service in the Maritime Provinces. The spring activities in construction had not yet opened up, but improvement in this group was shown. However, large numbers of workers were registered as unemployed at the offices. Logging continued brisk, though with the approach of mild weather a slight slackening in demand may be expected. The manufacturing industries were quiet. Demand for women in institutional work has been active, with a decreasing number of calls for casual work.

In Quebec Province little activity was shown in the agricultural group, one office only reporting orders for farm help. The lumbering industry showed decreased employment, with no expansion anticipated until the opening of the river driving season. Manufacturing industries were quiet, especially in Montreal. Employment offered in the building and construction industries showed a slight increase, especially for plasterers and pipefitters and painters. Casual work on the city streets employed a number of men. A fair demand for domestic workers was reported, especially at Montreal, with little difficulty in supplying workers.

The superintendents in Ontario reported a large increase in the employment offered on farms, the orders calling for experienced work-

ers both married and single. A slight increase was shown latterly in the vacancies available in building and construction, with a further expansion in prospect as soon as warm weather approaches. Casual work was offered in less volume than formerly. The winter logging season was drawing to a close and further demands for workers were not expected until river driving commences. The mining industry was quiet. No material change was shown in manufacturing, the reports indicating a slight betterment within the next few weeks, especially in the auto, sheet metal and textile industries. Signs of the opening of navigation were apparent and a brisk season is anticipated.

In Manitoba the improved employment conditions were a reflection of the continued calls for farm workers. A nominal demand for bushmen for the spring cut was reported, but with the end of the season in view a decided shrinkage was shown. Little work was available in the construction group, with a good outlook for employment in the future. The demand for household help increased considerably, both for city and country employment, and a decided increase in placements resulted. There was a nominal call for hotel and restaurant help.

Saskatchewan offices showed an accelerated demand in the agricultural group with the number of applications and placements increasing accordingly. There was continued slackness in the construction group, although a preliminary survey would indicate that a considerable amount of work would start when the weather permits. Curtailment of logging operations was reported. The rural districts were insistent in the calls for household workers, while placements in regular and casual work in the cities continued in approximately the same volume as formerly.

In Alberta further increases were shown in farm requirements, this group forming a large part of the business of the offices. Activities in other groups were at a minimum. Temporary employment was available for a number of men on sewer work and alteration and repair jobs. Experienced loggers were found with difficulty to satisfy the small number of orders received.

In British Columbia only a small demand for farm workers was felt. The construction groups remained inactive, and numbers of skilled building mechanics and labourers were unemployed, especially at the larger centres. With the opening of spring construction the



majority of these will be employed. Lumbering operations showed a considerable expansion, owing to the milder weather, several workers being transferred from the prairie provinces to fill the vacancies. The manufacturing industries were steady, mining quiet, while work along shore was fairly brisk.

On the whole practically no change in the situation since the preceding month was reported by employers at the beginning of March. An almost stationary situation had also been indicated at the same period of last year. Manufacturing as a whole reported improvement on March 1, 1924. Communication, metallic ore mining, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction also afforded increased employment. Logging showed seasonal declines; coal mining, steam railway transportation and building construction recorded further curtailment of operations. Employment in Quebec and British Columbia showed expansion, while in the remaining provinces the trend was downward. In the Maritime Provinces the greatest losses occurred in coal mining and logging, but rolling mills were decidedly busier and steam railways afforded increased employment. In Quebec manufacturing showed considerable improvement and railway construction employed a larger number of men than at the beginning of February. On the other hand, logging and building construction were decidedly slacker. Varying tendencies were evidenced in different divisions in Ontario; iron and steel and several other branches of manufacturing were more fully employed. Communication and railway construction also recorded larger working forces. On the other hand, textile factories, logging camps and steam railways reported the release of a large number of workers. Contraction in three industries principally caused the decline in the Prairie Provinces—coal mining, railway transportation and construction. In British Columbia there was an increase in employment of 4.6 per cent, of which the greater part was recorded in logging, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance. Three of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, reported moderate improvement, while Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg registered lessened activity. The textile, iron, steel and telephone industries in Montreal reported increased employment, but rubber, tobacco and building construction showed contractions. In Toronto the greater part of the decrease occurred in textile and printing establishments;

musical instrument works were also slacker and employment on street railways declined. On the other hand, telephones, iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works reported larger working forces than at the beginning of February. The only change of any size shown by the firms making returns in Ottawa was an increase in employment in pulp and paper mills; apart from this, a moderately downward tendency was in evidence. Considerable improvement was reported in iron and steel plants in Hamilton, but this increase in personnel was not sufficient to offset declines in textiles, tobacco and building construction. The changes in Winnipeg were not marked; printing works and construction reported the largest decreases, in each case affecting less than 100 workers. A pronounced increase in employment in shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver accounted for most of the improvement in that city. An analysis of the returns by industries shows that manufacturers increased their payrolls by practically 4,000 workers or 1 per cent. Sawmills, furniture, wooden vehicle, sugar, confectionery, rubber, rolling, forging, agricultural implement, automobile, steel shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron, sheet metal, lead, tin, zinc and copper works reported considerable expansion. On the other hand, musical instrument, garment, cloth, tobacco, brewing and electric current plants employed smaller payrolls than at the beginning of February. Logging showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, in which all provinces except British Columbia shared. Employment in coal mining in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces was reduced, repeating the movement indicated at the same time of last year. Other branches of mining, however, showed moderate improvement. Steam railway operations in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered substantial decreases; shipping and stevedoring in British Columbia was more active than in the preceding month. There were larger losses in building construction, but moderate increases in highway and railway construction and maintenance. Trade, both wholesale and retail, afforded slightly less employment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1924.

The change in the trade union situation at the end of February was very slight according to reports received from 1,492 labour organizations with a membership of 155,546 persons, 7.8 per cent of the members being

TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS

out of work compared with 7.5 per cent at the end of January. More unemployment was also shown than at the close of February, 1923, when the percentage of idle members stood at 6.4. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making the returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Unions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan reported more employment than at the end of January, the largest percentage of gains being shown in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The improvement in Quebec was due mainly to increased work for road maintenance men and employees in the building group. In the remaining provinces small reductions were reported. In comparison with the returns for February of last year unions in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported smaller percentages of idleness, but in the other provinces the situation was slightly less favourable. In the manufacturing industries, as reported by 413 organizations, with a membership of 46,584 persons, 7.0 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 6.7 per cent at the end of January. Garment, leather, jewellery and glass workers and butchers were all more fully engaged, but employment for pulp and paper mill, furniture and iron and steel workers, metal polishers and printing tradesmen was on a lower level. A less favourable situation was shown by workers in the manufacturing group than in February of last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were busier than at the close of January, but miners in Alberta and British Columbia registered lessened activity. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idle members. In the building and construction group employment was on a slightly lower level than in January of this year and also than in February, 1923. Less work, than in January, was afforded steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, but bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers and carpenters and joiners were better employed. The 568 unions in the transportation group, from which reports were re-

ceived, with a membership of 54,123 persons showed a slightly smaller percentage of their members out of work than in January, navigation workers, street and electric and steam railway employees all being more fully engaged. Retail shop clerks were not so busy. Fishermen reported increased employment. Lumber workers and loggers showed no idleness. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were not so active.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS**

During the month of February, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 40,389 references to employment, and effected a total of 38,947 placements. The placements in regular employment during the period numbered 13,249, of which 10,641 were of men and 2,608 of women, while the number in casual work was 25,698. Applications for employment registered at the offices totalled 49,915, of which 41,669 were from men and 8,246 from women. Vacancies reported by employers totalled 41,016, of which 34,437 were for men and 6,579 for women. A comparison of the reports for this month with those of the preceding month shows a considerable expansion in business, particularly in the volume of casual work. In contrast with February, 1923, also, a very marked increase in business is shown. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1924, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED**

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during February, 1924, showed a decline to \$3,657,525 from \$4,021,088 in the previous month and from \$5,599,821 in February, 1923.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during March, 1924, amounted to \$11,584,500, of which \$10,282,800 was for building construction, as compared with \$21,249,000 in February, last, and \$19,954,000 in March, 1923. The following values are included in the total awards for March, 1924:—

Apartments . . . . .	\$ 273,000
Churches . . . . .	971,000
Factories . . . . .	576,500
Public garages . . . . .	199,300
Hospitals . . . . .	255,300
Hotels and clubs . . . . .	124,000
Office buildings . . . . .	671,000
Public buildings . . . . .	93,700
Residences . . . . .	4,251,900
Schools . . . . .	\$1,635,000
Stores . . . . .	463,700
Theatres . . . . .	10,000



Warehouses .. . . .	758,400
Bridges .. . . .	500,700
Dams and wharves .. . . .	88,800
Sewers and water mains .. . . .	260,100
Roads and streets .. . . .	96,700
General engineering .. . . .	265,400

The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, \$5,749,000; Quebec, \$4,356,500; British Columbia, \$750,400; New Brunswick, \$245,800; Alberta, \$201,400; Manitoba, \$150,100; Saskatchewan, \$77,500; and Nova Scotia, \$53,800.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron in Canada during February, 1924, was 60,288 long tons, a decline of 3,414 tons from the 63,702 tons produced in January. The output of basic pig-iron rose 32 per cent to 19,126 tons but there was no malleable iron produced. The production of ferro-silicon was 2,689 tons, a drop of 7.6 per cent from the 2,910 tons produced in January. During the month, two additional furnaces were blown in at Sydney, Nova Scotia, resulting in seven furnaces being in blast at the end of the month including two at Hamilton, Ontario, two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and three at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The total production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during February was 70,953 tons, an advance of 72 per cent over the 41,309 tons produced in January. The increase was almost wholly in open-hearth basic steel ingots made for the use of the producers, the output of this grade amounting to 68,002 tons or 76 per cent over the 38,606 tons of January. In addition, 102 tons of alloy steel ingots was produced. The production of steel castings amounted to 2,489 tons as against 2,703 tons in January. While the production in February was slightly below the average monthly output for 1923, it marked a decided advance over the tonnages produced during the corresponding month of the last three years.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that fourteen cars of silver ore were shipped during March from the Cobalt camp, containing 1,088,620 pounds of ore, as compared with fourteen cars containing 975,792 pounds of silver ore in February. The Nipissing mine shipped 264 bars containing 301,738.06 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 152 bars containing 152,211.04 ounces of silver, making a total of 416 bars containing 453,949.10 ounces of silver shipped during March, as compared with 405 bars containing 456,784.59 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia For-

estry Branch shows that 174,164,649 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during February. The total includes Douglas fir, 71,459,172 feet; red cedar, 43,809,403 feet; spruce, 14,371,494 feet; hemlock, 18,490,805 feet; balsam, 3,407,571 feet; yellow pine, 509,867 feet; white pine, 278,360 feet; jack pine, 9,566,675 feet; larch, 3,388,740 feet; cotton wood, 217,374 feet; birch, maple and cypress, 1,058,548 feet; and other species, 7,606,640 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$17,784,518 in February, 1924, as compared with \$16,163,823 in February, 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for February were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,083,123 in comparison with \$11,159,865 in February, 1923.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in February, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$62,133,882 as compared with \$65,307,696 in February, 1923. There was an increase of \$9,597,382 in the value of domestic merchandise exported which amounted to \$67,274,543 in February, 1924, compared with \$57,656,161 in the corresponding month of the previous year. For the eleven months ending February, the grand total of Canadian trade was \$1,771,351,283 in 1924 as compared with \$1,578,162,778 in 1923. The chief imports in February, 1924, were fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,723,974, iron and its products amounting to \$10,786,007, non-metallic minerals and products amounting to \$9,001,159, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, amounting to \$8,550,718. The chief exports during the same months were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, which amounted to \$21,411,798, the next being wood, wood products and paper, amounting to \$19,825,505, followed by animals and animal products to the value of \$8,973,261 and non-ferrous metals and their products to the value of \$6,319,140. During the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with February, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods were valued at \$365,760,622, exports of wood, wood products and paper amounted to \$246,107,591, exports of animals and animal products amounted to \$130,576,503, exports of iron and its products amounted to \$52,044,688, and non-ferrous metals and their products to \$57,032,481.

### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during March was less than during either February, 1924, or March, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 12 disputes, involving 765 employees and a time loss of 11,056 working days, as compared with 16 strikes in February, involving 11,518 workpeople and a time loss of 101,968 working days. In March, 1923, there were recorded 19 disputes involving 1,533 workpeople and a time loss of 33,229 working days. Two new strikes commenced during March with a time loss of 81 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to March and both of the strikes commencing during March terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes involving 427 workpeople.

### Prices

Retail food prices were down somewhat from the levels reached in February. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.58 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.75 for February; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. Prices of eggs, cheese, pork, bacon, lard, beef roast, prunes and rolled oats were lower while prices of potatoes, sugar and mutton averaged higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.00 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.18 for February; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20.00 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were steady.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was downward. The figure for March was 154.1 as compared with 156.6 for February; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.4 for March, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.1 for March, 1920; and 200.2 for March, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material the Animals group and the Textiles group were both substantially lower while the Wood group and the Iron group showed smaller declines. The Vegetable group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals group each advanced slightly while the Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged from the February level.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100, published by the Department of Labour since 1910 declined slightly to 224.5 for March as compared with 224.9 for February; 225.7 for March, 1923; 225.6 for March, 1922; 263.1 for March, 1921; 356.3 for May, 1920 (the peak); 349.0 for March, 1920; 269.2 for March, 1918; and 137.0 for March, 1914. Declines occurred in dairy products, grains, fish, miscellaneous groceries, hides and leather, iron and steel, paints, oils and glass, and in chemicals while animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, textiles, metals and raw furs averaged higher. There were, however, substantial declines in the prices of dressed hogs, salt pork, beans, raw cotton and raw silk.

The special index of fifty commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list declined to 152.1 for March as compared with 155.1 for February; 156.2 for March, 1923; 148.1 for March, 1922; 174.3 for March, 1921; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.0 for March, 1920; and 101.9 for March, 1914.

Professor Michell's index of forty articles declined to 176.9 for March as compared with 180.1 for February; and 179.2 for March, 1923. Both foods and manufacturer's goods were lower.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1924

**D**URING the month of March the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

(1) From employees of the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur in street railway service being members of Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The two corporations declared they would offer no opposition to the appointment of a Board and a Board was established, the following members being appointed: Mr. Hugh M. Piper, Fort William, chairman, appointed on

the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. J. P. Jones and J. R. Pattison, both of Fort William, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The award of this Board covering the matters in dispute was received early in April. The text of the award is given below.

(2) From various shipping companies trading to the port of Montreal, members of the Shipping Federation of Canada, with reference to a dispute with certain of their employees, members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

### Award of Board in Dispute between the Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, and their Electric Railway Employees

An award was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and certain of their employees being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 966. The Board was composed of Mr. H. M. Piper, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. J. P. Jones and J. R. Pattison, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The award, which was unanimous, was in the form of a draft agreement, the text of which is as follows:—

#### AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT entered into (in duplicate) this fifth day of April, 1924, between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, (hereinafter called the parties of the first part), and Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and all other employees of the street railway department (hereinafter called the "employees" of the second part).

1. It is agreed between the parties of this agreement that the following clauses shall contain and define working conditions and wages of the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William street railway.

2. *Goodwill.*—The managers will be willing at all times upon reasonable notice being given by the employees to interview the employees or any committee of them duly appointed, on any subject or matter for the mutual benefit of the employees and the cities in its relation to the general public.

3. *Discrimination.*—That the management does not object to any employee being a member

of any street railway or other union, and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with the same. The employees, on the other hand, collectively or otherwise, will not in any way interfere with or limit the management's rights or the right of any officer so authorized to discharge or discipline any employee where sufficient cause can be shown.

4. *Disputes.*—Any employee who feels that he has been unjustly disciplined, suspended, superseded or discharged, shall have the right to have his case investigated, if he so desires, by a committee of the employees and the managers. In the event of disagreement between the employees as appointed and the manager, then shall the evidence of both these parties be put in writing and submitted to the Commission, whose decision shall be final. Should the employee so disciplined, suspended, superseded or discharged be exonerated by the Commission, then he shall be paid for lost time and reinstated forthwith.

5. *Reference.*—Any employee who has been six months or more in the service, on leaving of his own accord and giving reasonable notice prior to his leaving shall, upon application for same, be furnished with a reference as to length of service, character and ability while in the service. This reference shall be embodied on the department's official letter-heads and shall bear the signature of the manager or other authorized officer.

6. *Discharge.*—Any employee having been discharged shall be furnished, upon his request, with a letter stating why discharged and previous record to his having been discharged.

7. *Leave of Absence.*—Reasonable leave of absence will be granted any employee without remuneration. Any employee taking employment for wages during his leave of absence will forfeit his standing on the seniority list, unless permission has been given him on mutual agreement between the employees and the manager. Any service, however, that the employee may be called upon to render in a representative manner on behalf of his fellow employees shall not be considered as covered by the word "employment" as used herein and upon his return to the service such employee shall be entitled to his former position on the seniority list. It is understood that at no time leave of absence will be granted for a period exceeding three months except in case of sickness or other extenuating circumstances.

8. *Tickets and Change.*—Each operator, after approval, will be provided with the amount of thirty dollars (\$30) to cover tickets and change monies in the operation of the cars. Such advance of thirty dollars (\$30) to be returned to the department on notice or when operator leaves the service.

9. *Seniority.*—The seniority list shall be compiled such that each individual employee will be placed in accordance with his term of continuous service in the department. Each employee shall be entitled to choose his run in accordance with this seniority list, the preference of runs commencing with the oldest employee in the continuous service of the department. All runs shall be posted for employees to make their selection as to the run they desire once in every three months, commencing January 1, or at any time the management may desire. The proposed schedule shall, whenever possible, be posted up not less than four days before going into effect. Any run made vacant by sickness, leave of absence, suspension, resignation or discharge, for a period not exceeding three months shall be filled by the senior spare man. Should any employee fail to report for duty at the appointed time, the same not being his first offence, he shall at the discretion of the manager or other officer so authorized by him, be placed on the spare list for a period, this period to be graduated according to the nature of the offence, but in no case to exceed at any one time seven days.

10. *Extra Work.*—That all extra work be divided as evenly as possible amongst the spare men. In no case shall regular men be given extra runs when spare men are available, in so far as this does not interfere with the operation of the department as outlined in clause 9 of this agreement.

11. *Payment of Wages.*—Employees shall be paid for services semi-monthly on the tenth and twenty-fifth day of each month as far as ever possible. If, however, the above dates should fall on a Sunday or a holiday, payment may be made on the day previous to such date if proper arrangements can be made so to do.

12. *Working Hours.*—Working hours shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Ontario Statutes governing street railways.

13. *Wage Schedule, Transportation Department.*—

First six months.. . . .	45c. an hour
First 18 months spare.. . . .	48c. "
Over 2 years.. . . .	50c. "

Operators of one-man cars to receive, in addition to the above rates, 7½ cents per hour. Time will be paid from regulation time for reporting, and it is agreed that sufficient time will be allowed from time of reporting at car barns or head office to time of taking the car. It is further agreed that time and one-half will be paid all transportation employees on their regular day off, also the following legal holidays, if called to duty, namely, New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day. Straight time will be paid for overtime. Operators taking out extra, special or work car shall not be paid for less than three hours. All time in excess of the afore-mentioned three hours to be paid as straight time. Should operators, after being requested to report for duty by the proper official and after reporting, be not required for that particular duty, they shall receive two hours' pay at the above rates.

CAR BARNS

Carpenter.. . . .	62c. per hour
Painter.. . . .	58c. "
Machinist.. . . .	62c. "
First-class pitman.. . . .	57c. "
Second-class pitman.. . . .	52c. "
New employees and car cleaners.. . . .	45c to 50c. per hour.

It is further agreed that time and one-half will be paid hourly rate employees on Sundays, also on the above quoted holidays. Also time and one-half for all hours over ten hours' work on regular working days. In case of emergency after regular working hours a minimum of not less than three hours will be paid.

TRACK MEN

Track bonder.. . . .	49c. per hour.
Track greaser and labourers.	42c. to 47c. per hour.

It is further agreed that time and one-half



will be paid hourly rate employees on Sundays, also on the above quoted holidays and all hours' work over ten hours on regular working days.

14. *Spare Men Operators.*—Spare men working less than five hours in any one day will be paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

15. *Transportation.*—Free transportation will be provided by pass or tickets to all employees covered by this agreement.

16. *Seats.*—Seats to be supplied to operators.

17. *Heaters.*—Operators' Vestibule to be fitted with heaters or such arrangements made as far as possible to maintain a temperature in conformity with the other portions of the car. Car to be equipped with sand, broom, switch bar, ash pan and shovel.

18. *Uniforms, Caps and Overcoats.*—Operators in the service and after three months' service shall be supplied with a uniform suit and cap each year, on or before 1st May, and with an overcoat every second year, on or before 1st November, all free of charge. In the event of employees leaving or being discharged, however, within six months after receiving any of the said uniforms or overcoats, they shall pay to the Department one-half the cost of such uniform or overcoat,

when same shall then become the property of the employee so leaving or being discharged.

19. This agreement when signed by the proper officers and a Committee duly appointed, representing a majority of the Street Railway Employees, will become retroactive to January 1st, 1924, and remain in operation and effect until the first day of January, 1926.

This agreement shall have full force and effect until a new agreement is entered into.

*Signed for the Cities*

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*Signed for the Employees*

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*Board's Approval*

(Sgd.) H. M. PIPER,  
Chairman.  
(Sgd.) J. P. JONES,  
for the Cities.  
(Sgd.) J. R. PATISON,  
for the Employees.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of March, was twelve, four less than in February. The time loss for March was less than in March, 1923, being 11,056 working days as compared with 101,968 working days in the same month of the previous year.

printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

Of the three strikes which terminated during the month two resulted in favour of the employers, while the third ended in a compromise. One of the new strikes was for increased wages, while the second was against the enforcing of new rules.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, unless at least ten day's time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in re-

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
March, 1924.....	12	755	11,056
February, 1924.....	16	11,518	101,968
March, 1923.....	19	1,533	33,229

Ten disputes involving 750 workpeople were carried over from February. One of the strikes commencing prior to March and two new strikes commencing during March terminated during the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record nine disputes: printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg;

gard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**LUMBER WORKERS, CRANBROOK AND GOLDEN DISTRICTS, B.C.**—The strike of lumber workers in the various camps throughout the neighbourhood of Cranbrook and Golden, which commenced on January 2, was called off by the union concerned on March 3. In nearly all of the different camps the strikers had been replaced by other workers. As the union, Industrial Workers of the World, had notified the employers concerned that they had "transferred the strike to the job," the employers announced that no men would be employed if known to belong to this union.

**PRINTING TRADES IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The

strikes in the printing trades in six cities for the 44-hour week were still in progress at the end of March, involving 423 employees and resulting in a time loss of 10,575 working days.

**MOULDERS, SARNIA, ONT.**—A strike of moulders, on March 5, occurred in a metal manufacturing establishment at Sarnia for increased wages. After being on strike seven days an increase was granted to some classes and work was resumed March 14.

**TELEPHONE OPERATORS, MEAFORD, ONT.**—On March 1, 6 telephone operators ceased work on account of the enforcement of new rules. Four of the employees were replaced by other workers who began work March 5.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, 1924.</b>			
<b>LOGGING.—</b>			
Lumber workers, Cranbrook and Golden district, B.C.	300	300	Commenced January 2, for increased wages and other changes. Majority of strikers replaced and strike called off by the Union March 3.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Clothing—</i>			
Clothing workers, Winnipeg, Man.	23	.....	Commenced September 6, against reduction in wages. Termination— <i>indefinite.</i>
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	10	250	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	8	200	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	86	2,150	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	23	575	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	223	5,575	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	41	1,025	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	20	500	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
<b>TRANSPORTATION.—</b>			
<i>Street and electric railways—</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	4	100	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. <i>Un-terminated.</i>
<b>Strikes and lockouts commencing during March, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Iron and steel products—</i>			
Moulders, Sarnia, Ont.....	9	63	Commenced March 5, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed March 14. <i>Compromise.</i>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.—</b>			
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>			
Telephone operators, Meaford, Ont.	6	18	Commenced March 1, against enforcing of new rules. Settled March 5, by replacement of the strikers. In favour of employers.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING FEBRUARY, 1924

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for March contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during February, 1924, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 56, as compared with 37 in the previous month and 40 in February, 1923. In these new disputes about 136,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition about 8,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 76, involving about 144,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during February of about 700,000 working days. The principal new dispute was that involving about 110,000 dock workers, etc., in ports throughout Great Britain, which was in progress from February 18 to 25.

**CAUSES.**—Of the 56 disputes beginning in February, 16, directly involving 121,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances of wages; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 13, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 12, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 33 new disputes, directly involving 123,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 123,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 9 disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in February			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Feb.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Feb.
	Started before Feb. 1	Started in Feb.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	7	14	21	16,000	88,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	1	11	12	10,000	61,000
Building, decorating, etc.....	3	6	9	1,000	7,000
Transport.....	.....	7	7	114,000	519,000
Other.....	9	18	27	3,000	24,000
Total, Feb., 1924..	20	56	76	144,000	699,000
Total, Jan., 1924..	11	37	48	83,000	629,000
Total, Feb., 1923..	36	40*	76*	37,000*	325,000*

\*Revised figures.

### Manitoba and Draft Convention on Maternity

The Manitoba Legislature, during the session of 1923, passed a resolution which was intended to prepare the way for giving effect to the draft convention of the Washington Conference on maternity, as follows:—

Whereas the need for some regulation of the employment in industry of mothers in relation to childbirth is generally recognized; and whereas the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919, which conference was set up by the Peace Treaty, put forward a Draft Convention on this matter, recommending a period of abstention from work both before and after confinement, as well as making provision for the proper nursing of the child after the mother's return to work; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba should

investigate the conditions prevailing in this province in regard to the employment of mothers in industry, with a view to establishing what need there may be for the enactment of such protective legislation in Manitoba.

During the session of 1924 the provincial government announced that an investigation had been made as required by the resolution. The Bureau of Labour had reported, it was stated, that cases of mothers being employed in industry shortly before or after childbirth were so rare in Manitoba that no action at the present time was deemed necessary. The government accordingly had taken no further action in the matter.

## DISPUTE IN THE COAL MINES OF ALBERTA AND SOUTH EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, DISTRICT 18, OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

THE agreement as to wages and working conditions between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering operations in many of the coal mines in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia, expired on March 31, 1924, and as no renewal had been agreed to, a strike began on April 1, about 8,000 miners ceasing work, of whom about 1,500 were in British Columbia near Fernie.

### Review of Previous Agreement

The agreement which expired on March 31 was one reached in 1920, and renewed with practically no changes from time to time.\* From April 1, to August 28, 1922, the miners were on strike owing to the failure to renew the agreement in the previous March, the operators having stood for a wage reduction of approximately 45 to 50 per cent. A similar dispute in the United States had resulted in a similar strike, involving most of the union bituminous coal mines in the country, or about 60 per cent of all. In Canada a Board was established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but neither party was willing to agree to the report of the Board, or to the minority report of the representative of the operators.

Following conferences which were held with representatives of the Department of Labour an agreement was reached in District 18 on August 28 under which work was resumed at a wage scale 15 per cent lower than that in force from October, 1920, to March 31, 1922, but it was arranged that if 75 per cent of the union miners in the "Central Competitive Field," comprising Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, should before March 31, 1923, reach an agreement with the operators in that field, the wage scale in District 18 should be amended to bear the same relation to the scale prior to March 31, as the new scale in the Central Competitive Field should bear to the scale in that field prior to March 31, the Minister of Labour to be the judge as to the date and nature of any such agreement. On September 1, the Minister stated that an agreement had been reached in the Central Competitive Field, putting into effect the scale prior to March 31, and accordingly in District 18 the scale prior to March

31, 1922, was restored until March 31, 1923,\* to renew the agreement for another twelve months, that is to March 31, 1924.

### Changes in Wages during the War

During the war the wages of coal miners in District 18 were increased in certain percentages in 1916, and during 1917 and 1918, by a bonus which varied with changes in the cost of living. In 1919, the operators and the union agreed to changing the wage scale in accordance with changes in the wages of coal miners in the Central Competitive Field in the United States, and in 1920 and 1922, agreements continuing this policy were reached.

Between November, 1916, and December, 1918, the changes in the cost of living were ascertained every four months by a Commission and the bonus of 20 cents per day in April, 1917, increased to 92 cents per day by December, 1918. In 1919, wages were increased 14 per cent to correspond to a similar increase in the United States, and in April, 1920, another 13 per cent increase was made, making 27 per cent over the December, 1918, rates, the 92 cents bonus thus increasing by 27 per cent and becoming \$1.17 and being included in the wage scale for men on day wages. Contract workers were also paid \$1.17 per day in addition to their piece rate earnings. In October, 1920, a further increase in rates for miners on day wages was made in accordance with a similar increase made in the United States. The wage scale so determined has been in force since that date, except during the strike from April 1 to August 28 and for the remaining days of August at a reduction of 15 per cent as mentioned above.

### Negotiations for New Agreement

On February 19, 1924, the operators and union in the United States bituminous mines in the Central Competitive Field agreed to renew the existing agreement providing for the 1920 wage scale for another three years, that is until March 31, 1927. Negotiations between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers began at Calgary on March 4, 1924, the union proposing a renewal of the agreement for three years but with provision for the adjustment of the rates for dead work and supplies in certain localities, and with certain changes in other matters.

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, p. 1047, and November, 1920, p. 1547.

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1922, p. 955.



In the provisions for dealing with disputes which might arise during the term of the agreement, it was proposed by the union to omit the clause providing that when the Joint Committee of Six for the District could not agree on a decision regarding any dispute, or could not agree on an independent chairman the Minister of Labour should appoint the independent chairman of the committee whose decision should be final. Another change proposed was that a decision agreed upon by the pit committee and the mine manager should be final only if approved by the local union. There were also changes proposed as to eligibility of foremen and men engaged on construction work for membership, as to holidays, time for funerals, membership, pit committees, housing, and various matters.

The operators proposed to renew the former agreement for one year, except that the wage scales should be reduced by \$1.17 per day, the amount of the cost of living bonus during the war which had been added to the wage scale in 1920.

### Statement of Mine Operators

The reply of the operators to the demands of the union was in the form of the following:—

Whereas the demands of the United Mine Workers of America, presented on March 4th to the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association as a basis for a three years' agreement fail to take into consideration the conditions affecting coal mining operations in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia; and

Whereas the miners' demands are based on conditions in the Central Competitive Field in the United States, which conditions are largely political, and

Whereas the wages in the Central Competitive Field, which the United Mine Workers of America propose to this field are comparatively lower by reason of the difference in the hours of labour, making a disadvantage in District 18 of practically 15 per cent, the existing wage scale with this disadvantage being the highest on the American continent; and

Whereas the conditions affecting the coal mining industry in District 18 are as follows:—

(a) The competition of non-union mines operating strip mines, which is taking away the markets from the union mines;

(b) The competition of American mines which are now supplying over 50 per cent of the market which could be supplied by the mines of District 18;

(c) The Railways formerly using coal mined in District 18 are now extending the use of fuel oil as well as extending the use of American coal. This condition is brought about through the high cost of coal;

(d) In addition, the market for coal mined in District 18 is further restricted by the imposition of a duty of 53 cents per ton on coal exported to the United States. This condition was brought about by the Fordney Tariff;

(e) The mines in District 18 cannot compete in their logical markets with coal mined in the State of Washington, on Vancouver Island, and Central British Columbia, because the latter mines are operated on a much lower wage scale;

(f) The curtailment of the markets for domestic coal due to the effect of competition with non-union mines which are operating on a much lower wage scale;

(g) The wages paid for carpenters, mechanics, engi-

neers, firemen, labourers, etc., are far in excess of those paid to similar workmen in other industries;

(h) The high rate of wages paid in the mines of District 18 tends to preclude the shipment of Alberta coal to Ontario;

(i) The High Cost of Living Bonus, or War Bonus, of \$1.17 per man per day is still being paid in the mines in District 18, as well as all other increases granted during the years of and after the war, although the war has been over for nearly six years; and

Whereas agreements in Nova Scotia and the State of Washington which were made by the United Mine Workers of America provide for the payment of wage scales from twenty to forty per cent lower than the present wage scale paid in District 18; and

Whereas the majority award of the Knowles' Conciliation Board in 1922 appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to investigate conditions in District 18 stated as a result of their investigation that

"It would appear that at present the cost of living statistics are approximately where they were in the early part of the year 1917.

"The Board is not disposed to recommend a reduction of the employees' wages downward with mathematical sequence, such a reduction would be too drastic. We do not consider it either fair to the employee or in the interests of the industry generally that a reduction such as this would involve, which would be approximately 45 per cent or 50 per cent, be inflicted at one blow."

and recommended a reduction of about 27½ per cent below the present wage scale in District 18. This award was concurred in by the miners' representative on this Board, and there is no material difference in the Cost of Living since that time; and

Whereas the consuming public are reasonably demanding a reduction in the price of coal;

Therefore be it Resolved that this Association go into joint conference to negotiate a wage scale providing for such reduction as the conditions set out above justify, believing that the negotiation of such an agreement will greatly extend the markets for coal from union mines, and give steadier employment, which will in turn benefit the miners, the operators, the industry, and the consuming public."

That we cannot accept or accede to the demands made upon us by the United Mine Workers of America, but we propose that this Joint Conference of operators and miners of District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, comprising Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, as now constituted hereby reaffirms the wage scale and contracts now existing between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators whose interests are represented in this conference, and hereby extends the same for a period of one year from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, in all of their terms, general clauses, provisions and conditions with the exception that the War Bonus of \$1.17 per day be eliminated from the wages and contract earnings of all employees."

### Rejoinder of Coal Miners

A rejoinder to the operators' statement in the terms following was made on behalf of the United Mine Workers of District No. 18.

Gentlemen:—The miners' Conference Committee have given due and careful consideration to your counter-proposal for wage reduction as outlined in your demands of March 5th and have unanimously decided that such unwarranted proposals cannot be accepted by the Miners' Conference Committee.

Our reply to you must necessarily be brief due to the fact that the general preamble of your proposition contains practically all of the arguments submitted by your Association in past years while negotiating with representatives of the United Mine Workers' Organization, and in spite of your repeated assurances that

you could not operate your mines due to the reasons specified in your proposal, we find, however, that after settlements have been finally reached carrying with it no reduction that your mines have operated on an average as steady as those of your competitors. We note, however, your statement regarding competition of non-union strip mines which appears rather unduly exaggerated when we take into consideration the facts that the quality of coal produced at these strip mines is of an inferior quality to that which is produced in union mines in the northern part of our District, and the miners' representatives desire to point out that competitive conditions are much more favourable in the northern part of our District at the present time than they were when our present contract was negotiated due to the fact that many non-union mines which were operating in that Field on a low wage scale have since been organized and brought under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers with its recognized district scale of wages.

We have given careful consideration to your statement regarding competition of American mines which are now supplying over 50 per cent of the coal market in this country and we feel that the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association are adopting a very unjust view when they ask the union miners of this District to accept a lower standard of living due to a condition brought about by the apathy and lack of attention paid by our Dominion Government to the importation of American coal. We submit that this matter is strictly a question that should be taken up with the Dominion Government by the Operators' Association, and when it is pointed out that a 53c. per ton duty is placed on Canadian coal shipped in the United States the Government of this Country will readily see the necessity of placing such restrictions on American coal.\*

The Miners' Conference Committee desires to assure your Association that we are desirous of making a contract for a period of three years so that the danger of annual strikes may be eliminated and a condition of stability once more established in the industry.

We feel that the demands presented you by the Miners' Conference Committee on March 4th were in every sense just demands and we hereby confirm same, and suggest we adopt our past procedure and elect a sub-committee representing both parties so that the merits of same can be properly threshed out and recommendations brought forward in line with the general situation existing in the industry at the present.

Signed on behalf of the Miners' Conference Committee.

### Further Negotiations

In the discussion of these proposals it was stressed by the miners that owing to the short period of the year during which the mines were operated regularly it was necessary for the miners to have a high wage scale. It was advanced by the operators that the high cost of mining coal due to high wage rates made necessary such a high selling price that the natural consumers of District 18 coal, particularly the railways in the adjacent district of the United States and the Canadian railways, were using fuel oil and steam coal produced from the United States where mining costs were lower, not only in non-union mines where wages were lower but in the union mines where the hours of labour were eight

hours "at the face" whereas in District 18 the hours were eight hours "bank to bank," as required by the law of the province of Alberta and British Columbia. It was stated that as much as an hour a day was required for men to reach the face and return in some cases, and that this alone accounted for a difference of fifteen per cent in working costs which they proposed to offset by the \$1.17 per day reduction in wages. They also stated that they suffered considerable competition from non-union mines in Canada at lower wage rates. A reduction in costs they contended would increase the market for coal and provide much steadier operations of the mines and so greatly increase the annual incomes of the miners even at lower wage rates.

Mr. F. E. Harrison, an officer of the Labour Department, was in Calgary during the negotiations and offered the assistance of the Department. Negotiations were resumed on March 13 in a conference of a joint committee representing both parties, and this adjourned until March 15. On that day the Minister of Labour addressed the following letter to both parties, the text being telegraphed to Mr. Harrison at Calgary to place before them on March 17.

OTTAWA, March 15, 1924.

DEAR SIR,—You will have already been advised by our Mr. Harrison of the feeling of the undersigned, as Minister of Labour, that it is most important from all points of view that there should be no interruption of the mining industry of Alberta and British Columbia at the present time. Harmony and co-operation between the employer and workmen concerned have characterized working relations under the existing agreement with mutual advantage, and the public has, undoubtedly, derived substantial benefit therefrom.

I feel that the circumstances at present existing, as indicated in press despatches and advice from Mr. Harrison, warrant me in calling attention to the curtailment of operations which resulted from a controversy in the year 1922 involving a cessation of work during the months from April to August inclusive. It will be remembered that towards the end of August of that year the undersigned met the representatives of both parties at Calgary. Later an agreement was reached providing for a reduction in wage rates of fifteen per cent (15 per cent) below the scale in effect prior to March 31, 1922, and with the further understanding that the scale eventually made effective and accepted in the Central Competitive Region of the United States should be adopted when seventy-five per cent (75 per cent) of the union miners in that region and the operators had agreed thereto, the undersigned being, by agreement, authorized to notify the union miners and operators in District Eighteen when such condition in the Central Competitive Region had been maintained. Work in your district was resumed on August 28, 1922, and on September 1st the writer notified the parties concerned that seventy-five per cent (75 per cent) of the miners of the Central Competitive Field of the United States had reached an agreement with the operators to work on the 1921 rates. Accordingly, in District Eighteen the 1921 rates again came into effect.

I sincerely trust that the same consistent recognition as to comparative wage relations between coal mine territories may at this time be observed on the part of the operators and miners in a consistent effort to

\*It later appeared that this had reference to anthracite coal imported for use in Winnipeg. Anthracite coal is on the free list. EDITOR, LABOUR GAZETTE.



ensure that no interruption to coal mine operations in District Eighteen may be brought about by failure to reach agreement.

A similar communication is being addressed to Mr. R. M. Young, Secretary of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association.

Yours truly,  
 JAMES MURDOCK,  
*Minister of Labour.*

A motion to appoint a provincial commission to investigate the coal mining industry in Alberta was made in the provincial legislature on March 13 by Mr. P. M. Christopher, Labour member for Rocky Mountain House, and was carried without opposition the following day.

The negotiations between the miners and the operators came to an end on March 17. Mr. Harrison asked the president of the operators' association if they would be prepared to consider a renewal of the agreement for one year without a change in wages, and he replied that they had already refused to renew the agreement for any length of time and could only consider a proposal for settlement coming from the miners direct. On March 28 the operators met and decided to pay the maintenance men who continued on duty during the strike the previous rates of pay in the expiring agreement. There were rumours that some of the operators intended to operate their mines with non-union labour, and at one camp the miners proposed that all maintenance men in the district should be called out. The district officers pointed out

that this was against the rules of the United Mine Workers. The district agreement also provided:—

“EMPLOYEES TO CARE FOR MINE: In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this Agreement or otherwise, the Engineers, Fireman and Pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant; but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.”

At one of the camps the closing down included the electric light and water works plant and deprived the miners' houses of light and water, resulting in a protest.

#### Result of Strike Ballot

The results of a ballot to authorize the strike showed 4,696 for the strike and 282 against with a few locals not reported. The miners were said to regard the ballot as a mere formality to comply with the constitution of the Union. It was stated that many miners had left the district particularly during the last few days before the strike and that there were 9,000 paid up members in February.

### STRIKE OF TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS MEN IN LONDON, ENGLAND

AT midnight on Friday, March 21, there took place in London, England, a general strike involving about 17,000 tramway operators and 23,000 omnibus men. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand of the tramway men for an advance in wages of 8 shillings a week. Prior to the calling of the strike various conferences were held, but no basis of agreement was reached. A committee of inquiry was immediately set up by the Minister of Labour to deal with this dispute and negotiations were resumed by the two parties at the Ministry of Labour. The employers offered an advance of five shillings a week leaving to arbitration the question of the additional three shillings demanded, but on March 25 this proposal was rejected by the men's representatives.

On March 27 the prime minister announced to the House of Commons that after several conferences he had succeeded in bringing the

two sides together and had impressed upon them the necessity of a settlement, which they admitted they were equally desirous of bringing about. On the following day a settlement was reached through the mediation of Premier MacDonald on the basis of an immediate advance of six shillings a week with the remaining two shillings demanded by the men fluctuating according to the cost of living index.

While the strike was in progress great inconvenience was caused to the several millions of workers living in the suburbs who are employed in London, as the 2,000 tram cars and 4,000 omnibuses that were out of service normally carried about five million people daily. Had the strike not been settled the London Tube and Underground men would have gone out, a strike order having been issued, and there was grave fear of other labour organizations declaring sympathetic strikes.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Agenda of Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE agenda for the sixth session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), which opens on June 16 in Geneva, proposes the following subjects for consideration by the delegates of the nations represented:—

- (1) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
- (2) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
- (3) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.
- (4) Night work in bakeries.

*Visit to Canada of Dr. W. A. Riddell.*—Dr. Riddell, Chief of the Agricultural Section of the International Labour Office, Geneva, is at present visiting Canada and during the past month has delivered addresses at various points on the work of the International Labour Organization. He has also conferred with representatives of the various provincial governments relative to the obligations of Canada arising under the Labour Sections of the Treaties of Peace.

### International Labour Office

*Industrial Hygiene and Safety.*—A report has been issued by the International Labour Office entitled "Industrial Hygiene and Safety and the International Labour Organization," containing the text of papers read at a conference on industrial health, organized by the League of Nations Union of Great Britain. The papers in question dealt respectively with the following: Safety and Protection in Industry, The Safeguarding of Industrial Machinery, International Co-operation in the Study of Industrial Fatigue, Industrial Diseases and Injurious Processes, Women Workers' Health.

*Protection of Eyesight in Industry.*—A report has been issued by the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, entitled "Protection of Eyesight in Industry" comprising a study of the problem of industrial lighting. The report in question aims at giving a general review of the existing knowledge of the subject. The chief objects in view are to encourage further research, to assist in disseminating knowledge of principles ascertained by science and applicable to industrial practice, and to enlist the co-opera-

tion of employers' and workers' organizations so that these principles may be observed in practice.

### Provincial Action on International Labour Conference Proposals

*Action taken in Saskatchewan.*—A resolution in the terms following was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan on March 19 on motion of Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries:—

"Resolved that this Legislature do endorse the principle of the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations and portions of Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, and do authorize the Dominion Government to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of such endorsement, namely:—

A. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Washington, U.S.A., by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919:

1. Articles numbered 1 and 4 of the Recommendation concerning unemployment;
2. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;
3. Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers;
4. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.

B. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the 25th day of October, 1921:

1. Article 1: Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture;
2. Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to agricultural employment;
3. Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education."

Another resolution was passed as follows:—

"Resolved that a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor praying that a copy of the Resolution passed this day by this Legislature respecting the endorsement of the principle of certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations be forwarded to the Secretary of State of Canada for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council."

The contents of the Draft Conventions or Recommendations approved in the foregoing resolution may be briefly outlined:—

### A. CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, 1919.

1. The Recommendation concerning unemployment calls for (1) the prohibition of private employment agencies which charge fees, or permission only under government license; (2) recruiting of workers in one country for employment in another to be permitted only through mutual arrangement; (3) establishment of some form of unemployment insurance; (4) co-ordination of public work and re-



servicing work for periods of unemployment and for the districts most affected thereby.

2. The Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment would provide that children under 14 years of age shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, except those in which only members of the same family are employed.

3. The Draft Convention concerning the rights of Association and combination of agricultural workers\* would secure to workers in agriculture the same rights of association and combination as are enjoyed by other industrial workers.

4. The Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night would forbid such employment during a night period of at least 11 consecutive hours including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

#### B. CONFERENCE AT GENEVA IN 1921.

1. The Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture is to the effect (1) that modern technical methods should be adopted in the industry; (2) more intensive use of land; (4) that transport facilities should be provided for agricultural workers so as to render temporary work accessible; and (5) that supplementary industries should be developed to counteract seasonal unemployment in industry.

\*This Draft Convention was adopted by the Third International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1921.

2. The Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to agricultural employment would prohibit such employment of children under 14 years of age during hours fixed for school attendance.

3. The Recommendation concerning the development of vocational agricultural education calls for suitable action on these lines by the member states of the International Organization.

*Labour Proposals before Nova Scotia Legislature.*—The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature included the following reference to the International Labour Conference:—

“The Government was represented at a Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments at Ottawa dealing with the obligations of Canada arising out of the Labour Sections of the Treaties of Peace. The resolutions adopted thereat will be presented for your consideration and such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to certain of these resolutions in so far as this Province is concerned will be submitted to you.”

The Dominion-Provincial Conference referred to was held in Ottawa in September last and the Agenda comprised consideration of various proposals for legislative action which have been adopted at the successive sessions of the International Labour Conference since 1919 and which are regarded as dealing with subject matters within Provincial jurisdiction. The text of the resolutions of this Conference appeared at pages 1107-1112 of the October, 1923, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## AMENDMENTS MADE IN FAIR WAGES ORDER IN COUNCIL

### Applicable to Fair Wages Policy of Dominion Government

AS a result of experience gained in the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, as set forth in the order in council of June 7, 1922 (see June, 1922, LABOUR GAZETTE), certain amendments were made in this order in council on April 9, 1924, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, which, without altering the scope and intent of the policy, are intended to make its purpose clearer and more definite.

The amendments in question apply to the “A” conditions of the Fair Wages order in council which are observable in connection with all contracts for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improve-

ment and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada; the like conditions are also observable as far as practicable in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. The changes sanctioned by the amending order in council affect sections 2, 3, and 5 (a) of the “A” conditions. Under the Fair Wages Policy, as it has been administered during the past twenty-four years, the Minister of Labour has been authorized to render a final decision

in connection with any dispute arising as to wages or hours. The principal changes made in the Policy are intended to secure more effective provision for the enforcement of the labour provisions of Government contracts in this respect.

In the case of all contracts to which the "A" conditions apply, the department of the Government concerned is required to communicate to the Department of Labour the nature of the proposed contract and the classes of labour likely to be required in its execution. The Labour Department is charged with the preparation of schedules setting forth the rates of wages and hours of labour generally accepted as current, for competent workmen of the various classes required, in the district in which the work is to be performed. This fair wage schedule is thereupon embodied in the contract. In any cases where the Department of Labour is unable to furnish Fair Wage Schedules for the purpose aforesaid, authority is given for the insertion in the contract of a fair wage clause in the terms following:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately pre-

ceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister\* to pay such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

In the course of a recent public hearing, Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, stated that no employee need be deterred by fear of dismissal from informing the Board that her wages were at a rate less than the established minimum. The complaint would, he said, be treated confidentially, and the Board's inspectors would be directed to examine the wage sheets of the employer concerned with a view to the enforcements of the regulations.

\* NOTE.—The term "Minister" in this case refers to the Minister of the Department with which the contract is made.



## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC

### Summary of Laws affecting Labour enacted at the recent Session of the Legislature.

THE legislature of the province of Quebec was in session from December 17, 1923, to March 15, 1924. The opening speech by the Lieutenant Governor referred to the burden laid upon the people of Canada by the late war, and expressed the view of the government that so far as Quebec was concerned recovery could be best assisted by an increased assistance to colonization and agriculture, by prudent and far-sighted exploitation of the forests, by development of the provincial water-power and fisheries, by the spread of public education, by promotion of public health and by road construction. The Lieutenant Governor in anticipation of an "Act providing for the appointment of a director of Protestant education in the Province" said: "Our province has always considered it a point of honour to observe a strict impartiality between the two great religious bodies into which it is divided. As the superintendent of public education is a member of the larger body it seems fair that there should be an official possessed of wide authority to deal with questions affecting the protestant minority. Such an official must, of course, be under the superintendent who has the general control of public education in the province."

In regard to the Workmen's Compensation Commission appointed in accordance with an act of the previous session (Statutes of 1922, Second Session, chapter 38) the legislature was informed that the Commission was actively pursuing its labours "with a view to affording relief to workingmen as far as possible without fettering industries". The report of this Commission was not ready for presentation during the session, but was expected shortly. (See also page 284 of the present issue.)

*Incorporation of Trade Unions.*—Several acts were passed during the session having special reference to labour. Among these perhaps the most outstanding was "An Act respecting professional syndicates," authorizing the incorporation of unions of persons engaged in the same or similar occupations, having as their object "the study, defence and promotion of the economic, social and moral interests of the profession". Twenty or more persons engaged in the same occupation or in similar trades may petition the Lieutenant Governor in Council to incorporate them as a "professional syndicate," at the same time stating their purpose, and submitting draft bylaws. Official authorization must be gazetted, and

subsequent changes in the bylaws must be communicated to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The directors and two-thirds of the members of a syndicate must be British subjects, a foreign membership of more than one-third of the whole involving dissolution. Minors sixteen years of age and married women, except when their husbands object, are eligible as members.

The rights and privileges of syndicates are as follows: they may acquire legal title to property; establish mutual benefit and pension funds; erect cheap dwellings or purchase grounds for workmen's gardens and physical and hygienic training; conduct offices for supplying information in regard to employment; establish provident institutions, laboratories, and educational undertakings; assist or subsidize co-operative societies for production or consumption; purchase, to re-sell to their members, all necessaries for family maintenance or materials for the exercise of their trade or profession; assist in the sale of the work of their members; deposit their mark or label; and enter into agreements with similar organizations for the furtherance of their common aims, "particularly such as relate to the collective conditions of labour".

The syndicates are required to keep separate accounts for each branch of their activity, as well as a general expense account. When a special fund ceases to be self-supporting it may be closed without affecting the civil existence of the syndicate. Special funds are liable only for their own debts, except in the event of a general liquidation. The funds of a special mutual benefit and pension account are unseizable save for payment of annuities and debts to members.

Three or more syndicates under the act may "concert in the study and defence of their economic, social and moral welfare, and for such purpose form a union or federation". Such federations or unions may form their own rules as to representation in a joint administrative council; they have the same rights and powers as individual syndicates under the act and may also institute councils of conciliation and arbitration between the syndicates which shall, at the request of the interested parties, render decisions on the disputes submitted to them. Such decisions shall be submitted to the Superior Court for confirmation, after which they shall have the force of a final judgment. Members of a syn-

dicade may resign voluntarily without prejudice to the syndicate's rights to claim three months' assessment.

The following sections of the act deal with collective labour agreements:—

15. The collective labour agreement is a contract respecting labour conditions made between the representatives of a professional syndicate, or of a union, or of a federation of syndicates, on the one hand, and one or more employers, or representatives of a syndicate, union or federation of syndicates of employers, on the other hand.

All agreements respecting the conditions of labour not prohibited by law may form the object of a collective labour agreement.

16. The following shall be bound by the collective labour agreement.

(1) The employees and employers who signed it either personally or by authorized attorney.

(2) Those who, at the time the agreement was made, are members of a group, a party to the agreement, if, within eight clear days from the deposit hereinafter provided for in section 17 of this Act, they have not resigned from such group and have not deposited a written notice in the office of the secretary of the group and with the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the province of Quebec.

(3) Those who are members of a group which later joins in such agreement, if, from the date of the notification of such adhesion, they have not withdrawn from the group in the manner and within the delay prescribed in the above paragraph 2.

(4) Those who after the deposit of the agreement join a group which was party to such agreement.

17. The collective labour agreement shall be in writing, under pain of nullity.

It shall take effect only after an authentic copy, or, in the case of a private writing, after a duplicate of the writing setting forth the terms of the agreement, has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works and Labour.

18. The collective labour agreement shall give rise to all the rights and recourses established by law for the sanction of obligations.

*Provincial School for Pulp and Paper Industry.*—A measure of considerable importance from the standpoint of technical education and apprentice training was "An Act to ratify the contract respecting the paper-making school of Three Rivers". This act transforms the technical school which was formerly conducted by the local commission at Three Rivers, into a provincial technical school for the pulp and paper industry. Such a school supported by public funds for the benefit of a particular industry is a new departure in technical education not only in Canada but on this continent. The contract mentioned in the title of the act is an agreement entered into between the provincial government and the Three Rivers technical school, which school was constituted a corporation by an act of 1918. The provincial Minister of Lands and Forests had been authorized by an act of 1922 (second session, chapter 31) to establish and organize complete instruction in paper making in the province "with a view to recruiting expert workmen as well as technical

men for the making of wood pulp, paper and similar products from fibre," the sum of \$30,000 being appropriated for the purpose. The government considered Three Rivers to be one of the best places for the new school as being one of the more important centres of the pulp and paper industry, especially as the local technical school offered suitable quarters. The agreement between the province and the school corporation authorizes the government to organize and maintain in this building a paper-making school to be operated simultaneously with the technical school under the same direction of studies, for the period of twenty years, subject to a termination of the agreement on six months' notice by the Government. The director of the paper-making school (who is also principal director of the technical school) will be appointed by the Minister of Lands and Forests, and the school equipment will be paid for by the government and remain the property of the province. The government moreover undertakes to pay the interest and sinking fund of the bonds issued by the school corporation, as well as the salaries of the director and principal, professors, foremen and other employees both for technical instruction and for instruction in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and other expenses in connection with the establishment. The government further assumes various debts incurred by the school, the latter body transferring to the province all the grants now received from the province, the city of Three Rivers or other sources.

*Licensing of Workmen.*—An Act was passed providing for the licensing and taxing of peddlers, supplementing the Quebec License Act. It is similar to acts in force in other provinces in Canada. Municipalities which are not already authorized to do so may by resolution impose a license fee between \$5 and \$100 on all peddlers, with certain exceptions, the amount of the fee varying according to the peddler's method of transporting his wares, whether on his person or by a vehicle. Peddlers must show their licenses if required to do so by municipal officials or constables. Peddlers not requiring licenses under the act include those selling moral and religious publications, documents published by authority, fish, fruit, fuel and provisions, except tea and coffee; goods, wares and merchandise other than drugs, when these are peddled and sold by the actual maker or worker, being a British subject resident in the province; tinkers, coopers, glaziers, harness repairers are also exempt; and hucksters having market stalls are not included if they comply with local police regulations.



Butter and cheese manufacturers in the province were required to engage a head butter or cheese-maker who holds a certificate as an expert tester as well as the diploma which is required under provision of 1921.

*Early Closing of Stores.*—The existing law (Revised Statutes of 1909, article 5885) enabling city and town councils to pass by-laws ordering the closing of particular classes of stores at seven o'clock or after in the evening of one or more days each week throughout the year or during a particular season, was amended by the substitution of 6 o'clock as the evening limit.

*Voting by Workmen.*—In an act amending the charter of the city of Levis provision is made that from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock workmen, artisans and employees in factories shall have precedence in voting in municipal elections. The council may by bylaw fix a later hour than 6 o'clock, but not later than 8 o'clock p.m. for the closing of the voting.

*Workingmen's Dwellings at Quebec.*—An act to amend the charter of the city of Quebec authorized the city to borrow up to \$300,000 to assist in building workmen's dwellings within its territory. Advances which are not to exceed \$3,500, are only to be made to individuals to assist them in building dwellings in which they will themselves reside, and will be repayable in 20 years, with interest on the balance at 5 per cent. The borrower, however, may build a tenement house in which there may be two or three lessees. Plans for such houses are to be prepared without cost to the builders, by the city of Quebec. The city may advance 85 per cent of the value of the finished property, such value to include land, building and accessories, the

advance being upon an estimate by the city architect of the work remaining to be done.

*Other new measures.*—An amended section of the charter of the Montreal Metropolitan commission gives the commission the sole right to fix the salary and terms of engagement of its employees, no appointment or dismissal being effective without their approval.

Municipalities in the province were authorized to submit a referendum to the electors with regard to the observance of daylight saving within their boundaries, the voting following the same procedure as in municipal elections.

A bureau of inspector-auditors was created as a branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, to superintend the affairs of municipal councils, except those of Quebec and Montreal.

Another act required that the security given by public officers should be a guarantee also of the action of any deputy appointed by them.

The charter of the Montreal Firemen's Benefit Association was amended in accordance with a petition from the Association, in certain matters affecting the administration of its affairs.

The director of the provincial Bureau of Health was required to take the necessary steps to establish anti-tuberculous and puericultural dispensaries for the purpose of more effectively combating tuberculosis and infant mortality in the province.

The borrowing powers of the commission in charge of the Hull Technical School were extended to the limit of \$365,000 from the previous limit of \$250,000 in order to enable the commission to complete the construction of a new school building.

## NOTES RELATIVE TO LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labour whose headquarters is Washington, D.C., will hold its regular quarterly meeting in Montreal, Que., the opening session commencing on Friday, May 9.

The regular convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an organization well represented in Canada, will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing June 2.

A congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions with which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated will be held at Vienna from June 2 to June 7, 1924. The agenda of the congress is as follows:—

(1) Opening speech by president; (2) election of commission for the verification of mandates, and other commissions; (3) bureau report on activities, financial report, and auditors' report; (4) revision of rules; (5) organizational relations between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the international trade secretariats; (6) discussion of proposals received; (7) the position of the International Federation of Trade Unions in the international labour movement; (8) international social legislation; (9) the international fight against war and militarism; (10) the eight-hour day question: (a) the attacks of the employers and governments, (b) the methods of defence of the working class, including the question of works councils; (11) elections: (a) election of countries which are to appoint representatives to the management committee, (b) election of members of management committee, (c) elections of members of bureau, (d) election of international secretaries, (12) designation of country in which the next congress is to be held.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to designate the third Sunday in September, 1924, as an international "Anti-War Day" in order "to provide for the working classes of the whole world an opportunity to show at one and the same time their abhorrence of war and their desire for peaceful co-operation."

During the year 1923, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen expended for death, disability and funeral benefits the sum of \$3,790,361. For the same period, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers paid out a total of \$2,809,506, and the Order of Railway Conductors disbursed the sum of \$1,487,500. The organization reporting the largest combined expenditure in 1923 for benefits was the International Typographical Union with a total disbursement of \$6,109,547, followed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with an expenditure of \$5,014,743, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers being third with disbursements of \$3,138,558. The largest amount expended during the year by any labour organization in North America for any one class of benefits was \$4,997,462, this total representing the sum paid out in strike disbursements by the International Typographical Union in connection with the strike for the 44-hour week. It may be of interest to note that since the commencement of the strike in May, 1921, to February 20, 1924, the total amount raised for strike purposes by assessment of the members was \$17,036,591.45, while during the same period the total strike expenditure amounted to \$15,508,336.70, leaving a surplus of \$1,528,254.75. In addition to its other benefits, the International Typographical Union maintains an old age pension system, the disbursements during 1923 for this purpose being \$770,504, which amount represents the largest expenditure during the year among labour bodies for this form of benefit. At the present time, this union has 2,196 members on its pension roll, each pensioner drawing \$8 per week.

As a result of recent deliberations, the Dominion Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has instructed its legislative representative, Mr. Byron Baker, of Ottawa, to make representations to the proper authorities regarding the following matters: An improvement in the methods now employed for the protection of trains stopped upon main tracks; a limitation in the number of hours which men engaged in the operation of trains may be kept on duty; the requiring of all vehicles to stop at least 300 feet before crossing a railway track; the establishment of a pension for employees of all

railways in Canada; increased income tax exemption and the establishing of a mothers' allowance act in those provinces now without such legislation.

Because of alleged membership in the Trade Union Educational League, seven members (two of whom were business agents) of Los Angeles, branch No. 58 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were expelled from the Brotherhood. Their expulsion was ordered by William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood, following a police raid on March 1st of a T.U.E.L. meeting as a result of which 30 persons were arrested and the league records confiscated. These seven expelled ex-members claim that their expulsion was of a summary nature, without advance notice or trial, and they declare that an appeal will be made, if necessary, to the general executive board and to the national convention to be held next September in Indianapolis. Two others who were expelled were reinstated after proving non-membership in the league. It is stated that more expulsions are expected from three other locals of carpenters in Los Angeles county.

Mr. Silby Barrett, who was appointed provisional president of District 26 following the revocation of its charter on July 17, 1923, has recently tendered his resignation to Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. In a statement made to the press, Mr. Barrett stated that his resignation was not requested by any International officer and that he had resigned voluntarily. The present incumbent in the office is Mr. Wm. Hueston, who during his long career in the U.M. W. of A., was president of Districts 8 and 11, and provisional president of District 29. In District 18, Western Canada, he was a prominent opponent of the activities of the One Big Union.

An aftermath of the miners' strike in Kansas in February, 1921, which was declared to be in violation of Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law, was the winning, in part, before the United States Supreme Court of the appeal of August Dorchy, formerly vice-president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, who was sentenced to jail and fined \$500 for his part in the calling of the strike. In the decision handed down on March 10, 1924, the high court ordered the judgment of the Kansas Industrial Court vacated until the Kansas Supreme Court has opportunity to pass on the validity of a section of the law under which Dorchy was convicted. Associated with Dorchy in this strike was Alex Howat, formerly president of District 14. On September 30, 1921, both officials were committed to jail. As a sequel to the case, both



Howat and Dorchy were expelled from the union by the international headquarters, which body ruled that they had called an unauthorized strike and had violated a joint agreement between the executive board of the U.M.W. of A. and the mine operators.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, which is affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held its regular convention at Ottawa on February 26 to 29. Delegates were present from branches on the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Coast. The principal business was the compiling of changes desired in the Canada Shipping Act with a view to affording better conditions of employment to marine engineers and at the same time assuring greater safety in the operation of both ocean-going vessels and those plying on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. These proposals will be laid before the Dominion Government in co-operation with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Eugene Hamelin, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, W. A. MacDonald, Halifax, N.S.

The sixth annual convention of Division No.

4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, was held at Montreal on March 24. There were present 280 delegates from all parts of Canada representing international unions of the following trades: boilermakers and helpers, blacksmiths, carmen, machinists, electrical workers, tinsmiths, plumbers, steamfitters, and maintenance of way employees. Mr. R. J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, occupied the chair. Resolutions were submitted in favour of fuller autonomy for Canadian branches of international unions and amalgamation of the standard railway organizations. The resolution on autonomy was defeated without a division. The one on amalgamation was also defeated by a large majority and a substituted amendment repeating a previous declaration of Division No. 4 was adopted. The principle of co-operation between management and employees which is in operation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was approved, and at the conclusion of the convention of Division No. 4, a convention of the Canadian National System Federation was held, when plans were made to put it into operation on that road. The former officers were re-elected: Messrs. R. J. Tallon, president; Frank McKenna, vice-president, and Charles Dickie, secretary.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on March 18, 19 and 20, with president J. E. Tighe of St. John in the chair. A delegation from the Federation waited upon members of the provincial government and submitted its legislative programme in which was reaffirmed the action of organized labour in its presentation to the Premier's conference held in St. John on January 10 and 11, an account of which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1924, on pages 135 to 137.

With reference to suggestions of the Premier for the fixing of a maximum limit on compensation payments and contributions by workmen to medical aid, the labour representatives contended that industry was quite able to carry its full obligations under the act and that fatalities and permanent disabilities should be compensated for without maximum limitations. Contributions by the workers to medical aid were held to be unfair to the injured worker or his dependants.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act asked by the delegation were as follows: In case of total disability continuing for seven days after the accident, payments equal to  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average wage of the workman, but not less than \$10 per week or more than  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of \$125 per month to continue during the life of the workman or the duration of disability; payments to a widow or invalid widower to be \$35 per month; where the dependants are a widow or invalid widower and one or more children, payments at the rate of \$35 per month with an addition of \$10 per month for each child; compensation for children to be continued at the discretion of the Board until they reach the age of 18 years for educational purposes; the minimum payment to widows and invalid widowers and children to be \$30 and \$7.50 per month respectively; compensation to be payable to an invalid child without regard to age of such child, and continue as long as in the opinion of the Board it might reasonably be expected to have received support from the workman if he had continued to live; to ex-

tend the powers of the Board to enforce the collection of assessments; and to allow no appeal from the decisions of the Board on questions of law or jurisdiction, except by leave of the Board itself.

The delegation also made a request for legislation to give effect to the conventions and recommendations, arising out of the labour sections of the Treaty of Peace, relating to the following subjects held to be within provincial jurisdiction, namely: limitation of the working hours in industrial undertakings to 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week; maintenance of employment service offices and the abolishment of private agencies; restriction of the employment of women immediately prior and subsequently to childbirth; prohibition of the employment of women and young persons during the night; establishment of a minimum age for young persons entering employment; provision for one day's rest in seven for all workers.

Opposition was expressed to Bill No. 18, which was before the Legislature, and which would extend the powers of the police magistrate of Moncton in committing certain persons to workhouses, as it was felt that this

would work out as a grave injustice to workmen when they were temporarily unemployed.

The action of the government in appointing a commission of enquiry on mothers' allowances and minimum wage Acts for women was commended, and it was recommended that the powers of the commission should be extended in order that they might report to the next session of the legislature along these lines.

Other requests for legislation were: that the Election Act be amended to provide for the Hare System of proportional representation, with single transferable vote, in provincial, municipal and civic elections; that legislation be enacted for the regulation and inspection of mines, to conform to the decisions of the Unification of Labour Laws Commission; that the Factories Act be amended in respect to the examining and licensing of stationary engineers, and that boiler inspectors be appointed as provided by the Act; and that the regulations respecting the examining and licensing of master and journeymen plumbers be adopted by the Government. The development of the Grand Falls and Petitcodiac power project was also urged upon the Government, as was also the need of free school books in all public schools.

## FACTORY INSPECTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1923

THE sixteenth annual report on the operation of the factory law of New Brunswick covers the twelve months' period ending September 30, 1923. The administration of the Factories Act of 1919 is in charge of the Workman's Compensation Board. Detailed statistics concerning accidents in factories are reserved for the report for the year on workmen's compensation but a large portion of the present report relates to the subject of accidents, their causes and prevention. The Board has secured valuable suggestions from injured workers by means of a question on the form on which the workers report accidents, "What useful suggestion can you give to prevent or avoid accidents like the one herein reported?" The workers' suggestions are submitted by the Board to the factories' inspector for his information. The number of establishments inspected during the year was 392.

The number of accidents in factories incapacitating workers for at least six days, during the year, was 1,422 as compared with 1,326 in the previous year. This number includes 9 fatalities. Among the injured were 38 women and girls. Twenty-four per cent of the total number of accidents were con-

nected with machinery. In some of the industries the machine accidents were about half of the total number, but in the steel industry this class of accidents formed only nine per cent of the total. Neglect of workmen to use the guards provided, or to replace the guard which was removed for some purpose, or the disregard of some safety rule, are given as causes for some of the accidents and persons in authority are asked to enforce proper discipline in safety matters. The inspector also urges that careless employers provide adequate safeguards, pointing out that it is manifestly unfair that an avoidable accident which happens in one factory should be a financial charge on the proprietor of a similar industry who has taken precautions to prevent just such an occurrence in his establishment. Of the nine fatal accidents, two happened in sawmills and seven in a steel works. The sawmill accidents showed an increase of thirty over the previous year, the total being 214; 36 accidents, one of which was fatal, and some others very severe, occurred on lath machinery making it necessary that the inspector require that special attention be given to this class of machinery; 30 acci-



dents happened on trimmer saws; and in connection with the carriage there were 18 accidents. A number of the carriage accidents were caused by workmen being jammed between the carriage and the log skids. Nine accidents happened about boilers and engines. There were 175 accidents in other wood working industries, 72 of which were machine accidents. In the building-material factories the buzz-planer with square head cutters was prominent as the cause of severe accidents, there being four accidents on this class of machine, but there were no accidents by planers equipped with cylinder-cutting heads, many of which are being used in the industry.

One hundred and thirty-nine accidents occurred in machine shops, foundries, etc., and 30 accidents in textile mills. In the report on car-building accidents it is stated that more than the usual number of disabilities were caused by infection, which leads to the conclusion that first aid treatment was neglected although modern first-aid accommodation is provided. In the steel works

there were 586 accidents of which seven were fatal as compared with 418 of which 4 were fatal in the previous year, the increase during the period under review being probably due to the increased activity in the industry. About 50 per cent of the persons injured in the steel works were disabled for more than three weeks, and about ten per cent of the total accidents were infected injuries. Of the seven fatal accidents, three were caused by rolling stock, one was due to a workman being struck by material being lowered in a crane, one to being caught in hoist while repairing a travelling crane, one occurred when a man's feet were caught in the table-rolls, while another was caused by contact with a live electric wire. There were two cases of lead poisoning and one disability caused by inhaling the fumes of a nickel-plating solution.

The report states that employers of labour are carefully respecting the law in regard to child labour and that children are not now being employed.

## MANITOBA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

### Permanent Organization Formed to Develop Industry in Province

**E**ARLY in the present year the Winnipeg Board of Trade began to make arrangements for a conference of representatives of various interests, industrial, agricultural, municipal and educational, in the hope of developing a common purpose and joint action among all parties concerned in the economic welfare of the province. The conference was held at Winnipeg on March 12-13, and was attended by more than 300 delegates representing about 75 various provincial organizations. The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council had previously debated the question of taking part in the conference, and had finally as its delegates named president James Leslie, secretary W. H. Hoop and Mr. Harry Kempster. Mr. J. Allison Glenn, former president of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association, was elected chairman of the conference, the secretaries being Messrs. J. H. Curle, C. F. Roland and W. H. Hoop.

The conference took the form of addresses by prominent speakers representing important interests in the province, followed by discussions. Resolutions were adopted later embodying the general lines of policy adopted by the conference, and a permanent committee was arranged for, to give effect to these resolutions.

The Honourable John Bracken, premier of Manitoba, who attended the conference, not

in his official capacity but as an interested private citizen, gave the opening address, his subject being "The necessity of good will in the problem of readjustment." The premier said he was impressed by the sight of men of all classes met together to discuss the welfare of the province, and hoped the conference would result in removing to some extent class suspicions among the economic groups. He described the province as standing at the mercy of the world market with a high cost of production against low prices, and with high standards of living against low standards among competitors. At the same time he considered that present conditions were more hopeful than at any time for the past twenty years.

The Honourable T. A. Crerar gave an address on "Economics from the standpoint of agriculture," advocating long term credits as one solution for the present difficulties of the farming industry. He also dealt with the subject of wages in relation to agricultural production, immigration, freight rates and other matters affecting farmers.

"Economics from the standpoint of industry" was the subject of an address by Mr. C. F. Roland, secretary of the Employers' Association of Manitoba. He claimed that the existing high wages and short hours of labour were main factors in increasing prices.

He also discussed methods of reducing the cost of production, co-operation of employers and employees, immigration and its relation to cost of production "socialistic" legislation, shorter hours and other factors in the economic situation.

Mr. W. H. Hoop speaking on "Economics from the standpoint of labour," defended the higher wages now paid for labour, claiming that with labour-saving machinery in every line of manufacture and consequent saving of time and effort in production it should be possible to reduce prices and still pay more to labour. Shorter hours, he affirmed, were more than offset by the modern volume of production. He also advocated collective bargaining as a means of promoting co-operation, efficiency and increased production.

Other speakers at the conference were Mr. A. E. Parker, on the expansion of trade; Professor R. C. Wallace, on the development of natural resources; Mr. J. W. Dafoe, on the Imperial Economic Conference; Dr. J. A. McLean, president of the Manitoba University, on education; and Professor A. B. Clarke, on taxation.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the conference during its two-days' session. One resolution called for definite action by the conference in the direction of an effort to improve agricultural, educational and general provincial conditions, the result of which would be shown at the next meeting.

A resolution was endorsed, giving representation on a permanent committee of the delegates from the following branches of activity in the province: agriculture, 4 members;

industry, 2 members; commerce, 2 members; labour, 2 members; professions, 2 members; education, 2 members; transportation, 2 members; financial, 2 members; building, 2 members; municipalities, 2 members. A provisional committee of ten members was named until this permanent organization should be formed, the provisional committee being composed of Messrs. J. W. Curle, William Iverach, C. F. Roland, W. H. Hoop, S. R. Henderson, A. B. McKenzie, A. C. Emmett, E. A. Weir, E. C. Gilliat and R. R. Ramsay, with J. A. Glenn as chairman.

The permanent organization, when it has been completed, will be charged among other duties with giving effect to the following suggestions for the relief of existing depression in the agricultural industry:—

1. The development of a community pride, loyalty and progress through local organizations.
2. Economy in production through individual and joint effort in crop and live stock improvement and efficient farm management.
3. Diversification of agriculture in order to lower costs of production, distribute risks and increase annual farm revenue.
4. Encouragement of agricultural education by further development of the investigational, experimental and extension work of the Manitoba agricultural college.
5. Standardization and improvement in the quality of farm products with a view to developing a greater demand for the products of Manitoba farms.
6. The encouragement of co-operation in marketing.
7. The development of wider markets for Manitoba's agricultural products.
8. Reduction of transportation costs.
9. The development of systems of long-term credits in order to aid economic and diversified production.
10. The encouragement of selective immigration and supervised land settlement in order to develop our vast natural resources.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals in Canada, 1922

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a report on the manufactures of non-ferrous metals in Canada in 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1924, and previous issues.

According to the report there were, in 1922, 325 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. These include 9 plants producing aluminium and aluminium-ware, 83 plants fabricating brass and copper products, 19 plants in the lead, tin and zinc groups, 97 plants manufacturing precious metals, 101 plants making electrical apparatus and supplies, and 16 plants making miscellaneous articles from non-ferrous metals.

In Ontario there were 218 plants operating their products aggregating \$49,902,387 in value; in Quebec, 65 plants produced commodities valued at \$18,345,266; in Manitoba, 15 plants operated with a production of \$1,352,984; in British Columbia there were 16 plants with production valued at \$495,828; in New Brunswick, 4 plants with a production of \$374,605; in Alberta 5 plants produced \$338,871 and in Nova Scotia 2 plants produced \$45,752 of non-ferrous metal products. The total selling value of the non-ferrous metals produced in Canada in 1922 was \$70,855,693, as compared with \$72,589,883 in 1921. Capital employed in 1922 amounted to a total of \$102,208,275, or about 1.8 per cent less than in 1921. The greatest amount of capital was



invested in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies, in which industry \$62,436,282 was employed; the brass and copper products group used \$17,608,876; precious metal products, \$10,653,458; the aluminium industry, \$7,632,722; lead, tin and zinc products, \$3,213,867; and other non-ferrous metal goods, \$663,070.

The total number of employees engaged in the industry during 1922 was 18,222, an increase of 283 over the average number reported for the previous year, the total for 1922 including 4,201 salaried workers (3,161 males and 1,040 females) and 14,021 wage earners (11,245 males and 2,776 females). Nova Scotia and New Brunswick employed 235 employees; Quebec, 5,025; Ontario, 12,561; Manitoba, 224; Alberta, 51; and British Columbia, 126. There were 707 employees in the aluminium industry receiving salaries and wages totalling \$817,864; 3,457 in the brass and copper industry receiving \$4,079,825; 534 in the lead, tin and zinc industry receiving \$728,502; 2,725 in the precious metal products

group receiving \$3,464,613; 10,630 producing electrical supplies receiving \$12,162,607, and 169 producing miscellaneous non-ferrous metal goods with salaries amounting to \$198,218, making a total of \$21,451,629 paid in salaries and wages (\$7,426,358 for salaries and \$14,025,271 for wages) in all the industries in 1922 as compared with a total of \$22,692,784 paid to 17,939 (4,101 salaried and 13,838 wage earners) employees in 1921. In addition to the 18,222 employees engaged in 1922, as shown above, there were 53 persons employed part time on piece work, these receiving \$17,922 for their work. The distribution of the salaries and wages paid in 1922 (outside of amount paid for piece work) by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$14,815,528; Quebec, \$5,944,498; Manitoba, \$294,745; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$195,271; British Columbia, \$145,747, and Alberta, \$55,840. The trend in employment showed a gradual improvement from a minimum of 12,762 wage-earners on the rolls in January to the maximum for the year attained in December when 15,563 persons were employed.

## MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1923

### Report of Provincial Department of Public Works and Mines

THE report of the mines department of Nova Scotia, recently received, contains full information in respect to the mines and mining operations in the province during the twelve-months' period ending September 30, 1923. The report deals with coal mines and with metalliferous mining operations, including gold, iron, manganese, silver-lead, and salt, as well as with quarries.

The coal mines worked fairly steadily throughout the year, though a decided fall in the demand for coal was recorded at the close of the period. The number of men employed at the coal mines including surface and underground workers was 12,806, as compared with 12,248 in 1922. In addition to these colliery men, the daily average number employed in accessory occupations was 3,245, raising the total number of working men engaged in connection with mining operations to 16,051 during the year. Of the 12,806 colliery men, 2,493 worked on the surface while 4,586 were engaged in actual coal cutting and 5,726 in other labour underground. The total number of "colliery days" is given as 3,330,204, an increase of 713,204 days over 1922.

The production of coal per man was 545 short tons (482 long tons) in 1923, as compared with an average of 424 short tons in

1922. This amount is slightly below the average rate of production per man during the past 16 years, namely, 556 tons, the highest rate during these years having been reached with 665 short tons in 1916. The report attempts no explanation of the variation, whether due to difficulties in working experienced in some years, the improvement of machinery, the using up of reserves at the mine head or other causes. The average rate of production per man in Nova Scotia is below the normal rate in the United States, which averaged 723 short tons in a 15-year period. The United States figures for 1923, however, are not available, and the average production per man in the mines in the United States in 1922 was only 542 short tons.

A table is given showing the number and ages of the men employed in the mines, both in actual numbers and percentages. Of the total working force 11.4 per cent were between the ages of 14 and 20 years; 30.3 per cent between 21 and 30; 24.3 per cent between 31 and 40; 19.8 per cent between 41 and 50; 10 per cent between 51 and 60; 3.3 per cent between 61 and 70; and 1 per cent over 70 years of age.

The amount of coal produced during the year was 6,179,690 long tons (2,240 pounds),

an increase of 1,537,494 long tons over 1922. The question of supplying central Canada's coal requirements from the eastern and western coal producing provinces has lately been under close consideration, and in this connection the report states that "it is hoped that a scheme may be evolved whereby Nova Scotia coal may yet be coked somewhere on the St. Lawrence, where its by-products can be marketed, its gas utilized and the coke go west to replace anthracite; or better still, the waters between Montreal and Toronto sufficiently deepened so that our coal can reach Ontario and replace American bituminous, and by semi-coking, also replace anthracite."

A section of the report deals with accidents, their number, causes, and the means

adopted for their prevention. Twenty-seven fatalities occurred underground and five at the surface during the year, showing a ratio of 2.50 per 1,000 men employed and of 5.20 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined. (Statistics of mine fatalities during the past year were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March on pages 260 to 268, and comparative figures of fatalities in coal mines in various countries are given elsewhere in this issue).

The gold production of the province for the fiscal year was 535 ounces, as compared with 865 ounces in the previous year. Owing, however, to the demand for white arsenic and its presence in the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, interest in the gold districts has been revived.

## STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINING

A REPORT has been issued by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, London, dealing with coal mining accidents, 1912-1922, in the British Empire and foreign countries. The following tables show the number of deaths per 1,000 persons employed in the several coal fields of Canada and in the coal

mines of Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Belgium, France, Germany and the United States, also the number of deaths per one million long tons of coal raised.

The report analyses also the accidents by causes and deals with statistics of non-fatal accidents insofar as these are available.

TABLE I—TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED

Country	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
United Kingdom.....	1.17	1.55	1.15	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.39	0.94	0.88	0.66	0.95
South Africa, Union.....	2.41	3.29	2.25	2.38	2.27	2.43	1.85	2.06	2.65	1.87	2.81
Canada—											
Nova Scotia.....	2.56	3.51	2.53	3.26	2.65	8.41	11.77	1.87	2.30	2.36	1.55
Alberta.....	3.15	3.47	25.58	2.79	2.64	2.89	2.49	2.77	2.99	2.10	4.10
British Columbia.....	3.93	4.05	2.97	10.42	5.53	8.51	5.16	2.01	2.68	1.45	4.67
Australia, Commonwealth (b).....	1.44	0.98	0.90	1.46	0.73	1.43	0.94	1.36	0.91	13.69	*
New Zealand.....	2.08	1.41	10.34	2.16	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.53	0.24	2.29	1.32
Belgium (c).....	1.00	1.05	1.11	0.95	1.15	1.92	1.65	1.29	1.13	0.89	0.93
France.....	1.49	*	0.37	1.03	0.99	1.37	1.12	1.22	0.97	*	*
Germany—											
Prussia.....	2.47	2.39	2.39	3.07	3.41	3.99	3.53	2.42	2.20	*	*
Saxony.....	1.42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.43	2.53	*
United States—											
Actual.....	3.27	3.73	3.22	3.09	3.09	3.56	3.38	2.98	2.89	2.41	2.32
Reduced to 300-day basis.....	4.35	4.70	4.66	4.44	3.93	4.25	3.94	4.27	3.78	4.19	*

(b) Including shale mines of New South Wales.

(c) Excluding Limbourg during the years 1912-18.

† Excluding Tasmania.

\* Information not available.

TABLE II—TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000,000 LONG TONS OF COAL RAISED

Country	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
United Kingdom.....	4.90	6.10	4.59	5.12	5.12	5.51	6.15	4.87	4.81	4.63	4.43
South Africa, Union.....	5.68	7.93	5.70	5.90	5.47	5.94	4.77	5.40	6.79	5.41	7.91
Canada—											
Nova Scotia.....	5.00	6.66	5.28	6.43	4.46	14.99	23.17	4.00	4.57	5.40	4.09
Alberta.....	6.09	6.50	54.69	5.24	4.30	4.93	3.58	4.18	4.20	3.54	6.56
British Columbia.....	9.25	10.50	7.85	26.36	11.27	18.34	10.86	4.98	6.30	3.89	12.01
Australia—											
Commonwealth (b).....	2.71	1.86	1.76	2.89	1.53	3.02	1.82	3.02	1.77	17.78	*
New Zealand.....	4.13	3.18	21.53	4.07	2.66	1.93	2.95	5.41	0.54	5.53	3.23
Belgium (c).....	6.42	6.76	8.76	8.39	8.74	14.65	13.38	9.90	8.22	6.82	6.80
France.....	7.46	*	4.06	5.67	5.53	8.08	7.32	9.56	8.09	*	*
Germany—											
Prussia.....	7.05	6.75	7.14	7.59	8.17	10.19	9.31	9.93	8.46	*	*
Saxony.....	4.50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.43	11.05	*
United States—	4.94	5.47	5.35	4.78	4.22	4.64	4.26	4.68	3.86	4.39	4.80

(b) Including shale mines of New South Wales. not available.

† Excluding Tasmania.

(c) Excluding Limbourg during the years 1912-1918.

\* Information



## ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF WESTERN OFFICIALS OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

THE fifth annual conference of the Western officials of the Employment Service of Canada was held in Edmonton, March 6th to 8th inclusive. Mr. W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour and Director of Alberta Government Employment Offices, occupied the chair. Official representatives in attendance at the conference were: British Columbia, J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, J. H. McVety, General Superintendent Government Employment Offices, and J. E. Kennedy, superintendent of the Cranbrook office; Alberta, W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, W. Carnill, superintendent of the Calgary office; W. G. Patterson, superintendent of the Edmonton office, and Mrs. E. N. McKenzie, superintendent of the Women's Division of the Edmonton office; Saskatchewan, T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, and G. E. Tomsett, General Superintendent, Government Employment Offices; Manitoba, J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent, Government Employment Offices. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, L. F. Howard, Dominion Superintendent of Western Offices, Winnipeg, and F. E. Harrison, Federal Fair Wage Officer, Vancouver, represented the Federal Department of Labour.

The conference was opened by an address from the Director, who referred somewhat eulogistically to the work accomplished by the field force of the Employment Service of Canada during the past year, which had resulted in the placing in employment of nearly 70,000 more persons during 1923 than were placed during 1922.

Mr. Bowman dealt with the problem of the handling of handicapped applicants. Mrs. McKenzie submitted a paper in which she dealt with the problems involved in the placement of female workers. Various phases of the subject of harvest labour supply and distribution were presented through the medium of papers submitted by Mr. McVety, Mr. Carnill, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Molloy. General farm labour problems were introduced for discussion in a paper prepared by Mr. M. J. McGrath, superintendent of the Saskatoon office, and read by Mr. Tomsett in Mr. McGrath's absence, while the function of the Employment Service in the placing of immigrants, both farm labour and general, was discussed after introduction by Mr. Molloy.

For the purpose of assisting in the discussion of the questions affecting farmers,

there were present at the conference Mr. R. M. Johnson, representing the Saskatchewan United Grain Growers; Mr. Schofield, representing the United Farmers of Alberta; Mr. McCallum of Saskatoon, representing the Farmers' Union of Canada, and Mr. R. G. McNeillie, General Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg. Mr. McNeillie and the representatives of the farmers contributed materially to a more thorough understanding of the difficulties associated with the recruiting and distribution of farm workers.

The subject of the relation of government employment offices to strikes and lockouts was treated in two papers, one submitted by Mr. Smitten and the other by Mr. Kennedy, the latter dealing with the history of the recent I. W. W. strike in the lumber camps of the Crow's Nest Pass district.

The following subjects dealing with the technique of Employment Service work were dealt with in papers: Function of a Provincial Clearing House, Mr. Tomsett; Employment Office Forms, Mr. R. W. Brewis, superintendent of the Regina office; Manual of Procedure, Mr. Bowman; and Interprovincial Clearance by Mr. Tomsett. In connection with the latter subject Mr. Charles Howarth, president of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, British Columbia, was present for the purpose of discussing certain difficulties which it was claimed, the members of his organization had experienced in securing the necessary supply of labour. He expressed the opinion that more elastic regulations should apply to the transfer of bush workers from Alberta to the camps of Eastern British Columbia. For the purpose of fully discussing this problem, he invited representatives of British Columbia and Alberta to attend a conference of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association which would convene at Calgary on April 1. Mr. McNiven, on behalf of British Columbia, accepted the invitation and stated that both he and Mr. McVety would attend the conference. On behalf of Alberta, the invitation was accepted by Mr. Smitten.

Following a paper by Mr. Smitten on the subject "Desirability of Discontinuing Annual Western Conferences on the Ground of Economy" a general consensus of opinion was expressed in favour of discontinuing the conferences, as it was felt that the business of the officials of the Employment Service

of Canada was to keep expenditures at the lowest possible limit consistent with efficiency. It was also generally agreed that one of the principal reasons for the establishment of these conferences no longer existed, namely, that the conferences were necessary for the purpose of educating the local superintendents in the observance of the regulations laid down

for uniform observance in all offices throughout Canada. The staffs of the various offices, it was felt, are now sufficiently familiar with procedure regulations to make the continuance of the conferences unnecessary. A resolution in favour of the discontinuance of the annual Western conference was unanimously adopted.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Report by British Confederation of Employers' Organizations

**I**N November, 1922, the Minister of Labour in Great Britain, Sir Montague Barlow, addressed to the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and to the Trades Union Congress General Council, a letter inviting the co-operation of these two bodies in the consideration of the steps which might be taken with a view to establishing an improved system of unemployment insurance.

In response to this invitation the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations has prepared and issued a report setting forth its opinion and recommendations for the further development of unemployment insurance. The report is of particular interest, not only because it embodies the opinion of the representative organization of employers in a country most severely affected by unemployment, but also because the proposals contained fully affirm the principle of insurance and make some novel and constructive suggestions for its improvement. Students of the problem of insurance will find therein much interesting argument dealing with technical aspects, such as insurance by industry, amalgamation with other forms of insurance, relative contributions of the state, employers and workers, etc.

#### Unemployment Insurance by Industry

Dealing with the suggestion that compulsory unemployment insurance might be developed in such a way that each industry might have its own scheme, the report urges that this would lead to considerable loss of economy in administration. Compulsory insurance by industries, says the report, is, in any event, quite impracticable on any comprehensive scale. There would be considerable difficulty—in very many instances insurmountable—in the strict demarcation between industry and industry. A substantial proportion of workers move from industry to industry; there is also a substantial proportion of workers in respect of which there is

no trade organization either on the men's side or on the employers'; there are large numbers of workers in seasonal employments and casual employments.

The report further holds that from the financial point of view it would not be practicable for even every well organized industry to have a workable scheme. The industries which depend upon world markets suffer severer fluctuations than home trades. An industry having severe trade fluctuations could not offer the advantages given in an industry with low fluctuations. Disparity between contributions or benefits would create unrest. The segregation of industries has in addition, grave objection on the ground of general principle. Insurance is founded upon the principle of averaging. All industry is interdependent; while few can go on prospering indefinitely unaffected by every other, the incidence of depression and unemployment may fall very unequally. Unemployment insurance if it is to be compulsory should be universal and uniform.

The necessity for the whole industrial population standing together upon a uniform basis is considered to be paramount and it is held that even the policy of allowing industries to "contract out" of the general insurance scheme should be discredited. Supplementary schemes should, however, be encouraged. The opinion is furthermore stated that unemployment insurance is not in any way a preventive against the fact of unemployment but it is an expedient for making provision for the worker against the normal risk of industrial life.

The report urges the importance of discontinuing the emergency measures on which, it is understood, £75,000,000 have been expended during the past two and a half years, and of placing unemployment insurance once more on a permanent basis. The proposals for a future national scheme of compulsory



insurance contained a recommendation that the State's contribution instead of being a little over one-fourth of the total contribution, should equal that of the employer and worker.

### Development of Employment Exchanges

The report strongly urges the importance of further development of the employment exchange system, and that the administration of unemployment insurance should devolve entirely on these exchanges. The hope is expressed that the system of employment exchanges will have the effect of enabling, to some extent, the authorities to guide a new generation into the trades which are not overstocked and not declining.

The suggestion that unemployment insurance should be amalgamated with other social services such as health insurance, workmen's compensation or old age pensions, does not meet with approval. The report concludes that the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations expresses the view that whatever may have been the defects of the emergency measures, initiated by the British Government, the experiment of compulsory unemployment insurance, as initiated in 1911, cannot be adjudged a failure in itself. On the contrary, experience since 1911 has proved that it is practicable in normal times to make provision by way of insurance for assisting the bona fide workman over periods of temporary and unavoidable unemployment.

## RATES OF ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO IN 1924

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has recently issued a table of rates of assessment of each class of industry for the current year. The provisional rates in some of these industries for 1924, together with the adjusted rates for 1923 are given below, showing some advances in the new rates. (The rates of assessment under the Workmen Compensation Act of New Brunswick were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 29). In a prefatory note the Board explains the method followed in the fixing of rates as follows:—

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden, except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened. Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class. The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable payroll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of payroll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The amount of compensation and medical aid and the amount of assessments in the class for the preceding year are ascertained, an estimate being made of the amount still remaining to be paid

for accidents which, by reason of continuing disability or for lack of reports, have not been finally disposed of before the end of the year, and allowance being also made for the difference between the estimates of payroll given by employers at the beginning of the year and the actual figures as ascertained and shown in their payroll statements at the end of the year. In this way the total expenditure and the total income of the class for the year are arrived at as nearly as possible, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rate charged determined.

If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly. It is to be remembered always that any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration when fixing the rates.

All industries in the same class do not necessarily nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the payrolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost exceeds or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating charge or a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. The next application of merit rating (for a three-year period) will be considered the latter part of the present year

TABLE OF RATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES PER \$100 OF PAYROLL

Class	Industry	1923 Ad- justed	1924 Pro- visional
		\$	\$
1	Logging, woods operations, river driving, rafting booming, or loading, as a business or in an industry in this class, n.o.s.	2.00	2.00
2	Pulp mills	1.70	1.75
3	Furniture manufacturing	.50	.60
	Canoes, skiffs, or small boats manufacturing	.50	.60
4	Planing or moulding mills or sash and door factories	1.30	1.50
5	Gold and silver mining	2.20	2.40
	Shaft sinking	3.50	4.00
	Iron smelting, as a business	1.80	2.00
6	Quarries, as a business; stone crushing	4.00	4.75
7	Rolling mills or steel works, with blast furnace	1.20	1.50
8	Foundries, steel	1.50	1.50
9	Structural steel, iron, or metal, fabrication of	1.25	1.40
	Locomotive manufacturing, including boiler making	1.80	2.00
10	Light machinery manufacturing, n.o.s., machine shops, blacksmith shops employing at least four workmen, manufacturing of cream separators and the like, sporting goods, firearms, and gas and electric light fixtures	.50	.70
11	Agricultural implement manufacturing	.40	.50
12	Petroleum products, manufacturing	.75	.90
	Ice business, natural ice, cutting and storing, as a business	2.00	2.50
13	Milling or manufacture of cereals	1.00	1.20
14	Packing houses or abattoirs employing at least four workers	.60	.70
15	Dairy products, manufacturing, employing at least six workers	.50	.70
	Bakeries, employing at least six workers, biscuit and confectionery manufacturing	.50	.60
16	Tanneries	.75	.75
	Boots, shoes, or gloves other than rubber manufacturing (except in immediate connection with a retail store)	.15	.15
17	Weaving manufactories, textiles, fabrics, cloth, blankets, canvas, bags, felt, felt hats, hair cloth or hair goods, manufacturing	.50	.60
18	Clothing, whitewear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats other than felt, caps, furs, robes, or neckties manufacturing (except in immediate connection with a retail business)	.05	.10
19	Printing and publishing, including incidental job work	.20	.30
20	Teaming or cartage, n.o.s.	1.50	1.60
21	Road or street making or repairing or culvert or small bridge construction	1.60	1.80
22	Electric power or transmission lines, construction of	1.25	1.75
23	Structural steel, erection of	2.50	4.00
24	Brickwork or stone masonry, n.o.s.	1.10	1.50

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE fluctuations in employment reported by employers in different divisions of industry on March 1 practically balanced each other and caused the index number to stand at 90.7 as compared with 90.6 at the beginning of February. During the corresponding period of last year the index was 89.9, in 1922, it was 81.9 and in 1921, 88.0. The curve in the accompanying chart reflects the steady employment situation recently indicated. It may also be seen that the curve continues to be on a higher level than during the same period of the two preceding years.

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 5,886 firms employed an aggregate working force of 748,537 persons, which was substantially the same as that reported by the same employers at the beginning of February. Continued recovery was indicated in manufacturing as a whole; communication, metallic ore mining, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance also recorded improvement. On the other hand, the commencement of seasonal dullness in logging

caused the first decline in employment that has been reported in this division since the beginning of August, 1923. Coal-mining showed substantial reductions; steam railway transportation, building construction and trade also registered considerable curtailment of activity.

Quebec and British Columbia recorded increased activity, while in the remaining provinces employment was in less volume than at the beginning of February. In the Maritime District recovery in rolling and forging mills was largely offset by curtailment in logging and in coal-mining. Textile, iron, steel and some other factories in Quebec reported greater activity; telephones, railway transportation, and construction and maintenance also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, building construction was very much less fully employed, logging camps, tobacco factories and breweries were slacker. In Ontario iron, steel, non-ferrous metal, lumber, rubber and some other manufacturing concerns recorded larger working forces, which were also indicated in metallic ore mines, on



telephones and in railway construction. Textile works, logging camps, steam railway operation and building construction reported decidedly less employment than in the preceding month. The only marked changes in the Prairie Provinces were the heavy declines in coal mining, railway transportation, construction and maintenance. Considerable improvement was registered in logging in British Columbia and increased activity was also indicated in lumber mills, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance. The index numbers of employment by provinces are shown in the following table:—

District	Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922	Mar. 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.3	82.4	83.2	90.7	80.7	90.7
Quebec.....	27.5	93.5	92.8	87.9	80.6	88.7
Ontario.....	42.7	89.8	90.0	90.8	81.7	86.2
Prairie provinces.....	12.8	98.6	92.1	88.9	84.4	91.0
British Columbia.....	8.7	97.1	92.7	92.0	85.3	87.3
Canada.....	100	90.7	90.6	89.9	81.9	88.0

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver recorded increased activity, while in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg curtailment was indicated. Reports were tabulated from 722 employers in Montreal, employing 100,253 persons, which was less than one per cent more than on February 1. Considerable improvement was reported in iron, steel and textile factories, and telephones also employed a slightly larger number of workers. Tobacco works, breweries and building construction, on the other hand recorded decidedly less activity. The largest declines in Toronto occurred in textile works and in printing establishments. Telephone operation, iron, steel and non-ferrous metal product works, however, registered increased activity. An aggregate payroll of 92,821 persons was reported by the 816 employers making returns in Toronto; at the beginning of February these same firms had 93,323 workers in their employ. The most pronounced change in Ottawa was an increase in employment in pulp and paper mills. The tendency, apart from this, was generally unfavourable, according to returns from 127 employers of labour. Their staffs, at 9,551 persons, were larger by 88 workers than in the preceding month. Iron and steel works in Hamilton reported considerable revival, but declines in textile and tobacco factories and in building construction offset this increase and caused a shrinkage of 1.3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting concerns. The payrolls of these employers, 202

in number, aggregated 25,361 persons as compared with 25,706 in the preceding month. The changes in Winnipeg were not pronounced; the reductions in printing shops and building construction, affecting slightly more than 50 persons in each case, were the largest. Statements were tabulated from 297 employers, having 23,923 persons in their employ at the beginning of March, as compared with 24,130 in the month before. Activity in shipping and stevedoring caused a fairly large increase in employment in Vancouver. The working forces of the 228 firms making returns totalled 20,505 persons during the period under review as compared with 19,920 in the month before. The following table shows the index numbers of employment in the six cities for which separate tabulations are made:—

City	Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.4	87.7	87.1	85.9	80.5
Toronto.....	12.4	84.5	84.7	85.7	81.9
Ottawa.....	1.3	89.3	89.7	92.2	
Hamilton.....	3.4	83.0	84.3	89.2	
Winnipeg.....	3.2	83.8	84.7	86.4	82.6
Vancouver.....	3.7	94.2	91.1	90.4	91.1

**The Manufacturing Industries**

The volume of employment in manufacturing as a whole was slightly greater than at the beginning of February. Considerable improvement was shown by rolling and forging mills, in automobile, structural iron, agricultural implement, heating appliance, sheet metal, lumber, lead, tin, zinc and copper works. Sugar refineries, confectionery and rubber factories registered slight expansion. Musical instrument, textile, tobacco, brewing and electric current plants, on the other hand, were slacker. According to reports from 3,831 manufacturers, the number of persons employed in their factories was 425,376 as compared with 421,437 at the beginning of February. The difference represented an increase of about 1 per cent, which was considerably less than the expansion recorded at the beginning of March, 1923. The index number then, moreover, was slightly higher than at the present time, although employment in these industries continued to be better than at the same period of 1922 and 1921.

LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.—A further though smaller increase in employment was reported in the lumber industry at the beginning of March, when 844 persons were added to the working forces of the 703 reporting firms. Their payrolls stood at 41,197 as compared with 40,353 in the preceding month. This increase

of 2.1 per cent was fairly evenly divided among sawmills, furniture and vehicle factories. While all provinces shared to some extent in the improvement, the gains in Ontario and British Columbia were much the largest. A very slightly greater increase had been indicated during the same period of last year, when the index number stood somewhat higher.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—Factories turning out musical instruments in Ontario were less fully engaged than in the preceding month, and also than during the corresponding month of 1923. According to returns from 37 firms, they employed 2,519 persons as compared with 2,695 on February 1. The difference represented a decline of 6.5 per cent.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Sugar refineries and confectionery works were busier than at the beginning of February, while canneries and bakeries afforded rather less employment. Improvement was recorded in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while elsewhere the tendency was slightly unfavourable. Statements were received from 305 manufacturers with an aggregate payroll of 24,564 persons, or 1 per cent more than in the previous month. Additions to staff on a much larger scale had been indicated on March 1, 1923, but employment then was in practically the same volume as during the month being surveyed.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Employment in pulp and paper mills increased by over one per cent, but the improvement was largely offset by declines in printing and publishing shops. A combined working force of 51,097 persons was reported by the 460 firms making returns, who had employed 51,047 workers on February 1. Firms in Ontario and British Columbia recorded moderate gains, while elsewhere the general tendency was downward. Considerable additions to staffs had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, but the index number then was lower than at the present time.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Rubber footwear plants in Quebec employed a smaller number of persons, partly owing to the closing of a large factory. In Ontario, however, increased activity was indicated in footwear and tire works. The number of persons employed by the 31 reporting firms was 10,561 as against 10,402 at the beginning of February. This increase of 1.5 per cent was very much smaller than that reported on March 1, 1923, when employment had been in greater volume.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—There was a decline of .3 per cent in the employment afforded in the textile division, largely on account of curtail-

ment in garment, personal furnishing and cotton factories. The production of lace, embroidery and narrow fabrics, however, showed an increase. Reports were tabulated from 578 textile manufacturers, employing 68,763 persons as compared with 68,952 at the beginning of February. There was a pronounced increase in employment in this division in Quebec, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario contractions were recorded. Considerable improvement had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when employment in textiles was in greater volume.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—Contractions in employment were indicated in tobacco works and breweries, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, 660 persons or 5.7 per cent of the payroll having been released by the 99 concerns making returns throughout Canada. They employed 10,987 persons as compared with 11,647 on February 1. Declines on a much smaller scale had been indicated on March 1, 1923, but the level of employment then was lower than at the present time.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Plants producing electric current in Quebec and British Columbia were not so busy as in the preceding month. A total payroll of 10,789 persons was indicated by the 88 reporting plants, which had employed 10,894 workers on February 1. A decline of practically the same size had been shown during the same period of last year, but the index number then was not as high as at the present time.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—Rolling and forging mills, automobile, agriculture implement, steel shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and sheet metal works were decidedly more fully employed than in the last report. The greatest improvement occurred in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. During the corresponding period of last year the index number of employment had been somewhat higher, the increase recorded then exceeding that reported on March 1, 1924. Reports were compiled from 645 manufacturers, employing 124,747 persons as compared with 121,261 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of 2.9 per cent.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—Lead, tin, zinc and copper plants in Quebec and Ontario reported larger payrolls than in the preceding month. There was an increase of 475 persons or 4.2 per cent in the payrolls of the 110 manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products making returns, whose staffs aggregated 11,721 persons on March 1. This increase is somewhat larger than that recorded at the



beginning of March, 1923, when conditions were not so good.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Factories producing mineral products, petroleum, baking powder, etc., were slightly less fully engaged than in the preceding month. The declines were recorded largely in Ontario. Reports were received from 72 manufacturers of mineral products, employing 8,931 persons, as compared with 9,070 on February 1. There was, therefore, a decline of 1.5 per cent. The situation continued to be more favourable than during the same period of last year, although additions to staff had been indicated at that time.

**Logging**

For the first time since the end of last July, the trend of employment in logging was downward. This movement repeats that indicated at the beginning of March, 1923; the decline then, however, was somewhat larger and the index number stood about two points lower than during the period under review. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the contractions indicated on March 1, 1924. In that district substantial improvement was recorded. The number of persons employed by the 226 logging concerns making returns was 34,926 as compared with 36,611 in the last report. This was a decline of 4.6 per cent.

**Mining**

**COAL MINING.**—The Maritime and Prairie coal fields reported considerable curtailment of operations at the beginning of March, when 2,231 persons were released from the staffs of the 94 operators making returns throughout the Dominion. As their working forces comprised 27,880 persons during the month under review as compared with 30,111 on February 1, there was a decrease of 7.4 per cent. Contractions, though on a somewhat smaller scale, had been registered at the beginning of March, 1923, but employment then was on a much lower level than at the present time.

**METALLIC ORES.**—The production of silver, gold, nickel and copper provided work for a larger number of workers than in the preceding month. The 49 mines making returns increased their personnel from 12,856 persons on February 1 to 13,085 at the beginning of March. Firms in Ontario reported the bulk of this increase of 1.8 per cent, but improvement was also indicated in British Columbia. Additions to staff had been recorded at the beginning of March of last year, when employment was in much smaller volume.

**Communication**

Increased activity was indicated in the

communication division as a whole, the improvement being recorded chiefly on telephones in Quebec and Ontario. One hundred and seventy-one concerns in the communica-

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1924	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb. 1, 1922
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	56.8	86.0	84.9	87.5	78.1
Animal products—edible	1.7	80.7	81.1	78.2	76.8
Fur and products.....	0.1	89.7	92.7	80.0	90.6
Leather and products....	2.4	81.0	80.5	84.0	83.7
Lumber and products.....	5.5	82.1	79.7	85.8	70.8
Rough and dressed					
lumber.....	3.2	87.1	85.5	89.4	69.0
Lumber products.....	2.3	75.8	72.5	81.1	73.0
Musical instruments.....	0.3	58.8	63.9	75.9	66.1
Plant products—edible..	3.3	88.6	87.4	88.8	85.2
Pulp and paper products..	6.8	100.3	99.7	97.7	88.9
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	105.1	103.1	99.0	85.8
Paper products.....	0.8	89.5	88.8	90.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.3	99.4	98.5	94.0
Rubber products.....	1.4	73.9	71.6	82.2	72.7
Textile products.....	9.2	86.4	86.6	92.0	88.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	94.1	94.6	104.7	98.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	90.8	90.3	96.4	87.2
Garments and personal					
furnishings.....	3.1	75.0	75.7	79.0	80.4
Others.....	1.2	96.1	95.4	94.2	90.4
Tobacco, distilled and					
malt liquors.....	1.5	95.7	100.3	90.8	95.3
Wood distillates and ex-					
tracts.....	0.1	115.3	113.2	93.1	84.4
Chemical and allied pro-					
ducts.....	0.9	85.4	85.0	89.5	85.0
Clay, glass and stone pro-					
ducts.....	1.1	80.6	81.5	81.7	74.7
Electric current.....	1.4	115.9	116.9	109.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	112.0	112.0	96.9	72.2
Iron and steel products..	16.7	80.8	78.5	82.5	68.5
Crude, rolled and for-					
ged products.....	1.9	70.6	62.0	73.2	50.7
Machinery (other than					
vehicles).....	1.2	73.8	73.9	72.1	60.4
Agricultural implements.	0.9	61.5	59.3	59.7	53.3
Land vehicles.....	8.0	99.3	98.4	102.3	90.4
Steel shipbuilding and					
repairing.....	0.5	34.4	33.3	30.2	21.5
Heating appliances.....	0.7	83.1	77.5	86.5	80.0
Iron and steel fabrica-					
tion, n.e.s.....	0.8	92.2	82.3	86.8	68.2
Foundry and machine					
shop products.....	0.6	74.2	76.6	83.6	65.0
Others.....	2.1	73.9	73.3	76.4	61.1
Non-ferrous metal pro-					
ducts.....	1.5	85.2	81.7	83.0	62.5
Mineral products.....	1.2	96.0	92.9	92.4	85.0
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	88.0	85.3	89.5	86.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	4.7	99.8	97.0	88.8	54.8
<b>Mining</b> .....	6.2	99.7	104.0	98.6	90.3
Coal.....	3.7	89.2	96.6	99.1	94.5
Metallic ores.....	1.8	144.7	142.1	107.2	88.2
Non-metallic minerals					
(other than coal).....	0.7	86.8	85.4	82.9	71.0
<b>Communication</b> .....	2.9	105.4	104.0	97.4	97.5
Telegraphs.....	0.6	98.9	100.4	93.3	87.5
Telephones.....	2.3	107.2	105.0	98.5	100.1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	13.9	103.1	103.7	99.8	97.1
Street railways and car-					
tage.....	2.5	111.1	111.6	109.5	109.2
Steam railways.....	10.1	97.8	99.3	94.5	90.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	141.9	133.6	136.7	155.3
<b>Construction and main-</b>					
<b>tenance</b> .....	6.4	93.1	94.2	83.8	83.7
Building.....	2.1	80.6	89.6	63.8	59.0
Highway.....	0.4	406.3	405.4	612.2	388.4
Railway.....	3.9	92.9	89.7	91.6	87.3
<b>Services</b> .....	1.7	106.2	106.3	93.4	93.0
Hotel and restaurant...	0.9	111.8	110.2	90.8	92.5
Professional.....	0.2	108.3	114.5	100.4	87.2
Personal (chiefly laun-					
dries).....	0.6	99.0	98.7	94.9	94.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	7.4	91.2	91.2	88.9	88.2
Retail.....	4.7	89.5	89.6	86.8	85.6
Wholesale.....	2.7	94.1	94.0	92.8	92.7
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.	90.7	90.6	89.9	81.9

tion group registered an aggregate payroll of 21,729 persons as compared with 21,411 in the last report. This increase of 1.5 per cent exceeded that recorded on March 1, 1923; employment then was on a considerably lower level during the month being surveyed.

**Transportation**

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—The downward movement in employment on steam railways that began during December continued, though with abated force, at the beginning of March, when 1,248 persons were released by the 105 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. They employed 75,837 persons as compared with 77,085 on February 1. Somewhat smaller declines had been recorded during the corresponding period of last year, the index number stood rather lower than during the month under review.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Substantial improvement was indicated in shipping and stevedoring in British Columbia, while elsewhere little change was shown. Returns were compiled from 50 firms, employing 9,905 persons or 6.3 per cent more than in the preceding month. Contractions had been reported at the beginning of March, 1923, and the index number then was lower.

**Construction and Maintenance**

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Further reductions in employment, affecting 1,751 persons or 10 per cent of the payroll, were reported by building contractors on March 1. Less extensive losses had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable as at the present time. According to returns from 301 contractors, their staffs declined from 17,263 persons on February 1 to 15,512 on March 1. Firms in Quebec reported the bulk of this decline, but there was also a falling off in employment in Ontario.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—Employment on public highways in British Columbia was more active than in the preceding month, while in the remaining provinces conditions

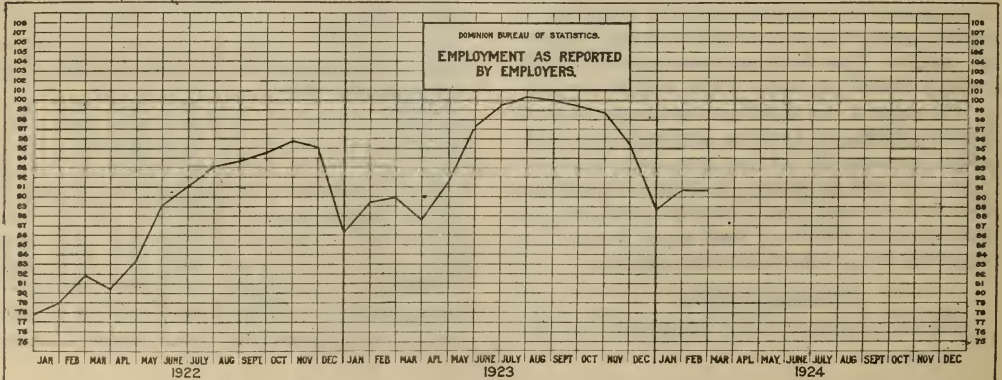
remained practically unchanged. Statements were received from 65 concerns, employing 3,206 persons as compared with 2,973 in the last report. At the beginning of March, 1923, a large number of men had been released from employment in this division.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—Further improvement was registered by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways, 952 persons having been added to these staffs since the beginning of February. As the 27 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns employed 29,160 persons, as compared with 28,208 on February 1, this was an increase of 3.4 per cent. The majority of the additionally employed men were reported in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Prairie Provinces there was a fair sized decline. Additions to staffs on a very much smaller scale had been indicated on March 1, 1923, and the level of employment then was slightly slower than at the present time.

**Trade**

Both wholesale and retail traders reported some curtailment of personnel at the beginning of March. Slight fluctuations were recorded in different districts, the largest declines occurring in the Prairie Provinces. An aggregate sales force of 55,147 persons was indicated by the 611 establishments making returns, who had employed 55,345 in the preceding month. This reduction was very much less extensive than that recorded during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was in smaller volume.

The table on page 319 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as on March and February 1, 1924, and March 1, 1923 and 1922. The first column, as usual, shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed in January, 1920, equals 100).





## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1924

THE offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported an increased volume of business during the month of February, 1924, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding period of last year. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a further marked expansion in applications, vacancies and placements, during the first half of the month, the curves rising to a level higher than at any time during the spring of 1922 and 1923. However, this level was fairly well maintained throughout the latter part of the month. The increased activity was due largely to the casual and temporary work available after the heavy snow storms in Eastern Canada. While this enlargement in business is most noticeable in the casual departments, it is evident from the accompanying table that placements in work of a more permanent nature were slightly more numerous in all the provinces than in the preceding year. A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications reported during the first half of February was 2,058 daily as compared with 1,544 daily during the preceding period and with 1,484 daily during the same period of 1923. Applications during the latter half of the month averaged 1,930 daily as compared with 1,588 daily during the same period a year ago. The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices during February was 1,657 during the first half and 1,623 during the latter half of the month as compared with 1,288 and 1,290 daily during the same periods in February 1923. During the latter half of January of this year vacancies averaged 1,209. Placements effected during the first half of February averaged 1,592 daily as compared with 1,040 daily during the preceding period and with 1,156 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 1,521 daily in contrast with 1,136 daily during the same period in 1923. The average number of placements in regular employment was 555 and 503 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively, while those in casual work averaged 1,037 and 1,018 daily.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service.

During February, 1924, the offices made 40,389 references to employment and effected a total of 38,947 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (2 months).....	28,486	40,329	68,815

13,249, of which 10,641 were of men and 2,608 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 25,698. Applicants registered for work numbered 49,915, of whom 41,669 were men and 8,246 were women, while the vacancies reported by employers were 34,437 for men and 6,579 for women, a total of 41,016.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia 352 men, 65 women; New Brunswick 161 men, 74 women; Quebec 372 men, 404 women; Ontario 5,531 men, 909 women; Manitoba 978 men, 358 women; Saskatchewan 1,058 men, 291 women; Alberta 1,167 men, 302 women; British Columbia 1,022 men, 205 women.

## MARITIME PROVINCES

The seasonal slackness was maintained throughout the month. Construction work showed a slight improvement, while a decline was reported in employment in other industries. At Halifax, Chatham and Moncton, some building mechanics were placed at work on repairs and on municipal relief works. Owing to the continued mild weather the usual number of casual jobs on street cleaning, etc. was not available. Calls were received from operators in the logging districts for choppers, pulp wood cutters, sawyers and teamsters. At St. John and Moncton saw mill workers were in demand, while at Chatham, N.B. ice cutting and hauling employed a few workers. The mining industry was quiet with a few vacancies for experienced coal miners in Moncton, which were filled with difficulty.

## QUEBEC

Contractions were shown in the building and construction groups, the vacancies reported being for carpenters, plasterers and inside workers. The heavy snow storms throughout the province gave employment to numbers of men on railway lines and in the municipalities. A seasonal lull was noted in the logging group, the camps being fully supplied with workers. Little demand was anticipated until the calls for river men later in the season. Manufacturing industries were very quiet with an improvement anticipated for the month of March.

## ONTARIO

With seeding operations to be considered, farmers in Ontario were sending to the offices calls for experienced workers, a sufficient supply being registered. The offices in the Niagara Peninsula and near Toronto showed the largest expansions in this group. The peak of unemployment seems to have been reached during the month, the "out of work" being provided with temporary employment on city relief works. After the unusually heavy storms during the month large numbers of men were required for snow clearing by municipalities, railway companies and householders, and for a few days the registered unemployed at the offices was at a minimum for this season of the year. Very few permanent positions were offered for building and construction tradesmen, although the superintendents were unanimous in reporting brighter prospects for this group in the spring. At Chatham and Fort William a few vacancies were filled for railway section gangs and steel track layers. At some of the northern offices the bulk of the employment afforded was in the logging group, North Bay, Port Arthur, Fort William and Timmins, reporting an active call for experienced hookmen, teamsters, tie makers and cord wood cutters. The ice harvest was nearing completion and at Chatham, North Bay and Sarnia, workers were required for hauling and cutting. The temporary depression of the winter period in the manufacturing industries seemed to have reached its maximum during the early part of the month and latterly an expansion in business, especially in steel, rubber and textile industries was reported. At Chatham many workers were taken on for the sugar factories.

## MANITOBA

A normal seasonal slackness was shown in this province with a slight betterment in employment from the preceding month. A steadily increasing demand for farm workers was satisfied without difficulty from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon. This group together with the logging group formed the main sources of employment throughout the month. Calls for general bushmen, tie makers and cord wood cutters for the camps in Ontario and in Manitoba were received and filled from Winnipeg. Employment other than casual was not available in the construction groups and from Winnipeg and Brandon was reported a declining demand for casual labourers. Civic relief measures continued to provide many with work. The placement of women as housekeepers and domestics for rural districts increased considerably, while a steady demand for urban workers was reported.

## SASKATCHEWAN

An anticipated increase in the demand for agricultural workers was reported at most of the Saskatchewan offices, and experienced applicants were available in the majority of districts. A difficulty was felt in filling the calls for couples for farms, the restriction on these orders being "no children". Slackness was shown in activities in the construction group. In the logging industry numbers of orders remained unfilled, as owing to the lateness of the season few workers were willing to go to the woods. A number of men were transferred from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon to camps in British Columbia.

## ALBERTA

The demand in the agricultural group showed little change, a steady call for farm workers being received at the offices. Some relief measures were in progress employing a number of building labourers near Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat. A few section labourers and trackmen were placed at Calgary and the other offices. A brisk demand for the spring was anticipated. A continued call for loggers was shown with a decline in placements within the province, though a number of bush men were placed in camps in British Columbia. The mining industry was quiet, a few pick miners being required near Drumheller and Lethbridge.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

A slight improvement in employment toward the latter part of the month was reported, due to the opening up of some construction, building and irrigation work. The number of vacancies available was not large, however, and at many of the offices a large number of unemployed were registered. A slight though persistent demand for tie makers was met with difficulty at Revelstoke, Vernon, Prince George and Vancouver. Only a few vacancies were listed in the mining group, the calls being registered at Vancouver, Cranbrook and Prince Rupert. Quietness prevailed along shore. The women's section reported a steady and normal demand for permanent household workers, with a decrease in the number of calls for charwomen and casuals.

**The Movement of Labour**

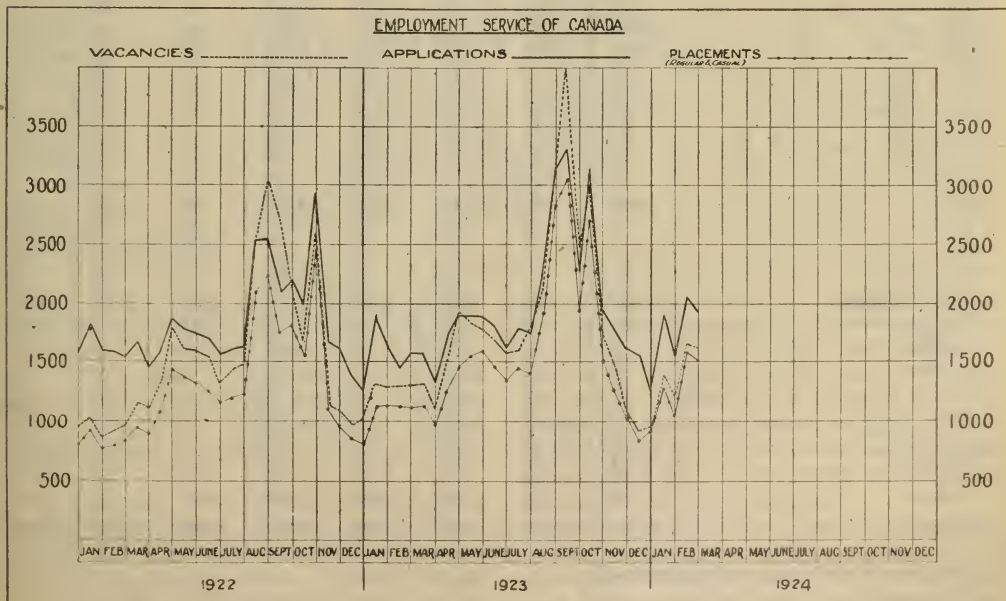
During February, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service made 13,249 placements in regular employment, of which 7,581 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,724 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 931 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 793 to other provinces



Quebec offices issued 63 certificates during the month, 29 of which were given to bushmen going from Hull and Montreal to points near North Bay, Pembroke and Sault Ste. Marie. From the office at Quebec one domestic was transferred to employment within the zone and from Montreal 33 bushmen were sent to the lumber camps in Quebec. Transportation vouchers granted by Ontario offices numbered 430. Of these 380 were bushmen, 4 were miners, 36 construction labourers, 2 moulders, 2 carpenters and the remainder domestic workers going to various points in the province. In Manitoba 421 persons benefited by the reduced rate, 98 going to points within the province and 323 to other provinces. More than 70 of the provincial transfers were of farm hands, 8 were housekeepers and generals for rural districts, 3 were waitresses, 7 were bushmen; and one sawyer, one teamster and one cook were transferred. From Winnipeg to points in Saskatchewan 13 farmers and 9 farm housekeepers were transferred to various points, one coal miner to Estevan, one hotel housekeeper to Regina and one stock tender to Prince Albert. To Edmonton the office at Winnipeg transferred one farm hand and to Cranbrook, B.C. one bushman was sent from Brandon. The transfers to Ontario totalled 291, including bushman, loggers, blacksmiths, machinists, sawyers and a few station workers going to points near Timmins and Port Arthur. Certificates issued by the Saskat-

chewan offices numbered 500, of which 411 were bushmen transferred to Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Prince George, B.C. Of the 89 provincial transfers 64 were of bushmen, 12 were farm hands, 8 women domestics, one teamster, one porter, one bridge labourer and one teacher and a cook. Of the 204 persons despatched to employment at a distance from the Alberta office 17 were bushmen going from Calgary to Cranbrook, B.C.; 10 were farm hands going from Edmonton and Calgary to Saskatoon. More than 100 were of bushmen going to lumber camps near North Bay and Edmonton, 48 were farm hands, 2 were miners going to Edmonton and one from Calgary to Lethbridge, the remainder included teamsters, dairy men, blacksmiths and mill labourers going to points in the Edmonton zone. From the Vancouver office were transferred one diamond driller to Calgary, one farm hand to Edmonton and one farm helper to Moose Jaw. The provincial transfers numbered 103, of which 60 were of bushmen, tiemakers and sawyers going to the camps near Prince George and Prince Rupert, 25 were miners and machine runners, the remainder being of labourers and unskilled workers.

Of the 1,724 persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate 965 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 743 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>876</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>355</b>
Halifax.....	403	37	440	384	125	256	415	124
New Brunswick.....	<b>629</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>325</b>
Sydney.....	253	10	244	278	156	70	167	135
Chatham.....	77	0	91	78	43	35	100	34
Moncton.....	262	34	316	229	75	143	141	121
St. John.....	290	11	321	283	117	166	255	170
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>889</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>662</b>
Hull.....	30	0	171	67	66	0	52	72
Montreal.....	653	57	1,840	618	547	36	805	396
Quebec.....	40	25	228	70	23	8	150	69
Sherbrooke.....	67	22	126	103	85	15	13	70
Three Rivers.....	99	21	157	108	55	1	92	55
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>28,300</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>30,991</b>	<b>27,225</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>20,165</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>5,554</b>
Belleville.....	160	10	153	159	98	35	69	53
Brantford.....	156	14	180	142	55	87	64	61
Chatham.....	316	177	204	301	221	80	140	288
Cobalt.....	244	11	252	240	228	7	11	180
Fort William.....	336	31	361	341	245	12	59	339
Guelph.....	134	19	186	116	41	68	73	100
Hamilton.....	981	104	1,192	948	259	635	2,289	369
Kingston.....	495	37	398	476	69	406	63	53
Kitchener.....	230	15	377	226	93	131	187	117
London.....	787	59	923	773	525	219	337	125
Niagara Falls.....	233	29	249	243	94	141	143	129
North Bay.....	249	16	258	239	189	50	20	232
Oshawa.....	170	18	245	144	84	60	132	73
Ottawa.....	777	121	644	750	640	41	631	304
Pembroke.....	211	185	171	160	159	1	8	56
Peterboro.....	138	21	128	151	59	56	126	102
Port Arthur.....	986	862	524	524	513	11	6	603
St. Catharines.....	308	6	336	308	201	107	307	99
St. Thomas.....	182	21	149	171	59	112	65	98
Sarnia.....	126	4	116	121	92	29	102	73
S.S. Marie.....	222	259	362	257	198	35	58	88
Sudbury.....	644	57	428	410	409	1	9	285
Timmins.....	324	77	249	221	219	2	28	242
Toronto.....	19,514	315	22,435	19,443	1,451	17,717	4,624	1,180
Windsor.....	377	15	471	361	239	122	604	305
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,476</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,347</b>
Brandon.....	128	8	157	115	106	9	40	115
Dauphin.....	108	123	84	68	42	22	103	36
Portage la Prairie.....	215	13	206	204	126	71	20	136
Winnipeg.....	2,025	175	3,208	2,375	1,062	1,102	1,353	1,060
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,554</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1,075</b>
Estevan.....	38	8	62	37	26	11	27	40
Moose Jaw.....	355	99	426	400	263	80	280	261
North Battleford.....	60	57	51	51	34	15	3	29
Prince Albert.....	178	124	98	84	63	21	20	63*
Regina.....	428	57	537	491	416	75	242	305
Saskatoon.....	305	103	549	522	445	77	114	265
Swift Current.....	49	22	46	35	29	6	26	41
Weyburn.....	87	18	81	70	36	34	14	41
Yorkton.....	54	33	60	57	37	20	6	30
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>1,832</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,045</b>
Calgary.....	394	39	818	452	332	111	274	265
Drumheller.....	98	0	188	69	49	20	45	28
Edmonton.....	1,105	63	1,121	1,092	861	173	161	620
Lethbridge.....	163	0	195	158	119	39	96	60
Medicine Hat.....	122	1	150	121	108	13	70	72
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,410</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>1,585</b>
Cranbrook.....	202	66	34	34	35	0	33	317
Kamloops.....	120	31	240	155	72	15	78	42
Penticton.....	40	4	62	46	17	19	42	...
Nanaimo.....	40	5	30	11	5	6	46	1
Nelson.....	68	0	70	68	66	1	20	113
New Westminster.....	79	5	183	72	43	29	108	63
Prince George.....	113	14	104	104	104	0	0	127
Prince Rupert.....	139	-1	181	136	64	72	63	71
Revelstoke.....	10	81	23	17	15	2	54	60
Vancouver.....	3,234	118	5,311	3,320	595	2,628	1,988	672
Vernon.....	48	18	27	43	33	9	34	7
Victoria.....	317	15	506	349	178	111	349	112
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>41,016</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>49,915</b>	<b>40,389</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>25,698</b>	<b>18,255</b>	<b>12,013*</b>

\* 65 Placements effected by offices since closed.



**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING FEBRUARY, 1924**

ACCORDING to reports from 56 cities tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued declined from \$4,021,088 in January to \$3,657,525 in February, 1924. In February, 1923, these cities had authorized building to the value of \$5,599,821. There were, therefore, reductions of \$363,563 or 9 per cent during February as compared with the preceding month, and of \$1,942,296 or 35 per cent as compared with February of last year.

Thirty-six cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued approx-

Nova Scotia, with a gain of \$151,063 or 465 per cent, registered the most pronounced proportional increase. In New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba there were declines in the value of building authorized in this comparison. The twenty-six Ontario cities reporting showed the most extensive actual decrease, of \$828,779 or 32.8 per cent. The percentage reduction of 84.1 per cent in New Brunswick, however, was the greatest proportional loss.

A comparison between the figures for February, 1924, and those for the same month of

**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN FIFTY-SIX CITIES DURING FEBRUARY, 1924**

City	Feb. 1924	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1923	City	Feb. 1924	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1923
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>	\$	Nil	\$ Nil	<b>Ontario—Con.</b>	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	183,545	32,482	8,315	*St. Thomas.....	1,500	5,725	5,425
*Halifax.....	183,410	16,332	3,800	Sarnia.....	21,605	28,705	27,953
New Glasgow.....	Nil	50	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie.....	18,000	2,050	1,150
*Sydney.....	135	16,100	4,515	*Toronto.....	787,289	795,017	2,128,555
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	7,936	49,986	5,800	York Township.....	104,100	176,100	850,550
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Welland.....	9,050	1,500	4,000
*Moncton.....	7,286	4,086	800	*Windsor.....	408,201	91,555	184,070
*St. John.....	650	45,900	5,000	Woodstock.....	2,470	130	3,838
<b>Quebec.....</b>	785,969	901,045	494,065	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	91,640	105,600	75,850
*Montreal*Maïsonneuve.....	671,985	724,780	323,435	*Brandon.....	Nil	4,350	10,000
Quebec.....	45,215	174,365	149,480	*St. Boniface.....	2,840	300	1,700
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Winnipeg.....	88,800	100,950	64,150
*Sherbrooke.....	5,000	Nil	8,000	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	36,879	13,085	75,820
*Three Rivers.....	57,760	1,900	6,250	*Moose Jaw.....	3,395	200	4,600
*Westmount.....	6,000	Nil	6,900	*Regina.....	13,275	11,510	7,720
<b>Ontario.....</b>	1,694,506	2,523,285	4,129,644	*Saskatoon.....	20,200	1,375	63,500
Belleville.....	Nil	5,100	Nil	<b>Alberta.....</b>	126,699	32,875	87,915
*Brantford.....	1,325	7,025	2,840	*Calgary.....	14,800	18,600	63,000
Chatham.....	9,800	16,200	3,650	*Edmonton.....	110,955	10,780	19,495
*Fort William.....	12,400	15,700	609,600	Lethbridge.....	1,570	3,355	5,420
Galt.....	75	Nil	2,100	Medicine Hat.....	225	140	Nil
*Guelph.....	7,685	140	1,868	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	730,378	362,730	722,412
*Hamilton.....	82,850	105,800	137,805	Nanaimo.....	7,800	3,900	920
*Kingston.....	13,500	545	1,150	*New Westminster.....	45,775	6,135	8,300
*Kitchener.....	13,710	73,625	36,450	Point Grey.....	267,600	112,400	172,950
*London.....	61,670	235,400	55,535	Prince Rupert.....	Nil	4,000	Nil
Niagara Falls.....	4,150	19,425	3,500	South Vancouver.....	48,637	22,175	30,480
Oshawa.....	26,050	8,350	2,200	*Vancouver.....	326,740	196,815	347,140
*Ottawa.....	93,600	7,400	37,600	*Victoria.....	33,826	17,305	162,622
Owen Sound.....	Nil	Nil	5,000				
*Peterboro.....	Nil	3,625	4,595				
*Port Arthur.....	915	853,938	775				
*Stratford.....	2,730	4,645	9,150				
*St. Catharines.....	11,831	65,575	9,985				
Accumulative Total for 56 cities—first two months.....				Total—56 cities.....	3,637,525	4,021,088	5,599,821
					1924	1923	1922
				Total—35 cities.....	3,133,553	3,617,208	4,484,110
					7,678,613	9,656,834	7,966,002

imately 475 permits for dwellings estimated to cost some \$1,900,000 and for nearly 900 other buildings at a proposed cost of over \$1,600,000. The number of buildings to be erected is usually greater than the number of permits issued, since the construction of several buildings may be authorized by a single permit.

As compared with January, 1924, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the building permits issued. British Columbia, where the total exceeded that for the preceding month by \$367,648 or 98.6 per cent, showed the largest actual increase, while

last year shows that Ontario and Saskatchewan recorded decreases in the estimated value of building. In the former there was a reduction of \$2,435,138 or 59 per cent and in the latter of \$38,950 or 51 per cent. Of the remaining provinces, Quebec, with an increase of \$291,895 or 59 per cent, recorded the largest actual gain, but Nova Scotia reported the greatest proportional increase.

Montreal and Winnipeg registered decreases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with January, 1924, but increases over February of last year. In Toronto there was a slight decline as compared with the preceding month and a large reduction in

comparison with the returns for February, 1923. Vancouver recorded substantial improvement as compared with January and a rather small contraction as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Halifax, Moncton, Three Rivers, Guelph, Kingston, Oshawa, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Windsor, St. Boniface, Regina, Edmonton, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Point Grey and South Vancouver reported increases in the value of estimated building as compared with January, 1924, and also as compared with February, 1923.

The value of the building permits issued

during the first two months of this year was \$7,678,613 as compared with \$9,656,834 in 1923, \$7,966,002 in 1922 and \$6,063,345 in 1921. There was, therefore, a decline of 20.5 per cent in comparison with the 1923 figures and of 3.6 per cent as compared with 1922 and an increase of 26.6 per cent as compared with 1921.

The table on page 325 shows the value of the building permits issued during February, 1924, as compared with January, 1924, and with February, 1923. The thirty-five cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES AND SHOP LABOURERS AND THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

### Supplement "A" to Wage Agreement No. 7

IN connection with a dispute as to changes of wages and working conditions between the maintenance-of-way employees and shop-labourers on the principal Canadian railways and the railway companies, members of the Railway Association of Canada, a Board was established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on August 23, 1923, and a unanimous report was made on October 18, 1923. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1923, p. 1198). The employees' claims were two: first that employees should be brought under the terms of the agreement after one month's service, instead of six months, as before; second, an increase in rates of pay of five cents per hour. The rates for labourers had been reduced from 48½ cents per hour (reached in May, 1920) to 40 cents per hour in July, 1921, and to 35 cents per hour in July, 1922, but they were raised to 37 cents on November 1, 1922. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1923, p. 403, and various preceding issues). The clause providing for the payment of punitive rates for overtime after eight hours was changed in 1922, to provide for *pro rata* rates for the 9th and 10th hours, and time and one half only after the tenth hour.

The Board recommended that the probationary term be one month as claimed by the

employees, instead of six months; that experience of one year elsewhere should be accepted as entitling a carpenter to the maximum rate instead of one year's experience on the railway only; and that all employees receiving less than forty cents per hour should be advanced two cents per hour.

The railway companies refused to accept the award of the Board and after the employees had taken a vote in favour of a strike, negotiations were resumed and an agreement was reached to be effective from April 1, 1924. The new agreement provides that four months, or six months' experience in similar work, shall entitle an employee to come under the terms of the agreement, instead of one month as claimed by the employees and recommended by the Board. No changes in wages were made, but punitive rates for overtime at time and one half after eight hours were restored for most classes of work, and there were minor adjustments in various working conditions and rules tending to provide better remuneration for employees. The recommendation of the Board that a year's experience elsewhere should entitle carpenters to maximum rates was adopted, except that it was provided that he should be able to give evidence of such experience.



## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1924

**D**URING March, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* the following information relative to nine fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. All of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply and installation of machinery required for operation of dry dock now being constructed, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Hodgson, King and Marble, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 13, 1924. Amount of contract, \$312,091.

Alterations to Detention Building (Savard Park), Quebec, Que. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers, Limited, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, February 28, 1924. Amount of contract, \$61,000.

Alterations to Rockhead Hospital (minor infectious diseases), Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Keefe Construction Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 11, 1924. Amount of contract, \$15,317.

Removal of damaged section of revetment wall in G. T. Basin, (Mission River), Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, March 1, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,000.

Completion of third north jetty, Steveston (Fraser River), B.C. Name of contractors, N. E. Broley and H. F. Martin, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 23, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices as set forth in contract.

Reconstruction of public wharf and dredging basin and boat channel, Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, March 5, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices as set forth in contract.

Extension of frostproof warehouse at Berth No. 14, St. John West, N.B. Name of contractor, Parsons-Ed. Company, Limited,

Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, February 12, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices as set forth in contract.

Reconstruction of damaged section known as revetment wall in G. T. Basin (Mission River) Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, February 29, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices as set forth in contract.

Reconstruction of approach to pierhead of "Young Wharf", Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractor, Thomas B. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 20, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices as set forth in contract.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order	Amount of Order
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 773 99
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	229 85
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	16,106 17
Scales, hampers, etc., repaired.....	64 75
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	677 15
Mail bag fittings.....	1,290 51
Mail bagging.....	924 85
Letter carriers' satchels.....	4,145 95

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer in a recent statement in the House of Commons intimated that the Government had instituted an inquiry into the question of the provision of pensions for mothers in needy circumstances. It was hoped that as a result the Government would be able shortly to have before them the details of a practical scheme. The Chancellor declared that he would be very much disappointed if they were not able to produce a measure which would do justice to these deserving people whose claims, in his opinion, ought to have been recognized long ago. The question was raised by one of the labour members who had introduced a motion expressing the opinion that pensions adequate for the proper upbringing and maintenance of children should be paid to all widows with children or mothers whose breadwinners had become incapacitated. The motion in question carried unanimously.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

PRICES moved to lower levels during the month both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the various index numbers of wholesale prices being down due largely to seasonal influences.

Retail food prices were lower mainly because of a fall in the price of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.58 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.75 for February; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. Prices of eggs, cheese, pork, bacon, lard, beef roast, prunes and rolled oats were lower, while prices of potatoes, sugar and mutton averaged higher. As compared with a year ago meats, eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, evaporated apples and prunes were lower while milk, sugar, tea, and potatoes were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total averaged \$21 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.18 for February; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920, (the peak); \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged but as compared with a year ago fuel was lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was lower at 154.1 for March as compared with 156.6 for February; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153.6 for March, 1922; 186.4 for March, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.1 for March, 1920; and 200.2 for March, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the main groups declined, three advanced while one was unchanged. The animals group and the textiles group both declined substantially, the former because of lower prices for milk products and eggs and the latter because of declines in the prices of raw cotton, cotton yarn and silk. In the animals group live stock, furs and leather advanced, but in the textiles group there were no advances of importance. Lower prices for oak lumber and pulp caused a slight decline in the wood products group. The iron group also was slightly lower. The vegetable group advanced slightly, declines in

grains and rubber being more than offset by advances in vegetables and sugar. The index for non-ferrous metals rose because of higher prices for copper, lead and tin. The chemicals group was slightly higher.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined. In the former group foods were lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of milk products, hog products and eggs, though vegetables, coffee, beef and fish advanced. In producers' goods the decline was due to lower prices for materials for the textile industry, the leather industry and the milling industry.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 declined slightly to 224.5 for March as compared with 224.9 for February; 226.0 for March, 1923; 225.6 for March, 1922; 263.1 for March, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 349.0 for March, 1920; 269.2 for March, 1918; and 137.0 for March, 1914. Advances occurred in cattle, beef, sheep, dressed lamb, bananas, potatoes, oranges, woollen yarn, coloured cottons, jute, hessians, antimony, lead, quicksilver, tin and white lead while the chief declines were in grains, veal, dressed hogs, butter, cheese, eggs, beans, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, linseed oil, and glass.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.



The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 152.1 for March as compared with 155.1 for February; 156.2 for March, 1923; 148.1 for March, 1922; 174.3 for March, 1921; and 241.0 for March, 1920. A seasonal decline in dairy products was mainly responsible for the change though raw cotton, leather, glass and linseed oil were substantially lower.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 146 for January as compared with 144 for December, 1923; 145 for November; and 148 for January, 1923. Raw materials and consumers' goods both advanced, while producers' goods declined. Both domestic and imported goods advanced.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 176.9 for March as compared with 180.1 for February; 179.2 for March, 1923; 264.0 for March, 1920; and 116.3 for March, 1914. Foods were responsible for most of the decline, though manufacturers' goods were also lower.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business

with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is

made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change. Sirloin steak averaged 27.1c. per pound in February and 27.2c. in March. Round steak averaged 22c. per pound in February and 22.1c. in March. Shoulder roast was down from an average of 14.7c. in February to 14.5c. per pound in March. Stewing beef was steady. Veal fell from an average of 18.6c. per pound to 18.3c. Mutton showed little change, averaging 26.9c. per pound. Pork, roast, was down to 23.1c. per pound in March as compared with 23.7c. in February and 24.1c. in January. Salt pork was also lower averaging 23.3c. per pound in March. Bacon declined 1½c. per pound averaging 34.9c. Ham also was somewhat lower at 56.4c. per pound. Fresh cod and halibut advanced slightly but salt herring and salt cod averaged somewhat lower. Lard fell from an average of 22½c. per pound in February to 21.8c. in March.

Eggs showed a general decline, fresh averaging 47.7c. per dozen in March, 56.7c. in

February and 61.3c. in January, and cooking 40.3c. in March, 45.2c. in February and 46.9c. in January. Milk was lower at Quebec, St. Thomas and Calgary. Butter was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Cheese was slightly lower at 32.2c. per pound in March as compared with 33c. in February.

No changes were reported in the prices of bread. Soda biscuits averaged 18.2c. per pound in March as compared with 17.9c. in February. Flour and rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned tomatoes were slightly higher averaging 19.2c. per tin. Canned corn also advanced ¼c. per tin averaging 17.4c. Beans were down from 8.7c. per pound in February to 8.5c. in March. Onions advanced slightly to 6.5c. per pound. Potatoes continued to advance, averaging \$1.61 per 90 pounds in March as compared with \$1.51 in February and \$1.43 in January. The increase was general. Evaporated apples rose from 18.6c. per pound in February to 18.9c. in March. Prunes declined from 16.7c. per pound to 16.3c. Raisins and currants showed little change. Marmalade was slightly lower, averaging 81c. per four-pound tin. Corn syrup fell from 49.9c. in February to 49.3c. in March. Sugar showed a general advance, granulated averaging 11.9c. per pound in February and 12.1c. in March and yellow 11.4c. in February and 11.6c. in March. Tea and coffee showed little change. Vinegar was slightly lower at an average of 15.2c. per quart. Cream of tartar fell from an average of 66.6c. per pound in February to 64.7c. in March.

Anthracite coal showed little change at an average of \$17.71 per ton in March, as compared with \$17.75 in February. Prices were lower in Hamilton, Woodstock and London. Bituminous coal fell from \$11.20 per ton in February to \$11.07 in March. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, London, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie. Hard wood showed little change averaging \$12.51 per cord. Soft wood also was steady at \$9.20 per cord. Coal oil advanced at Bathurst, St. Hyacinthe, Hull, Toronto, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock, Owen Sound, and Calgary.

No changes were reported in rent.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

Grain prices which had advanced somewhat during January and February turned downward in March. Number 1 Manitoba Northern wheat fell from an average of 99¾c. per bushel in February to 98c. in March. The price was as high as \$1 in the first week of

\* See article in LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.



the month and as low as 95c. towards the end. Poor export demand and large supplies on hand were said to be the cause of the decline. Oats were down from 40½c. per bushel to 34c. and flaxseed from \$2.29 per bushel to \$2.13½. Oatmeal fell from \$3.90 per bag to

\$3.75. Raw rubber continued to decline, being down from 25½c. per pound in February to 23c. in March. Prices of coffee advanced, Santos being up from 24c. per pound to 26c. and Rio from 20c. per pound to 22c. Potatoes at Montreal rose from \$1.39 per bag to \$1.58 and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	Apr. 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	152-0	151-4	156-9	153-5	153-1	153-3	153-5	153-0	156-7	156-6	154-1	
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>													
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148-4	136-8	151-2	146-8	141-6	138-2	135-2	144-2	139-5	141-1	141-9	
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135-4	141-5	135-8	126-1	135-1	137-6	141-6	134-1	137-9	136-2	127-3	
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174-7	189-0	202-9	198-6	197-8	204-1	207-1	200-9	216-0	214-1	206-8	
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166-4	175-7	173-5	178-6	178-2	178-5	176-4	176-8	175-7	174-0	173-5	
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151-8	158-9	169-1	171-8	167-4	167-5	168-7	168-0	168-4	167-3	166-1	
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98-9	95-5	102-5	95-4	93-8	95-4	95-1	99-0	94-5	96-2	98-1	
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188-4	185-7	186-4	182-8	184-1	182-5	182-5	183-8	185-5	187-8	187-8	
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166-4	166-4	164-5	165-4	164-5	163-8	162-2	164-8	168-4	168-4	170-6	
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>													
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138-5	128-2	132-4	123-9	123-0	125-3	127-0	127-6	128-2	128-7	122-5	
II.—Marine.....	8	142-7	132-3	132-6	130-1	125-5	130-6	130-1	129-9	130-4	131-1	133-2	
III.—Forest.....	21	166-4	175-7	173-5	178-6	178-2	178-5	176-4	176-8	175-7	174-0	173-5	
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158-0	156-9	160-8	158-0	157-1	156-4	156-8	157-9	159-1	160-7	161-0	
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148-5	142-8	148-2	144-4	143-1	142-9	142-7	142-8	146-0	146-6	143-8	
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155-0	156-7	164-6	157-6	157-9	156-4	156-4	159-1	159-4	160-3	159-3	
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>													
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153-6	153-0	154-2	148-2	152-5	151-9	153-0	151-3	154-4	155-4	152-6	
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146-0	148-1	149-6	143-4	150-1	149-7	152-1	147-6	151-4	150-0	144-9	
Beverages.....	4	197-0	212-0	223-7	222-3	224-6	228-7	229-1	223-7	229-4	232-4	235-2	
Breadstuffs.....	8	149-0	139-4	142-3	136-2	130-1	126-9	123-6	135-7	125-0	126-5	126-5	
Chocolate.....	1	98-8	96-0	100-0	100-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	98-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	
Fish.....	8	142-7	132-3	128-6	131-7	125-5	130-6	130-1	129-9	130-4	131-1	133-2	
Fruits.....	8	216-1	180-8	187-3	216-4	197-1	189-7	165-8	187-2	165-6	169-4	168-3	
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140-0	136-2	132-0	136-8	131-6	126-8	121-9	131-9	120-8	118-9	118-1	
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136-0	148-9	155-6	128-5	149-7	148-2	154-4	145-1	156-4	156-0	150-4	
Sugar, refined.....	2	159-5	185-2	238-9	238-9	243-5	229-8	234-4	229-5	229-8	227-5	227-5	
Vegetables.....	10	143-1	126-8	151-4	164-3	171-2	158-7	165-4	157-7	196-1	190-7	213-7	
Eggs.....	2	133-9	160-9	108-2	92-2	134-4	171-8	203-0	130-1	169-2	159-6	103-2	
Tobacco.....	2	206-5	206-5	206-5	206-5	206-5	206-5	206-5	206-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	
Miscellaneous.....	6	171-5	156-9	162-0	160-7	161-8	167-0	160-9	160-7	161-1	167-4	165-1	
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163-1	159-3	159-9	154-3	155-6	154-5	154-2	155-9	158-3	162-2	162-3	
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161-9	164-5	165-4	164-8	159-9	159-9	158-3	163-0	160-6	162-6	162-9	
Household equipment.....	13	163-5	157-6	158-2	151-0	154-2	152-8	152-8	153-7	157-5	162-1	162-1	
Furniture.....	3	220-5	219-6	229-1	229-1	228-2	228-2	228-2	226-4	196-8	196-8	196-8	
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381-0	325-3	322-1	302-9	308-5	274-7	274-7	301-8	274-7	274-7	274-7	
Miscellaneous.....	7	161-9	156-2	156-8	149-6	152-8	151-6	151-6	152-3	156-6	161-2	161-2	
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146-8	143-6	151-7	147-4	143-5	142-5	141-0	145-0	143-2	144-7	143-7	
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189-0	188-3	188-8	184-4	186-4	185-2	185-3	186-1	187-6	190-1	189-9	
Tools.....	4	199-5	209-6	209-6	216-0	216-0	216-0	216-0	213-8	219-9	223-4	223-4	
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	189-2	187-9	188-2	184-2	186-0	184-4	184-4	185-6	186-8	189-4	189-4	
Miscellaneous.....	4	180-8	193-9	199-5	185-7	192-6	199-5	203-6	194-3	204-0	204-0	198-5	
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142-2	138-8	147-8	143-4	132-7	131-9	137-9	136-2	140-6	138-5	139-8	
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162-2	163-8	166-4	169-4	167-0	167-3	166-3	167-0	167-7	167-2	167-1	
Lumber.....	14	160-3	163-2	163-9	168-9	167-0	167-4	165-8	166-3	166-1	165-1	164-8	
Painters' Materials.....	4	177-4	189-6	215-9	200-9	192-5	192-5	189-1	198-0	199-9	206-1	213-9	
Miscellaneous.....	4	165-7	163-2	168-1	168-1	164-8	164-9	165-7	166-0	169-0	169-0	169-1	
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137-7	133-2	143-6	137-6	132-7	131-3	129-5	134-7	132-2	134-0	132-6	
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177-7	194-4	210-8	206-5	205-4	212-4	215-0	208-8	226-4	224-1	215-6	
For Fur Industry.....	2	305-9	273-9	324-1	300-0	273-9	264-3	245-0	288-0	254-7	229-6	241-2	
For Leather Industry.....	6	102-9	110-6	107-0	95-9	94-2	88-6	85-0	98-9	89-8	91-5	90-4	
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113-1	114-4	123-4	120-3	117-3	117-4	118-4	119-5	117-8	118-2	118-7	
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162-4	158-4	157-7	154-5	155-5	153-9	153-9	156-0	152-7	152-7	153-4	
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112-0	100-3	103-9	105-3	95-8	89-8	89-2	101-0	94-7	96-2	99-0	
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138-6	124-4	138-1	124-4	114-2	112-6	107-1	125-0	111-1	114-9	111-7	
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151-4	147-8	160-4	155-1	153-8	152-3	150-0	154-3	148-2	150-7	150-3	

at Toronto from \$1.30 per bag to \$1.70. Resin was up 25c. per barrel to \$10.50. Linseed oil was down from \$1.25 per gallon in February to \$1.20½ in March. Cattle prices advanced, Western choice butcher cattle were up from \$5.90 per cwt. to \$6.13 and choice steers at Toronto from \$6.75 per cwt. to \$6.88. Beef, fore-quarters, at Toronto, rose from \$7.75 per cwt. to \$8.50. Live hogs declined from an average of \$8.23 per cwt. in February to \$8 in March. Dressed hogs also were lower, being down 50c per cwt. to \$11.50. Bacon fell from 23c. per pound to 22½c. and mess pork from \$29 per barrel to \$27.50. Beef hides declined from 10c.-10½c. per pound to 9c.-9½c. Large stocks in storage and heavy current receipts were said to be the cause of the decline in butter prices. Finest creamery at Montreal fell from 44c. per pound to 39c. and creamery prints at Toronto from 48c. per pound to 46c. Cheese also declined, being down from 23c. per pound

to 21c. Eggs continued to show a seasonal decline, fresh specials and extras being 36c. and 34c. per dozen as compared with 57c. and 54c. in February. Raw cotton prices again reached lower levels, the average for upland middling at New York being 28½c. per pound as compared with 32c. in February. Dullness in the cotton goods trade and labour trouble in Britain were said to be the cause of the decline. Cotton yarn declined from 58c. per pound to 51½c. Raw silk fell from \$7.70 per pound to \$6.55. Oak lumber at Toronto declined \$10 per M to \$120. Pulp prices were again lower, unbleached sulphite being \$53.75 per ton as compared with \$55 in February. Steel bar at Hamilton was down from \$2.80 per cwt. to \$2.70. Copper, lead and tin were higher at the middle of March but toward the end of the month prices declined. White lead owing to advancing prices for pig lead rose from \$14.95 per cwt. to \$17.20.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1924, FEBRUARY, 1924, MARCH, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 and 1913  
(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Mar. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	175.7	177.7	176.5	205.0	229.9	384.0	272.5	353.4	254.1	172.5	209.3	145.8	134.2
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	213.4	210.4	230.4	248.7	308.1	356.5	355.0	342.5	268.7	200.1	181.0	196.2	179.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	208.7	241.8	233.3	187.9	268.8	317.9	264.1	245.9	223.0	171.1	163.1	162.9	152.2
IV.—Fish.....	9	172.2	173.2	179.3	191.5	218.6	240.6	247.0	236.3	195.1	161.9	154.0	156.1	164.2
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables.	16	211.3	204.9	193.2	244.2	209.6	352.7	225.6	255.3	288.3	169.3	116.2	139.4	118.4
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	186.5	187.2	188.4	182.2	234.1	293.1	252.3	233.8	180.0	145.2	143.1	112.5	114.7
VI.—Textiles.....	20	249.1	248.0	243.7	227.1	258.9	420.9	369.1	333.6	232.0	183.7	136.7	133.8	127.4
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	153.4	157.5	167.5	157.4	184.1	363.2	264.2	255.2	264.1	202.1	186.2	169.9	160.6
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	197.9	198.8	201.6	183.6	226.4	262.3	226.0	281.4	201.8	137.3	102.7	103.3	107.2
B. Other Metals.....	12	183.2	177.6	177.1	143.8	153.2	235.7	185.8	261.6	276.4	299.6	158.6	125.4	133.8
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	225.3	224.7	256.1	250.3	241.4	221.6	166.0	127.9	108.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	201.2	199.4	200.0	181.6	208.8	250.2	216.0	255.5	218.1	193.5	124.6	112.7	116.9
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	241.9	242.6	262.5	243.2	275.6	254.7	235.7	190.1	190.1	129.6	107.6	114.2	119.0
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	345.3	345.0	337.8	314.9	418.3	485.0	282.1	251.8	197.5	180.2	178.4	183.0	177.6
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	228.2	228.0	219.9	207.9	254.2	250.5	228.4	216.9	191.1	141.1	110.1	113.8	112.3
C. Paints, Oils and Glass.	14	275.3	276.2	286.6	263.3	318.2	471.1	332.3	297.4	246.8	190.1	148.0	140.2	145.4
All.....	48	276.1	276.2	273.7	255.3	322.9	383.2	274.4	250.6	209.2	166.8	141.1	141.7	141.2
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	264.2	264.4	263.9	288.8	384.5	364.5	295.8	226.4	182.0	148.7	134.7	128.8	125.7
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	179.9	182.5	178.8	187.7	205.2	219.5	240.4	290.5	269.6	261.4	157.7	111.1	112.7
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	573.8	546.8	583.8	664.7	498.0	1851.4	887.4	535.4	412.4	287.4	133.8	236.0	353.9
B. Liquors and Tobacco..	6	266.8	268.0	264.6	264.0	298.0	316.3	256.6	214.7	156.4	143.5	135.3	138.8	135.0
C. Sundries.....	7	158.2	158.4	161.2	158.5	187.7	205.3	211.8	217.2	167.5	139.2	116.1	108.2	114.7
All.....	17	294.3	287.8	297.1	314.8	299.6	631.7	386.5	291.2	221.2	175.2	127.0	149.1	178.1
All Commodities.....	†262	224.5	224.9	226.0	225.6	263.1	349.0	277.6	269.2	224.9	177.9	145.4	137.0	136.0

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.





## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Dominion (Average).....	27.2	22.1	20.2	14.5	11.3	18.3	27.4	23.1	23.3	34.9	39.7	56.4	
Nova Scotia (Average).....	29.4	25.0	21.4	16.6	13.2	15.3	24.4	25.2	24.1	34.7	39.2	57.7	
1—Sydney.....	30.3	23.4	22.7	17.3	15.2	15	26	28.4	26.1	36.9	40	56.8	
2—New Glasgow.....	26.4	23.8	19.6	14.8	10.7	17.7	22	23	24.2	31.2	39.1	57.5	
3—Amherst.....	23.7	22.6	16.5	14.7	11.7	15	22	23.2	21.2	31.7	35.4	55	
4—Halifax.....	33.1	25.3	25.5	17.8	14.4	15.3	27.5	26.5	24.1	32.9	36.3	57.9	
5—Truro.....	33.3	30	22.5	18.3	14	13.5	.....	25	25	41	45	61.2	
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24.3	22.8	19.9	14.7	11.9	14.2	22.3	21.1	20.3	30.4	33.6	51.7	
New Brunswick (Average).....	28.3	22.8	20.0	15.6	12.4	15.3	22.6	23.1	24.4	32.5	39.3	57.0	
7—Moncton.....	30.7	22.5	22	17	12	.....	25	25	26.8	32	41	59	
8—St. John.....	31.6	23.5	22.9	15	12	15	22.8	22.1	21.2	31.5	37.7	60.5	
9—Fredericton.....	28.7	23.7	20	17.7	14.7	15.5	22.5	23.7	24.9	32	36.7	58.3	
10—Bathurst.....	22	21.4	15.2	12.7	10.8	.....	20	23.4	24.6	34.4	41.7	50	
Quebec (Average).....	22.4	20.9	19.6	13.1	9.1	16.3	22.0	19.9	21.5	32.5	36.3	56.5	
11—Quebec.....	23.2	22.3	19	14.8	9	19.5	24.9	20.3	22.1	32.6	35.5	55.8	
12—Three Rivers.....	21.1	20.6	17.6	11.1	8.3	17.5	21.7	21.5	23.3	29	33.3	54	
13—Sherbrooke.....	28.4	24.6	26.6	17.6	12	14.5	20	21	22.6	34	36	61	
14—Sorel.....	18	18	14.3	12.0	7.5	.....	17.7	15	19	35	40	52.5	
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.6	18.1	16.4	11.2	7.3	18.1	19	17.4	18.9	30.7	35	50	
16—St. John's.....	21	22.7	20.5	11.5	10	19	.....	22	22.3	35	40	67.5	
17—Theford Mines.....	20	17.5	.....	13.5	.....	14	19	17.5	23.2	33.5	37.5	.....	
18—Montreal.....	27.3	22.9	24.2	12.4	9.2	13	27.1	21.8	20.8	31	35.6	57.3	
19—Hull.....	25.3	21.4	18	13.8	9.1	14.9	26.2	22.0	21.2	31.9	34.2	53.6	
Ontario (Average).....	28.2	22.7	20.8	15.5	11.8	20.0	27.4	23.4	22.9	32.3	36.3	53.7	
20—Ottawa.....	25.7	21.4	20.6	14.3	9.1	17	29.3	23	22.1	33.9	38.2	53.8	
21—Brockville.....	29	25.3	21	14.8	10.3	18.3	27.7	24.2	22.1	33.4	38.5	52.0	
22—Kingston.....	27.2	22	20.8	14.6	11.3	14.3	23.8	23	20.7	30.1	36.3	53.2	
23—Belleville.....	25.7	20.6	21	15.2	10.7	20.4	28.3	24.3	18	33.7	37.3	52.8	
24—Peterborough.....	27.6	22.7	19.7	15	11.6	19.6	26.7	22.7	24	37.8	41.2	50.1	
25—Oshawa.....	29	23	21.4	15	12.9	21	26.5	24.6	23.3	27.7	35	55	
26—Orillia.....	27.4	22.4	18.8	15.2	12.3	19.8	25.7	20.8	23.4	31.2	34.1	52.4	
27—Toronto.....	30.1	22.2	23.1	14.2	12.8	20.4	28.6	22.3	22.1	32.1	37	54	
28—Niagara Falls.....	27.9	22	20.4	14.8	10.7	22.5	31.7	23.4	23.7	31.3	31.6	53.4	
29—St. Catharines.....	26.6	23	20.5	14.5	11	20.3	.....	22.8	18.6	32.2	32.3	50.7	
30—Hamilton.....	30.9	24.1	23.5	16.7	13.1	19.3	26.8	23	18	32.5	37.1	54.3	
31—Brantford.....	28.5	21.9	20	15.4	10.1	19.6	29.3	22.6	22.5	30.3	33.8	51.6	
32—Galt.....	31	24	22	15.8	12.4	24	28.3	25.6	25.7	30.2	35.3	52.6	
33—Guelph.....	26.2	20.7	19.2	14.7	12.2	21.7	27.5	20.4	25	27.8	33.2	50	
34—Kitchener.....	29.2	25.2	20.2	17.3	13.6	23.1	30	25.4	25	30	34	52.4	
35—Woodstock.....	29	22.6	22.3	15.7	12.6	19.1	26.2	21.4	21.7	30.4	33.5	50.9	
36—Stratford.....	29.5	24.5	21	17.5	12	20.8	27.5	21.7	22.7	33.1	36.1	55.2	
37—London.....	29.5	24.5	22.2	15.8	11.1	20.2	28.3	23.4	21.4	31	33.9	56.8	
38—St. Thomas.....	28.7	23.7	20.7	15	11.4	19.3	25	21.9	23	29.9	33.3	55.5	
39—Chatham.....	27.7	23.5	21	15.6	11.8	21.6	25	23.6	23.1	31	35.6	50.7	
40—Windsor.....	27.1	20.3	21	15.5	12.3	21.4	29.3	24	21.6	33.5	38.5	54.8	
41—Owen Sound.....	25	20	19.3	16	14.3	21	23.3	24	20	31	34.3	52.4	
42—Cobalt.....	29	24.3	23	14.6	13.3	19	26.5	25.7	25.7	36.8	39.7	56.5	
43—Timmins.....	26.5	21	19	16	11	21	27.5	26	22	32.5	35	51	
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.7	25.4	21.7	18.3	11.9	20.8	28.7	24.5	24.8	34.9	39	56.4	
45—Port Arthur.....	29.3	20.5	19.5	15	11	17.5	30	23.5	29	39.3	45	63.3	
46—Fort William.....	27.1	21.3	19.2	14.7	12.5	17.5	26.1	24.7	27	35.7	40.2	59	
Manitoba (Average).....	24.1	17.8	16.9	11.4	8.8	14.9	26.2	20.5	22.2	35.9	40.7	57.7	
47—Winnipeg.....	25.6	18.1	17.6	10.7	8.8	13.8	26.2	20.1	23.3	34.8	38.7	55.4	
48—Brandon.....	22.5	17.5	16.1	12.1	8.7	16	26.1	20.8	21	36.9	42.7	60	
Saskatchewan (Average).....	26.3	18.8	16.9	11.1	9.1	14.3	28.6	20.9	22.6	42.1	49.0	64.5	
49—Regina.....	26	17.9	17	10.3	9.1	15.4	28.5	20.4	20	42.7	52.7	67.3	
50—Prince Albert.....	25	18	15	10	10	10	.....	20	21.2	43.3	47	.....	
51—Saskatoon.....	23.4	17.8	16.5	11.6	7.7	13.9	28.1	20.8	22.8	38.8	43.9	56.2	
52—Moose Jaw.....	30.6	21.5	19	12.5	9.4	18	29.2	22.2	26.5	43.6	52.5	70	
Alberta (Average).....	24.6	17.7	16.5	11.3	8.4	14.5	30.0	21.3	23.1	40.9	47.1	56.8	
53—Medicine Hat.....	26.9	18.4	17.7	12.4	8	15.8	31.7	23.6	28.7	43.2	47.9	57.9	
54—Edmonton.....	24.2	16.4	17.5	10.9	8.1	15.4	30.4	20.9	21.2	42.3	47.7	53.1	
55—Calgary.....	21.9	15.9	14.9	10.4	8.2	12.9	27.3	21.8	21.2	36.8	45.6	56.8	
56—Lethbridge.....	25.4	20	15.7	11.6	9.1	13.7	30.7	18.9	21.3	41.4	47.3	58.9	
British Columbia (Average).....	30.5	24.0	22.6	15.1	12.9	22.5	35.7	27.4	26.5	41.0	48.1	61.4	
57—Fernie.....	26.5	22.5	21.3	14	10.8	16.5	36.3	26.7	30.8	42.2	53.3	60	
58—Nelson.....	29	22	21	13.8	10.7	18	35	27.5	27.7	41	47	60	
59—Trail.....	30.8	24.6	20.8	14.7	12.2	20.6	36	30	26.7	45.9	52.5	62.9	
60—New Westminster.....	35	25	25	17.5	13	26.3	35	25	28	37.1	43.7	59.4	
61—Vancouver.....	31	24.7	22.2	13.8	13.5	24.2	37.3	25.1	23.1	38.4	47.3	60.6	
62—Victoria.....	28.3	21.2	20.8	14	13.7	25.4	33.5	23.8	22.3	39.3	44.5	59.5	
63—Nanaimo.....	32	25	24.2	18.1	17.1	30.4	36.6	29	25	40.9	45	60.6	
64—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	25.3	14.7	12.5	18.4	35.7	31.7	28.5	43.3	51.7	68	



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1924.

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure, leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-1	29-9	19-1	13-9	-567	20-7	19-5	32-3	21-8	47-7	40-3	12-4	43-5	49-1
11-2	32-8			-525	17-6	16-2	26-4	23-3	52-3	45-2	11-9	44-7	52-0
10				-60	17-5	16-6	29-4	24-2	59	51-2	b12-14	45	52-4
13	35			-60	16-7	18	30-7	21-5	52-1	46-2	13	44	52-2
12	23			-45	17-9	15	23-4	23	50-9	35	9	42-9	48-6
12	35			-45	17-4	14	22-9	24-4	54-1	48-5	a13-3	45-1	52-4
9	38			-60	18-3	17-5	25-7	23-5	45-3		11	46-5	54-2
14	35			-60	16-2	17-6	34-6	23-5	41-9	34-7	9-10	37-9	45-2
	35-0			-488	17-8	17-1	30-9	22-6	55-2	44-5	12-5	44-0	48-5
					18-9	18	33-5	21-7	57-9	50	11-13	47-5	50-8
					16-7	15-5	33-5	22-4	58-5	39-1	14	44-2	48-2
12	35			-45-60	17-7	18-8	29-8	21-7	57-7	45	12	47-6	48-3
					18	16-2	26-7	24-4	46-7	43-7	12	36-7	46-7
17-0	29-3	18-1	10-0	-596	19-8	19-5	28-6	21-8	53-6	44-5	11-8	43-9	47-2
		20		-50	20	21-6	29-9	23-3	55-9	43-9	12	42-4	46-3
12-15	25			-50	20	17-5	27-3	23-1	56-4	46	14	46	47-8
	35				22-3	19-5		21-2	54-2		a11-1	45	49-2
15		15					24-4	21-1	52-9	42	12	41	44-7
		20					25	19-7	52-1	50	9		46-9
25		18	10	-60	15		33-3	21-5	57	46-2	11	48	48-3
				-50		21-5	24-7	23-5	50-5	41-6	12	41	45-9
15-18	32-35	10-25	8	-75-1-00	21-2	20-4	34-4	21	53-1	41-8	14	43-8	48-9
15	22-25			-60	20	16-7	30	22-2	50-4	44-8	11	43-7	47
19-0	30-5	20-9	11-7	-589	20-3	19-0	32-8	21-1	50-5	43-5	12-3	44-9	49-3
18	32	22	10		21	17	37-1	22-4	58-6	45-7	11	43-7	49-7
	30	20	10		22-2	18-7	34-1	22-9	45-6	42-5	10-11	45-5	48-8
12-5-15	25-30	15-20			18-3	16-6	30-8	20-8	52-8	43-5	10	41	46-8
	30	18-20			22	15-6	28	20-2	40-9	38-3	a11	45-6	47-5
15	35	22		-75	17-6	23-2	29	21-6	47-1	45	11	44-8	47-7
20	30	20			18	17-6	36-5	22-2	50	48	13	45	49
		20			20	18	27-9	23-7	46-8	45	10-11-5	46-2	50
18-20	23-30	15-20		-60	19	17-6	35-6	20-9	52-2	43	a13-3	44-2	50-3
22	35	25	12-5		20-3	20-2	36-4	21	51-7	44	12	44-7	49-1
	35	25	15		20-7	19	35-6	19-6	55-4	42-3	13	46-5	49-1
20	35	22-25		-50	19-4	19-3		20-2	54-8	41-3	13	43-7	50-4
22	30	23	15		21	15-7	32-5	20	48-2	40-5	12	45-8	47-7
	30	22	12		20	20-2	28-7	20-3	46-7	42-5	a11-8	45-8	49-5
	30	20			16-3	18-2	34-8	20-6	54-6	48-3	10-11	45-2	49-2
	30			-75	20	19-2	30	18-2	47-2	50	a11-8	46-4	49
20	30	22	15		19-6	22-2	31-6	19-7	42-3	35	10	44-8	47-6
20	35	25	10		21-7	18-6	33-7	19-9	42-3	37-5	12	44-7	48-7
20	28	20		-60	19-8	19-1	37-4	21-2	53-8	44-2	10	47	49-4
20-25	30	25	10	-50	19-8	20-2	33-5	21	49	45	10	48-4	49-7
18	30	18	12		20-4	20-5	34-7	21-1	42-2	35	12	44-7	49-8
		20		-30	20	23	39-3	20-4	52-4	40-4	c15	49	51-4
		10		-70	18-5	18-3	28-8	20-7	46	40	a11	45-3	46-9
30	15				21-1	20-5	31-5	24	53-6	45-8	17		52-7
25					21	20	25-4	20-1	65	51-3	20		54
		25			25	19-3		22	56-3	43-5	13	43-5	49-4
18	30	20	9		22	17		23-4	54-4	50	a14-3	40	49-1
12-5-20	25-30	18-20		-60	22-6	17-9		22	53-2	48	a14-3	40	48-9
	32-5	16-7			21-5	17-4	36-5	21-3	40-4	32-6	11-0	38-2	48-7
	35	18			20-2	17-4	38-8	20-5	44-2	36-2	12	38-4	47-9
	30	12-5-18			22-8	17-4	34-2	22	36-6	29-4	10	37-9	49-5
17-5	25-1	13-2			24-0	21-7	33-3	23-3	33-6	27-4	13-0	37-5	48-1
	30				25	20	35-4	23	31-4	26-9	13	36-9	48-8
	25	12			22-5	22-5	25-3	25	35-6	25	11	38-7	48-8
15	25-30	12-5	15	-50	23-6	19-4	33-3	22-9	34-4	30-7	12	38	45-2
20	30	15			25	25	39-2	22-4	33-1	27	16	36-5	49-6
22-3	26-5	15-1	18-3		23-4	22-2	36-9	22-4	35-6	28-1	11-4	40-3	47-9
25	30	16-20	20		25	25	35-2	25-2	27-5	20-9	a12-5	41-4	48-9
17-5-20	23-25	12-5	15		22-5	22-6	36-7	21-5	43-1	32-5	a11-1	40	48
25-30	30	15			22-2	20-1	39-4	23	40-2	32-5	10	40	49
18	22	15	20		24	20-9	36-4	19-9	31-5	26-5	12	39-6	45-7
21-0	27-0	20-0	18-0		24-0	22-8	34-6	22-0	40-6	34-9	14-2	44-3	50-9
20-25	30-32	20	18		27-4	23-7	40-8	25	45-0		15	40	52-5
25	30	20	20		25	25	33-3	24-7	44-3	40	a17	42-5	51
25	30	20	20		25	24-4	34-2	22-7	45-8	40	15	40	45-6
15	20				20-7	22-5	30-7	20-1	32-6	25	10	45	48-6
22-5	25	15		-55	21-5	19-5	34-3	19	34-6	31-7	a11-1	42-8	50-3
22	30	20			25	19-6	27-5	20-3	32-9	30	a12-5	49-2	52
15	25				21-2	22-4	38-1	23-2	38-6	37-5	13	50	54-7
	25	15			26	25	28-7	20-7	51-3	40	20	45	52-5

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Ad acent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart. c. Nineteen cents for non-pasteurized guaranteed pure.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 s. per can.	Peas standard 2 s. per can.	Corn, 2 s. per can.
	cents.	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	32-2	6-7	18-2	4-2	5-4	10-5	14-9	19-2	18-1	17-4
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	32-3	7-4	17-8	4-8	5-8	10-0	16-4	20-6	19-1	19-0
1—Sydney.....	32-5	8	18-3	5-2	6	10-4	15-6	20-3	19-6	19-7
2—New Glasgow.....	32-4	7-3	17-4	4-6	5-4	10-3	16-4	20-5	19-4	19-3
3—Amherst.....	30-7	7-3	18-4	4-8	6	9-5	15	21-3	19-4	18-4
4—Halifax.....	32-9	7-3	17	4-5	6	9-9	17-6	20-4	18-7	18-1
5—Truro.....	33	7-3	18	4-9	5-5	10	17-3	20-6	18-6	19-3
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30-6	6-7	18-7	4-1	5	10-1	17-9	20-4	17-7	18-4
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	33-3	8-0	17-7	4-7	5-7	10-4	16-6	20-0	17-9	17-1
7—Moncton.....	35	7-3-8-7	18-2	4-8	6-3	12-7	16-7	20	19-4	18-6
8—St. John.....	32-4	8	18-7	4-5	5-7	9-1	15-7	18-9	16-4	16-6
9—Fredericton.....	32	8	16-3	4-5	5-3	9-9	17-3	20-9	17-1	17-1
10—Bathurst.....	33-7	8	17-4	5-0	5-4	10	16-5	20	18-7	16-2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	30-4	6-1	18-3	4-5	5-9	9-6	15-5	18-3	18-3	16-3
11—Quebec.....	31-3	7-5	17-4	4-3	5-7	10-2	15-1	20	18-3	17-2
12—Three Rivers.....	30-6	6	19-7	4-4	5	9-4	17	18-7	18-7	15-9
13—Sherbrooke.....	31-7	7-3	19	4-3	6-3	10-5	14-5	19-4	18-6	17
14—Sorel.....	29-8	5-3	18-8	4-3	6-5	8-9	15	17-9	18-3	14-8
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-8	4-7	18-5	4-4	6-7	9-8	15-4	18-7	20-7	17-9
16—St. John's.....	32-7	5-3	17-7	4-5	6	10	17	17	18-2	16-5
17—Thetford Mines.....	28-4	6	18-1	4-8	6-6	8-7	15	18-1	18-9	16-1
18—Montreal.....	31-7	6-7	18-4	4-5	5-3	10-2	15-1	18-2	17-1	16-2
19—Hull.....	28-8	6	17-2	4-7	5-1	8-3	15	17-1	15-9	15
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	31-8	6-2	17-9	3-9	5-1	11-2	15-2	19-1	17-0	16-5
20—Ottawa.....	32-4	6-7	18-2	4-9	5-6	10-9	15-6	18-8	17-1	16-7
21—Brockville.....	29-8	6	17-4	4-0	5-0	10-1	14-2	18-1	15-4	15-9
22—Kingston.....	29-1	6	16-3	4-3	4-8	10-3	14-5	18-1	15	15
23—Belleville.....	29-9	5-3	17-3	4-0	4-9	10-5	15-4	18-2	16-6	16-3
24—Peterborough.....	33-2	6-7	18-9	3-5	4-8	11-4	15-4	19	16-6	16-4
25—Oshawa.....	33-6	6	16-5	3-6	5	11-7	14-7	19-7	17-3	16-4
26—Orillia.....	31	6	17-7	3-8	5	11-2	16-1	19-6	17-2	16-2
27—Toronto.....	33-2	6	18-1	4-0	5-1	10-2	14-8	19	16-3	15-9
28—Niagara Falls.....	31-1	6-7	17-8	3-9	4-9	12	16	19-5	17	15-8
29—St. Catharines.....	27-8	6-7	16	4	4-9	12-3	16-6	19-1	15-3	15-1
30—Hamilton.....	33-1	5-3	17-6	3-6	4-8	10-7	14-4	19	16-6	16-2
31—Brampton.....	31	6	16-3	3-5	4-7	12-9	15	18	15-5	15-3
32—Galt.....	30-8	6-7	18-1	3-8	5-1	10-6	16-4	18-9	17-3	15-8
33—Guelph.....	32	6	18-3	3-6	5-1	11-5	14-8	19	16-8	17
34—Kitchener.....	31	6	17-8	3-5	5	13-4	16-6	18-3	17	16-5
35—Woodstock.....	30-1	6	17-7	3-5	4-9	10-8	15-3	18-5	16-5	15-5
36—Stratford.....	30-6	5-6	17-9	3-6	5-4	12	15-9	19-3	17-6	16-8
37—London.....	31-5	6	17-8	3-8	4-0	10-7	14-8	18-8	17-2	16-9
38—St. Thomas.....	32-1	6	18-5	3-9	4-9	12-9	15-4	19-6	17-8	17-2
39—Chatham.....	32-1	6-7	18-5	3-8	5-4	10-8	14-9	19	17-6	17-3
40—Windsor.....	30-8	6-7	17-9	4-0	5-1	10-2	11-3	19-5	16-1	16-1
41—Owen Sound.....	30-2	5-3	18-3	3-7	4-6	10-9	14-3	19-8	17-3	17-4
42—Cobalt.....	35-9	6-7	18-7	4-5	6	11-2	13-6	20-1	19-9	19
43—Timmins.....	33-7	7-3	16-5	4-7	4-3	8-8	15	20-1	18-5	17-2
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	34-1	6-7	19-7	4-2	6	12	16-9	19-3	16-9	16-2
45—Port Arthur.....	31-7	6-7	19-2	4-2	5-5	10-8	15-9	20	19-1	18-5
46—Fort William.....	35-7	6-7	19-8	4-1	5-4	10-4	15-4	19-7	17-7	18-2
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	31-4	5-9	18-8	4-1	5-7	11-0	15-5	20-7	19-4	19-2
47—Winnipeg.....	30-9	6	18-5	4-1	5-5	11-4	14-5	20-2	19	18-3
48—Brandon.....	31-9	5-7	19	4-1	5-8	10-5	16-5	21-2	19-8	20
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	33-2	6-5	18-5	4-0	5-3	10-8	13-8	20-0	20-2	19-4
49—Regina.....	30-7	6-4	20	3-9	4-6	10-5	13-4	19-9	18-7	18
50—Prince Albert.....	35	6-7	17-3	3-8	5	9-8	14-3	20-4	21-1	19-3
51—Saskatoon.....	33-7	6-7	17-5	4-0	5-8	11-3	14-4	19-9	20-2	20-7
52—Moose Jaw.....	33-2	6	19	4-2	5-7	11-6	12-9	19-7	20-6	19-4
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	34-1	7-2	18-1	4-0	5-1	10-2	14-1	18-9	19-7	19-3
53—Medicine Hat.....	36-7	5-7-6-7	17-9	3-9	5	10	15	19-7	20-1	18-8
54—Edmonton.....	30-5	7-2	17	4-0	4-8	10	14-1	19-1	20	19-7
55—Calgary.....	35-7	7-2	19-8	4-0	5-2	10-4	14-1	18-7	19-5	20-1
56—Lethbridge.....	33-3	8	17-6	3-9	5-2	10-4	13-2	18-1	19-3	18-7
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	34-3	7-7	19-6	4-2	5-6	9-7	12-4	18-7	18-9	18-1
57—Fernie.....	37	7-7	16	4-2	5-8	12-1	14-2	19-2	20	20
58—Nelson.....	35	8-3	17-7	4-3	5-6	10	12-5	18-4	20-8	18-5
59—Trail.....	35	7-7	18	3-8	4-7	10	12-5	15	18-6	18-6
60—New Westminster.....	32-1	8-3	23	4-1	5-1	8-2	11-3	19	17-7	16-3
61—Vancouver.....	30-4	6-6-7	21	4-3	5-3	8-1	11-5	19-1	18	17-3
62—Victoria.....	32-9	7-4	19-3	4-1	5-2	8-9	12-4	19	18	17
63—Nanaimo.....	35-3	7-4	21-5	4-1	6-5	10-4	11-6	19-1	18-9	17-7
64—Prince Rupert.....	36-3	8-3	20	4-3	6-5	9-6	13-1	20-5	19-4	19-4



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1924 (Continued)

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pikt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s. per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.5	6.5	1.610	32.0	27.9	18.9	16.3	17.8	21.0	.988	30.1	.810	49.3
8.5	6.2	1.558	29.8	22.5	19.6	17.1	18.7	21.7	1.028	31.6	.890	48.4
9.5	7	1.75	34.8		20.7	19.1	21.7	25.7	1.12	32.7	.935	
8.6	5.4	1.73	31.9	19.7	21.2	16.3	17.9	20.4	1.04	32.2	.798	51.7
8.1	6.1	1.15	21.8	25	20	16.6	16	20	.90	31.7	1.00	45
8.4	6.3	1.81	35.6	22	18	16.6	19.3	20.8	1.00	31.3	.80	4
7.9	6	1.35	25	23.3	18	17	18.5	21.7	1.08	30	.917	5
8	7.6	1.03	19.2	21.5	20	16.5	16	19.7	1.17	28.4	.85	6
8.1	6.1	1.465	30.0	25.2	17.2	16.5	18.0	22.4	1.014	31.6	.886	47.9
8.8	5.7	1.48	30	19.3		15.5	19.3	22.4	1.07	30.8	.875	50
7.2	5.7	1.62	32.5	30	15.6	17.5	17	21.1	.837	31	.783	45.7
8.4	6.4	1.41	30.6	27.9	18	15.1	17.4	22.6	1.00	29.7	.887	45.8
8.4	6.4	1.35	27	23.7	18	17.7	18.4	23.5	1.15	35	1.00	50
8.4	7.6	1.504	28.4	29.8	18.2	17.0	19.7	21.3	1.069	29.4	.840	47.7
8.6	7.8	1.33	26.8	28.5	19.7	17.9	19.4	21.1	1.14	33	.814	45
7.9	8.8	1.38	27.8	26.7	18.2	16.1	21	22	1.09	30	.867	47.5
8.2	7.8	1.65	30	31.2	19	17.2	18.6	25.5	1.14	34	.833	51
7.8	8	1.11	18.7		17	16.6	20.4	22.5	1.02	27.2	.825	45
8.3	5.5	1.15	21.7		18.7	17.7	20.7	19	1.07	30		46
9	9	1.81	32.5		19	15.2	20	20	1.17		.90	50
7.8	7	1.56	29		19.2	20.1	20.6	22.1	1.05		.975	50.8
8.7	6.9	1.91	36.3	34.4	17.6	15.5	19	20.6	1.07	26.3	.758	47.9
8.0	7.9	1.64	32.5	28	15	16.9	17.9	19	.87	25	.75	46
8.8	6.7	1.623	33.1	28.9	17.5	16.3	17.0	20.0	.965	28.4	.773	45.7
9.2	7.9	1.83	36.1	35.5	18.9	16.9	16.9	21.8	.97	30.5	.745	48.2
8	7.4	1.82	34.8	27.7	21	17	16.7	20.8	.967	28.8	.828	48
7.3	6	1.82	35.3	36.1	17.7	15.4	17	19.2	.911	27.3	.757	38.1
8.3	6.7	1.67	33	24.3		15	15.8	18.2	.932	25.5	.728	44
9	6.8	1.83	33.5	38.6	13.8	18	16.2	18.3	.967	29.1	.811	43.6
0.2	6.4	1.62	35	25	16.5	17.7	17	20	.95	30	.693	46
8.2	6.4	1.39	27	26	19	15.1	15.8	18.8	.954	26.3	.725	44.5
9.2	6.3	1.89	36	33.1	14.5	14.3	15.9	18.9	.868	25.4	.714	46.3
9.1	7.2	1.88	36.2	29		18.4	17.4	19.4	1.09		.85	46
9.4	7.1	1.92	35.7	26		16.6	16.1	18.5	.968	26.5	.754	45.5
9.3	6.5	1.55	35	30.7	16	15.4	16.6	18.9	.887	24	.752	42.6
8.6	6.5	1.16	24	23.4		15.4	15.5	18.1	.848	24.8	.742	44.2
8.3	5.9	1.26	25.7	25.9		14.8	16.3	19.2	.909	24.4	.75	43.9
8.9	6.7	1.36	29	28.2		14.2	17.4	18.9	.918	24.8	.706	43.9
8.3	6.2	1.35	28.3	28	14	14.3	17	20	.80	27.6	.797	42
8.8	6.4	1.25	26.1	26	15	16.6	15.8	19.1	.903	31.3	.718	44
9.1	6.8	1.58	34.3	20.6		16.3	18	19.7	1.01	30.8	.817	44.5
8.2	6.2	1.45	29	23.5		16	16.4	19.3	.956	29.7	.786	46.2
9.1	7.2	1.49	29.4	22.1		17.7	17.8	19.1	1.01	28.3	.80	46.4
8.1	5.6	1.75	34.4	24.1		16.7	16.8	19.6	.953	34	.817	45.5
8.8	5.6	1.84	33.4	30.8		17.3	17.2	20.4	1.07	29.8	.708	46.2
8	5.3	1.35	27.5	19	18	15.9	15.3	19		29.7	.793	46
9.6	8.3	1.74	43.8		19.9	19.3	22.5	25.6	1.08	32	.886	54.4
9.5	7.4	2.33	52.3	50	18	15.5	18.6	17	1.07	30	.783	55
9.5	7.1	1.63	32.3	33.5	20.5	16.1	19.2	23.7	1.04	29.6	.766	45.5
8.3	7.6	1.55	34.3	33.8	18.8	18	16.7	23	1.01	29.3	.843	47.1
9	6.3	1.45	33.4	31.2	17.7	17.5	18.1	24.7	1.06	30	.80	47.1
8.9	5.4	1.865	35.5		16.9	17.6	18.4	21.9	.929	30.5	.777	48.8
9.2	5.2	1.86	34.6		16.7	16.6	17.2	20.9	.925	28.8	.746	50.1
8.5	5.5	1.87	36.3		17	18.5	19.5	22.8	.933	32.1	.808	47.5
8.8	6.5	1.393	27.5	30	21.2	15.6	18.9	23.3	.972	32.8	.782	55.7
8.5	6	1.65	30		22.5	15.6	18.6	24.6	.937	29.7	.75	55
8.8	6.3	.99	21		21.3	16.2	18.7	22.5	.979	35.7	.814	52.9
8.8	6.4	1.39	28.9		20.6	15.5	18.9	23.1	.96	32.8	.795	57.2
9.1	7.4	1.54	30		20.2	15.1	19.2	23	1.01	33	.77	57.5
8.2	5.4	1.297	26.5		22.9	16.2	17.9	22.6	.945	31.4	.828	56.4
8.5	4.9	1.45	26		22.5	15	16.5	22	.95	30	.85	58.7
8.2	5.6	.818	18.1		21.8	15.3	18.2	23	.912	34.3	.794	55.9
8.4	5.4	1.57	35.6		24	18.7	19	22.1	.969	30.8	.827	55
7.8	5.8	1.35	26.2		23.3	15.6	17.8	23.2	.95	30.5	.842	56
8.0	5.6	2.063	40.6		20.5	15.0	17.4	21.0	.953	32.2	.825	57.5
8.8	5.7	1.95	45		20	15	20	25	1.08	31.7	.883	65
8.7	5.8	1.94	36.7		20	16.9	17.4	21.3	1.00	35	.825	55
8.5	6.1	1.76	36		20	15.5	15	21	.94	31.2	.80	57
6.5	5.1	1.93	37		18.7	15	18.3	17.9	.843	33.6	.843	58.3
7.1	4.9	2.11	43		20.2	14.7	15.9	20.3	.908	26.5	.793	55.7
7.1	5.2	2.01	39.5		21.7	14.8	16.6	20.9	.906	31.1	.756	55.8
8.8	6	2.25	42.5		20	13.4	17.9	19.4	.981	34.1	.85	58.3
8.6	6.2	2.55	45.4		22.7	15	18.1	22.5	.963	35	.85	58

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocon, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, bar standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	12-1	11-6	54-4	69-5	27-5	15-2	3-9	42-2	64-7	12-1	8-3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	12-3	11-8	61-3	68-3	28-5	13-1	4-4	44-3	46-7	13-2	8-7
1—Sydney.....	12-2	12-5	61-7	70-3	31-6	15-1	4-0	51-4	55-4	13-2	8-7
2—New Glasgow.....	12-4	12-5	60-5	67-4	30-6	12-3	3-9	46-6	39-5	13-4	9
3—Amherst.....	12-4	11-7	63-3	70	23-3	10-7	5	40	36-7	13-1	8-2
4—Halifax.....	11-8	11-3	58-7	66-4	27	15-4	4-6	43-3	61-7	13	8-3
5—Truro.....	12-2	11-6	62-5	67-5	30	12	3-6	40	40	13-2	9-5
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	12	11-4	66-9	64-1	26-7	15	3-8	48-1	45-7	13-5	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	12-2	11-6	58-9	65-7	26-9	11-9	3-7	36-6	42-4	12-5	8-4
7—Moncton.....	12-2	11-3	61-7	67-5	27	12	3-8	.....	40	14-4	9-2
8—St. John.....	12	11-4	54-3	59-9	24-7	10-9	3-3	35-5	44-1	12-4	8-1
9—Fredericton.....	12-5	11-7	57-2	67-5	26-7	11-1	4	34-3	38-3	11	8-4
10—Bathurst.....	12-1	11-6	62-5	68	29	13-7	3-6	40	47	12	8
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	11-6	11-0	55-6	67-7	27-5	13-9	4-0	43-3	69-9	11-2	8-1
11—Quebec.....	11-7	11	52-9	69-4	26-6	17-1	3-7	39-2	69	11	8-3
12—Three Rivers.....	11-9	11	55-7	67-4	27-6	14-4	4-7	44-3	84	12	8-5
13—Sherbrooke.....	11-8	11-2	54	70	23-6	16	3-4	39	60	10-5	8-2
14—Sorel.....	11-7	11-2	52-5	59-7	29-6	11-7	4-1	43	80	10-8	8-7
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11-6	10-9	57	65-7	27-6	13-3	4-5	47-5	77-5	10	7-2
16—St. John's.....	11-2	11	61-7	68-7	27-5	13	3-5	52-5	65	15	8-8
17—Theford Mines.....	12	11-3	57-2	66-9	28-3	13-7	4-1	40	55	11-8	8-1
18—Montreal.....	11-3	10-7	54	70-9	26-2	14-6	3-7	46-3	70-6	10-9	7-8
19—Hull.....	11-4	10-7	55	70-9	25-5	11-6	3-9	38-3	63	9	7-4
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	12-0	11-6	53-5	70-6	26-1	12-7	3-7	40-3	68-0	11-2	8-4
20—Ottawa.....	11-7	11-1	53-6	70-5	26-9	12-6	3-8	45	63-2	11-3	7-3
21—Brockville.....	12-2	11-9	53-6	72	24-7	12-7	3-9	40	58-4	10-4	8-1
22—Kingston.....	11-6	11-1	47-5	66-8	25-1	11-8	3-5	38-1	51-1	10-2	8
23—Belleville.....	11-3	11-4	50-6	65-2	25-5	11-3	3-4	35-8	51-5	10-4	7-9
24—Peterborough.....	11-8	11-3	58-1	69-8	25-1	13-5	3-6	37-8	68	10-6	8-2
25—Oshawa.....	12	11-7	60	73-3	26	12-7	4-3	40	56-7	12	8-5
26—Orillia.....	12-4	12-1	57-3	69	26	13	3-5	33-9	55-6	10-4	9-1
27—Toronto.....	11-5	11-1	55-1	70-4	24-9	11-3	3-8	40-3	57-6	10-1	7-9
28—Niagara Falls.....	12	11-6	54-7	74	28	13	4	43-6	57-8	10-7	8-5
29—St. Catharines.....	12-2	11-8	54	72-2	24-8	11-9	3-8	38	67-9	10-9	8-3
30—Hamilton.....	11-6	11-2	55-6	70-9	24-5	11-2	3-7	42	68	10-2	8
31—Brantford.....	11-5	11-1	52-9	69	24-7	11-3	3-5	39-7	66-4	10-7	8-6
32—Galt.....	11-9	11-5	52-5	68-4	24-4	12-8	3-4	46-1	59-9	10-2	8-6
33—Guelph.....	11-9	11-4	54-5	69-2	26	12-9	3-7	41-8	59-8	11-8	8-6
34—Kitchener.....	11-5	11-4	47-7	66-4	26	11-7	3-6	37-2	56	11-1	8-3
35—Woodstock.....	12-1	11-6	54	71-8	25	11-8	3-7	40-7	62-3	10-7	8-5
36—Stratford.....	12-1	12	50-3	70-8	25-7	12-4	3-6	41	52-1	11	8-7
37—London.....	12	11-7	55-9	72-7	26-7	13-3	3-7	44-5	62-4	10-7	8-5
38—St. Thomas.....	12-3	12-1	56-6	72	25-8	13-4	3-5	42-4	70-4	10-7	7-9
39—Chatham.....	11-8	11-3	50-1	68-3	24-8	12-1	3-2	40-5	68-6	10-7	8-5
40—Windsor.....	11-8	11-3	51-2	70-9	26-2	12-3	3-4	40	63-8	9-9	8
41—Owen Sound.....	12-1	11-7	53-3	68-6	25-8	11-4	3-2	36	54-8	11-5	8-9
42—Cobalt.....	12-6	12	57-3	73-3	31-5	15-7	4-2	42	73-7	14-5	9-1
43—Timmins.....	12-5	12	50	71-6	25	13-5	4-7	31-7	75	15	8-4
44—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12-4	12	53	75	29	14-8	4	41-6	73-6	12-8	9-3
45—Port Arthur.....	12-6	12-5	50	73-3	28-3	15	3-7	45	75	10-7	8-5
46—Fort William.....	12-4	12	56-4	72-1	29-3	13-5	3-7	42-9	72	12	9-3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	13-0	12-4	59-5	71-1	29-2	13-4	3-8	40-3	64-6	13-3	8-6
47—Winnipeg.....	12-6	11-9	48-5	70-8	28-6	11-8	4	41-4	65-4	12-7	8-5
48—Brandon.....	13-3	12-9	52-5	71-3	29-7	15	3-5	39-2	63-8	13-8	8-6
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	12-6	12-2	54-4	72-6	30-0	19-7	4-3	44-4	75-1	15-3	8-3
49—Regina.....	12-2	12	58-3	70-3	29-2	s17	4-1	39	65	14-7	8-3
50—Prince Albert.....	12-2	11-9	51-4	74-8	30-7	s20	4-2	44-3	65	15	8-8
51—Saskatoon.....	12-7	12-2	53-9	72-5	31-1	s24	4-3	46-7	85-4	16-3	7-7
52—Moose Jaw.....	13-4	12-6	54	72-7	28-8	s17-8	4-5	47-5	85	15	8-3
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	12-8	11-8	49-2	71-3	29-7	19-4	4-1	42-8	75-1	13-8	7-6
53—Medicine Hat.....	12-4	11-8	48	69-3	28-5	s25-8	4	40	84	14-2	7-3
54—Edmonton.....	12	11-2	47-2	70-8	30-2	s16-6	4-1	45	73-3	14-3	6-9
55—Calgary.....	13-1	11-7	55-7	72-9	30-5	s17-1	4-2	45	72	12-3	8-3
56—Lethbridge.....	13-6	12-5	45-8	72-1	29-7	s18	4-2	41	71-2	14-5	n8
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	11-9	11-3	52-8	68-4	29-5	23-8	4-2	46-7	78-8	12-9	8-1
57—Fernie.....	13-2	12-2	56-7	69-2	26-7	s13-3	4-3	50	77-5	13-8	n
58—Nelson.....	12-6	12	53-1	71-3	28-8	s25	4-2	40	82-5	15	8
59—Trail.....	11-1	10-5	50-6	67-6	28	s29-6	4-5	41	80	14	n10
60—New Westminster.....	11-4	11	51-1	63-1	30	s22-1	3-9	51-7	76	12-7	n7-5
61—Vancouver.....	11-7	10-9	50-7	66-8	28-5	s26-4	4-1	46-9	75-8	9-8	n7-5
62—Victoria.....	11-1	10-8	50-6	66-4	29-5	s19	3-9	46-2	80	11-3	n7
63—Nanaimo.....	12	11-4	55-6	71-9	31-4	s20-3	4-1	46-9	73-3	13-1	7-4
64—Prince Rupert.....	12-1	11-3	53-8	71	33-3	s25	4-8	51	85	13-3	9

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite f. Poplar, etc. g. Higher price for semi-anthracite. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar 5c. \*The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\*New



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood							Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlor, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
17-712	11-075	12-510	14-705	9-207	11-400	10-135	39-6	14-3	27-671	19-468
18-313	9-340	9-600	10-600	6-800	7-000	8-477	33-2	14-8	22-300	15-200
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
18.00-20.00	a7.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-32	14	25.00	18.00
*16.75-18.50	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	31	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
	11.00	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	35	15	35.00	20.00-30.00
18.50	11.00-11.50	9.00	12.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	35	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18-375	11-344	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.75	30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
18.00-20.00	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	9-000	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250
17.00	11.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	30-32	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
18.50	8.00-12.00	9.00	12.00	7.00	8.00	b4.80-6.40	30	13	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
21.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	35	13	25.00	18.00
16-847	11-417	13-239	15-539	9-083	10-625	10-019	29-6	14-6	23-056	15-188
17.50	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
16.00	*9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b8.13	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.75-17.00	14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
16.00	10.00-11.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
16.00-17.00			b17.33		b13.33	b10.00	27-28	15	22.00	12.50
16.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	28	15	**23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
13.25			b13.50		b10.50	10.00	28	15	15.00	10.00
16.75-17.25	g8.00-14.50	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	d12.00-13.00	b12.00-16.00	30-35	13-15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00		b16.00	b17.85	7.50	9.00	4.00	28	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
17-194	11-531	13-716	16-071	10-413	13-221	11-590	27-0	13-9	29-279	20-852
17.00	11.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00	b9.00	27-30	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	10.50		b18.46		b16.62	b14.40	25	13-15	25.00	16.00
16.50	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50-17.00	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	23-25	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
16.50		16.00	17.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25-28	13	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
17.00-17.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	10.00	b7.72	30	15	15.00-25.00	13.00-15.00
16.00	9.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	30	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50-16.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	13.00-23.00
16.50	11.00-13.00	12.00	16.00	11.00	13.50	8.00	27	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	7.50-9.00	12.00	15.50	11.00	13.50	8.00	30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
17.00	10.50-15.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	28-30	15	35.00-40.00	13.00-25.00
17.00	9.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	28	15	25.00	16.00-20.00
16.00		17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	24-25	10	40.00	30.00
16.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	27	12-5	20.00	15.00
17.00	13.00	17.00		16.00			28	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
17.00	13.00-16.00	17.50	20.00		16.00	15.00	25	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
18.00	15.00	15.00-16.00	19.00		17.00	b18.67	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	10.00-12.00		20.00		b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	12-5	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00-19.50	12.00-16.00	c	c	c	c	c	25	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	10.50	5.00-10.00	28		20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
19.00	13.00	13.00	b15.00	13.00	b12.00-15.00		27-30	15	22.00	14.00
23.00	17.00-19.00	10.00	13.50	7.00-7.50	11.75		28	12-5	+	25.00-35.00
17.50	9.00-11.00	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	30-35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
19.00	9.75	11.50	15.00	10.00	13.00		25	13-3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22.00	13-750	10-750	12-000	7-750	9-000		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500
21.00	13.50-15.50	9.50	11.00	6.50	8.00		30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
23.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00		35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
	10-438	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	13-000	34-6	14-6	35-625	22-500
	9.00-12.50		f14.00	11.00	10.00-12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
	d7.50-10.50	f7.00	h8.50	5.50	7.00		32-35	13-3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
23.00-25.50	d10.00-11.00	f9.50	h10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
	11.50	f13.00	f&b18.00	12.00	b18.00	b16.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
	7-793				10-250	9-000	36-7	15-0	23-750	19-500
	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	15	25.00	17.50
	d5.50-6.50			8.00	b6.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
	d5.75-12.00				13.00-14.00	b13.00	40	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
	8.50						35	15	30.00	18.00
	11-256			9-375	11-308	5-798	h36-7	15-3	25-500	19-833
	7.75-8.25			12.00	16.00		50		20.00	18.00
	10.25-13.25			9.00	12.75	7.50	40	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
	9.50-12.50			9.00	11.25		40	15	30.00	20.00
	12.00					b7.50	31-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
	12.00-12.50			7.50	7.00	4.00	30-35	17	29.00	25.00
	12.00-12.50				b9.54	b4.49	28	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
	a8.30					5.50	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
	14.50						35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

houses as high as \$40 per month. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. †Mining company houses \$20; others \$45-\$60. ‡For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20 to \$25.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Of the countries for which statistics of prices for the opening months of the year were available wholesale prices showed slightly upward tendencies in Great Britain, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland, and more marked increases in France and Austria. In Germany, by the new calculation of gold prices, the index number was downwards, as was the case in Sweden, Egypt, India, China and in Canada and the United States. Figures for the cost of living showed slight declines in Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, and advances in Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway, and in South Africa and India.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 100 in 1913 rose 0.9 per cent to 166.9 in February. Foods rose 1.9 per cent to 166.8, and materials rose 0.4 per cent to 166.9. The principal changes were increases in prices of cereals and "foods other than cereals, meat and fish," in metals and minerals other than iron and steel, and textiles other than cotton; and declines in prices of meat and fish, and cotton.

The *Economist* index number on the base of 100 in 1901-05 was 212.2 for February, an increase of 0.14 per cent on the January level. Cereals and meat declined slightly in price while other foods advanced. Textiles declined and minerals and the miscellaneous group showed fairly large increases.

The *Times* index number for February fell 0.7 per cent from January 31, to 172.5 on the base 100 in 1913. Foods fell 2.4 per cent during February and materials rose 0.3 per cent. There were rises shown by cereals, non-ferrous metals, and textiles other than cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed an additional advance during February, to 138.8, or 1.2 per cent above the level of the previous month. Foodstuffs showed a fall of 0.7 per cent, animal foods falling 3.5 per cent. Materials advanced 2.3 per cent, the chief group to advance being minerals, which stood 4.9 per cent above their January price level. Textiles

advanced only 0.5 per cent, raw cotton declining again, while flax, hemp, wool and silk were higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number showed a decline of one point at March 1, reaching 178 on the base 100 in July, 1914. Foods declined one point to 176, clothing rose slightly to 225, and other items of the budget showed no change, rent remaining at 147 and sundries at 180.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number published by Statistische Nachrichten, on the base 1 for the first six months of 1914, was 19,158, an increase of 2.2 per cent above the January level. Foods rose 2.5 per cent and materials 0.5 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base of 1 in July, 1914, was 11,940 for February, an increase of 1.7 per cent on the January level. Foods rose 2.2 per cent to 13,821; clothing rose 1.1 per cent, rentals rose 3.7 per cent and heating and lighting rose 0.3 per cent.

### Esthonia

RETAIL PRICES.—The index number of retail prices of foods at Reval, on the base 1921=100 is compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics, and includes the prices of 24 articles. The index stood considerably higher in 1923 than in 1922, the level in December, 1922, being 92.6, and in December, 1923, 106.6.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of Statistique Générale, on the base 100 in July, 1914, rose 7.9 per cent to 505 in January. Foods rose 4.5 per cent and materials rose 10 per cent.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office for gold prices on the base 100 in 1913, was 117.3 for January, a decrease of 7.1 per cent from the December level. Foods declined 7.4 per cent and materials declined 6.4 per cent. Home-produced goods fell 9.2 per cent and imported goods rose in price 1.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 100 in 1913-14 was 110 for January, the food index being 127; heat and light, 163; rent, 29; and clothing, 151.

### Hungary

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living at Budapest (100 in 1913-14)



was 597,420 for January, an increase of 18.9 per cent on the December level, the figure for foods being \$99,600, or an increase of 16.3 per cent. During the year from January, 1923, to January, 1924, the cost of living increased by twenty times and the cost of foods alone by about twenty-four times.

#### Poland

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number rose 171 per cent during December. Food rose 187 per cent, clothing rose 145 per cent; fuel and light rose 173 per cent; lodging rose 718 per cent; and sundries rose 142 per cent. Starting in October, food prices were taken twice a month instead of once, and consequently the figures thereafter are not comparable with those before that date. The exceedingly sharp rise in prices late in the year is attributed to the failure of an attempt at currency reform.

#### China

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, showing the course of wholesale prices at Shanghai, on the base prices in February, 1913=100, fell 0.5 per cent in January. Foods, fuel, "other industrial materials" and sundries all declined, while metals and building materials advanced. Textiles which had reached a fairly high level at the end of the year, showed no change in January.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base

100 in 1913, showed a rise of one point to 152 in February. The greatest decline was one of four points in the cloths and clothing group, and the greatest increase was one of 11 points in fuel and lighting. Farm products, chemicals and drugs, and the miscellaneous group showed slight declines, and metals and metal products, and building materials showed slight increases. Foods and house furnishing goods showed no change.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board stood at the same level for the six months, September—February inclusive. In February goods produced declined slightly from the January level and goods imported rose slightly. Goods exported fell 7 points. Raw materials showed no change; producers' goods rose two points, and consumers' goods fell three points.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number for Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life fell 0.2 per cent to 159.7 for February. Foods fell 0.8 per cent; clothing rose 0.3 per cent, and fuel and light 0.1 per cent. Shelter and sundries showed no change from the previous month's level.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board showed no change for January as compared with the previous month. Foods showed a decline in price of 0.7 per cent, and fuel and light a decline of 0.6 per cent. Clothing advanced 0.6 per cent and shelter showed no change for the month under review.





IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry of Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	336	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(i)	(g)
								88	
								87	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	
	(b)121								(b)100
		100				100		(b)106	
			134					(b)142	
	(b)185							(b)153	
			149					(b)179	
	(c)268		206					(b)217	
	(c)667		284					262	
	(c)830		292					339	
			340				447	1256	1965
			383				520	1366	
			341	1475	1626		414	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	205417
480	2757	1031	200	935	1220	423	390	521160	642500
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	3989800
515	2263	973	205	917	1152	429	404	*	**
531	2412	964	207	915	1147	452	416	*	**
545	2597	984	210			468	426	126·2†	
			210			505	439	117·3	
			223						
			227						

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Nether-lands	Italy		Nor-way	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Swit-zerland	Egypt	South Africa
	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Com-merce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gote-borgs Handels Tidning	Com-merce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											
1910.....											1000
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914-Jan.....		102			1						
July.....	(b) 109	93				(b) 101			100		(b) 1090
1915-Jan.....		105		(c) 115							
July.....	(b) 146	131				(b) 119	(b) 145			(b) 102	(b) 1204
1916-Jan.....		184		(c) 159							
July.....	(b) 226	193				(b) 141	(b) 185			(b) 124	(b) 1379
1917-Jan.....		230		(c) 233							
July.....	(b) 276	304				(b) 166	(b) 244			(b) 168	(b) 1533
1918-Jan.....		363		(c) 341							
July.....	(b) 373	429				(b) 207	(b) 339			(b) 207	(b) 1723
1919-Jan.....		326		339			369				
July.....	(b) 304	362		(c) 314		(b) 204	320			(b) 225	(b) 1854
1920-Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July.....	292	604		409		(b) 221	364	374		282	(b) 2512
1921-Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238-0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466-06	300		186	211	215	178-6	164	1688
1922-Jan.....	163	577	549-94	260	592	180	170	181	175-6	168	1472
July.....	164	558	524-54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161-3	138	1423
1923-Jan.....	157	575	523-52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175-0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549-68	231	10,589	174	159	168	186-0	133	1420
July.....	145	566	538-65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179-0	123	1395
Oct.....	148	563	532-79	237	273,884	171	153	161	181-1	129	1410
Nov.....	153	571	529-05	242	686,427	173	151	160	181-6	134	
Dec.....	154	577	534-80	244	1,423,010	176	150	160	182-5	137	
1924-Jan.....	156	571	543-09					161	183-2	133	
Feb.....		573									
Mar.....											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted \*October, 1923, 7,100 millions; November, 1923, 725,700 millions. \*\*October, 1923, 18,295 millions; November, 1923,



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(k)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7-8339	\$ 93-355	44-2	99-388
					1003		984			8-0987	99-315	47-3	110-652
					1088		1051	100	100	8-9381	121-301	59-3	137-172
			(b)132-2	100	1085		1045	98		9-2076	118-576	58-1	139-980
					(a) 1085		(a) 1045	98		8-8857	124-528	58-2	142-452
100	100		(b)126-3		(a) 1185		(a) 1073	97		8-6566	119-708	58-9	144-879
					(a) 1387		(a) 1221	98		9-1431	124-168	64-7	150-95
(b) 112			(b)127-8		(a) 1822		(a) 1304	100		9-8698	124-958	64-4	147-29
					(a) 1502		(a) 1323	113		10-9163	137-666	65-6	153-68
(b) 125			(b)154-9		(a) 1506		(a) 1403	123		11-5294	145-142	71-9	170-11
					(a) 1525		(a) 1450	153		13-7277	169-562	87-4	213-410
(b) 142			(b)196-4		(a) 1715		(a) 1593	188		16-0680	211-950	116-4	267-114
					(a) 1877		1677	184		17-9436	222-175	118-9	278-696
(b) 178	(b) 237		(b)259-0		(a) 1954		1808	196		19-1624	232-575	123-3	285-474
			283-2		1959		1888	199	201	18-5348	230-146	119-7	299-142
(b) 198	(b) 222	(b)132-7	326-8		2008		1788	212	216	18-8964	233-707	127-9	307-763
218	231		398-0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20-3638	247-390	130-4	294-935
209	220	(b)140-0	316-6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19-3528	260-414	141-9	307-680
178	191		265-8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12-6631	198-600	81-9	199-867
183	199	144-9	259-8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10-7284	159-833	71-6	167-719
178	190	148-5	272-5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11-3725	164-444	64-3	164-311
181	188	143-9	266-0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12-1069	173-743	72-9	193-672
179	177	152-7	243-7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13-6665	192-944	75-6	181-030
178	175	157-7	259-0	185	1894	1893	1798	159	170	13-9304	193-087	77-6	184-898
170	173	155-4	254-5	182	2052	2027	1814	151	159	13-0995	183-711	72-5	170-954
174	179	156-1			1946		1814	153	163	13-0974	190-827	75-4	179-485
177	184	157-3			1969		1803	152	163	13-1378	191-844	74-1	175-752
179	188	157-5					1793	151	163	13-4358	190-923	73-5	174-507
172		156-7						151	163	13-2710	189-930	74-2	177-175
								152	163	13-1966	191-095	76-1	185-967
										12-8957	190-741		191-915

(e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. (a) First of month. (k) End of month to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. 4,907,300 millions. †Gold prices.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods, fuel, sundries	Foods, fuel, etc.
Description of Index									
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901- 1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913.....	7.34	99	102						
1914—Jan.....	7.73	105							
July.....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		(b) 139.2	100
1915—Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113					
July.....	7.74	104	132	125					
1916—Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135					
July.....	8.46	114	161	148				(b) 250.2	
1917—Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165					
July.....	11.62	157	204	180				(b) 453.5	
1918—Jan.....	12.42	167	206	188					
July.....	13.00	175	210	203				(b) 863.5	
1919—Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July.....	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1866.3	
1920—Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July.....	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2334.2	
1921—Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July.....	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2491.4	1303
1922—Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	3437.1	1430
1923—Jan.....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405	3678.7	941
April.....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	3333.9	921
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	476	3133.2	901
Nov.....	10.69	144	173	175	12647	11149		3339.4	896
Dec.....	10.73	145	176	177	12860	11249	492	3595.7	909
1924—Jan.....	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
Feb.....	10.75	145	177	179	13821	11940			
Mar.....	10.58	143	176	178					



IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods chief cities.	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July, 1920
				1000				113			
								114		100	
								(b) 116			
100	100	100	100	1075	100						
				1295				128			
128	116			1288				148			
				1439				153			
146	136			1387				170			
				1491				186			
166	155			1971				212			
				2056							
187	182			2210				(b) 228		396.1	
186	190			2665	238					388.3 (a)	
212	211			2811				(b) 239		362.3 (a)	
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295			258	100.2	383.8	
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	451.8	100
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	541.6	
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	501.3	
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	576.5	117.54
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	68.4	53.9	177	82.4	527.3	113.69
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366	1120.3	167	79.8	541.6	115.05
		1012.1	1095.6	3439	334	3500	2954	168	81.7	530.3	113.65
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79.7	518.0	113.21
		1104.6	1172.1	3751	345	.	**	164	79.1	516.7	115.02
		1100.5	1170.1			.	**	168		525.8	114.82
						.	**	168			113.72
194	209					127†	110†	170			

## INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid foods, fuel sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light Cooper- ative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910.....								
1913.....								
1914—Jan.....								
July.....	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.....					(c) 113			(a) 107
July.....				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.....	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July.....	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.....					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July.....	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.....					221	192		(a) 197
July.....	279			(b) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan.....	279				339	267		(a) 252
July.....	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.....	295				298	259		244
July.....	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.....	334	251	141		283	271	226	243
July.....	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	203	214
1922—Jan.....	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	189
July.....	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.....	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	161
April.....	212	12,478	8,351	180	163	177	157	161
July.....	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	168
Oct.....	217	215,895	189,949	174	165	177	160	168
Nov.....	221	531,485	440,945	177	164		164	170
Dec.....	226	1,526,274	1,196,566	182	164		165	171
1924—Jan.....	230				163	176	166	170
Feb.....							165	172
Mar.....								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget.

\*October, 1923, 4,301 millions; November, 1923, 862,000 millions; December, 1923, 1,512,000 millions. \*\*October, 1923,



## IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board.	Cost of living Massachusetts
18 foods 9 towns								
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(f)	(g)	(a)	(i)		
1,000				(h)991	93			
1,163			1,106	(h)1,037	100	100		100
(b)1,148			1,099		104			101.8
	100	100	1,164	1,070	102		100	102.1
(b)1,228			1,240	1,177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1,522	1,200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1,275			1,504	1,236	107	(a)165.1		105.1
			1,516	1,276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1,418			1,453	1,359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1,470	1,357	146		131.3	129.3
(b)1,437			1,505	1,426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1,523	1,491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(a)1,559			1,627	1,553	185	(a)174.4		167.5
	187	186	1,714	1,539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2,049		183	1,862	1,688	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	160.8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1,348	151	156	(a)1,695	1,483	144	(a)160.5	158	157.1
1,344	150	155	(a)1,684	1,516	143	(a)168.8	159.1	158.5
1,330	148	153	(a)1,883	1,520	147	(a)169.7	161.9	159.1
1,344	147	152		1,562	150	(a)172.1	164.1	161.6
1,372	147	153	1,827	1,573	151		165.3	160.5
1,359	152	157	1,817	1,577	150	173.2	165.0	161.3
1,372	154	158			149			160.1
					147			159.7

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns.

3,657 millions; November, 1923, 657,000 millions; December, 1923, 1,247,000 millions. † Gold prices on the base 100

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE legal decisions which are summarized below have reference to the interpretation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of

New Brunswick and to the right of creditors to garnishee the wages of salaries of employees of the Canadian National Railways.

### A New Brunswick Employer Cannot Escape by Default from jurisdiction of Workmen's Compensation Board

In the December, 1923, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, a summary was given of an action brought in the courts of New Brunswick by the Bathurst Company, Limited, against the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick. The plaintiff which carried on the business of logging, lumbering, etc., had refused to furnish to the Board any information with reference to its payroll for 1922, and notified the Board that it intended under section 61 to become an industry under Part II of the Act, in which case it would not be subject to assessment by the Board. Subsequently, however, the Board levied an assessment on this company on the basis of a payroll estimated by the Board. The company then obtained a permanent injunction against the Board restraining it from issuing a certificate in respect to this assessment or from signing any judgment against the company in respect of it. On appeal by the Board to the Supreme Court of the province the judgment of the Chancery Court in granting the injunction was sustained.

The Workmen's Compensation Board then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which delivered its judgment on March 28.

It was declared by this court that if the judgment appealed from was maintained any company or employer could simply make default and would then only be liable as at common law as amended by Part II of the Act and all the evils of costly litigation would be restored, such evils as the statute was clearly enacted to remedy. There was nothing, the court held, in the language of the Act to point that the legislature really intended that employers should have the right to elect between two courses. The construction placed by the respondent on section 61 of the Act that it allows any employer to free himself from the obligations of Part I of the Act by his neglect or refusal to furnish information would nullify the whole policy of the Act and could not be reconciled with section 57, subsection 2, which empowers the Board to make its own estimate of the amount due by the employer and to levy and collect such amount, when the employer has failed to furnish any estimate or information as required by section 48.

The appeal was accordingly allowed and the action dismissed with costs.

(*New Brunswick—Bathurst Company, Limited, vs. Workmen's Compensation Board.*)

### Wages of Employees of Canadian National Railways may be Garnisheed for Debt.

The creditor of an employee of the Intercolonial Railway, now a part of the Canadian National Railways, sought to collect the debt by garnisheeing the employee's salary. After obtaining a judgment against the debtor, the creditor placed a writ of seizure in the hands of the company for the sum of \$353.69. The railway corporation made a declaration that the defendant was an employee of the Crown on the Intercolonial Railway at Levis, and added "That inasmuch as no writ of garnishment can be issued against the Crown, under the law, the said corporation hereby declares that they have no declaration to make under this writ of seizure of garnishment other than this present declaration." The creditor then made a motion in court that the corporation be ordered to declare the salary of the defendant as he intended to contest the declaration which it had made. The corporation claimed that the salary of its employee could not be garnisheed as judgment could not be executed against a possession of the Crown.

The court held that the laws and jurisprudence cited by the corporation were not applicable to the case, as the statutes constituting the corporation provided that the Railway Acts should apply to the Canadian government railways so long as they were administered by the company, unless special provision to the contrary were made. Another article provides that action can be instituted either by or against the company without the issue of a fiat.

For these reasons the court decreed that the corporation should make a complete declaration declaring what is the salary of the defendant, whether it is daily, monthly or yearly, and what was the amount owing him at the time of the issuance of the garnishee. The corporation was ordered to make such a declaration a fortnight after the delivery of this judgment.

(*Quebec—Croteau vs. Cliche and Canadian National Railways.*)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles and quarterly articles on unemployment in trade unions, industrial accidents and immigration, this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains an article on employees' superannuation plans in Canadian cities, the text of an important judgment in the First Divisional Court of Ontario respecting the validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a review of mining legislation in Canada, and a summary of recent labour legislation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Monthly summary

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in the daily business transacted in March as compared with the preceding period, the number of applications, vacancies and placements, however, being only slightly fewer than during the corresponding period in 1923.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.16 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.58 for March; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 stood at 151.1 for April as compared with 154.3 for March; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 180.8 for April, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 251.3 for April, 1920; and 198.2 for April, 1919.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during April was greater than during either March, 1924, or April, 1923. Fourteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 9,286 employees and a time loss estimated at 215,234 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were 12 disputes involving 765 workpeople and a time loss of 11,056 working days, and for April, 1923, 27 disputes involving 2,561 employees and a time loss of 34,792 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

One Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in April, and a report from this Board was received by the Department.

### A Correction

The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained a review of the sixteenth annual report on factory inspection in Nova Scotia for 1923. In the title, and also in the first paragraph of this article, the words "New Brunswick" were erroneously printed instead of "Nova Scotia." The statement that the administration of the Factories Act is in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board is true of the former but not of the latter province.

### Inquiry into Old Age Pensions

A special committee of the House of Commons was appointed on April 29 on motion of the Prime Minister to make an inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada. Power was given to the committee to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time. The following members compose the special committee: Messrs. Fontaine (Hull), Irvine (Calgary E. Riding), Logan (Cumberland), McConica (Battleford), Munro (Fraser Valley), Neill (Comox-Alberni), Preston (Lanark), Raymond (Brantford), Robichaud (Gloucester, N.B.), Sexsmith (Lennox and Addington), Spence (Parkdale), St. Pere (Hochelaga).

### Canadian National Railways and Empire Settlement scheme

The Prime Minister, answering a question in Parliament on April 16 as to the assistance given to the Empire Settlement scheme by the Canadian National Railways, stated that the arrangements entered into with the Overseas Settlement Committee of the Colonial Office

under the British Empire Settlement Act provided for the settlement of immigrants on lands owned by the railway in groups of twenty families. The extent of the financial obligations of the railway is to advance, or make arrangements to have advanced, an amount not more than £300 to enable a settler to purchase stock and equipment, and the British Secretary of State guarantees payment of the full amount of any loss incurred through such advances, the total guarantee however not to exceed 50 per cent of the total amount advanced to all settlers.

### Recent amendments to provincial compensation acts

A review of new labour legislation in the three prairie provinces is given in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Last month's issue contained a similar outline of legislation in Quebec, and next month a review will be given of the late sessions in Ontario and the maritime provinces. It will be noticed that workmen's compensation is one of the main subjects of legislation in nearly every province. This subject is now under investigation by a special commission in the province of Quebec. In Manitoba also a joint committee, composed of equal numbers of members of the legislature and of representatives of the workmen and their employers, has been formed to study every phase of compensation during the coming recess with a view to eliminating the need for yearly amendments to the act and placing it upon a permanent basis. In Alberta the scale of compensation for permanent disability was raised from 55 per cent to 62½ per cent of wages, the same proportion as is allowed under the British Columbia Act, but still below the level of compensation in Ontario and Manitoba, where 66½ per cent of wages is allowed to injured workmen or their dependents. Numerous other changes in the Alberta act are outlined in this issue. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE a bill to establish in Ontario a board of review to consider more difficult cases on appeal was withdrawn by the government in deference to opposition which developed on the side of labour. Another Ontario amendment which contains a new feature in compensation legislation in Canada enables the Board to spend up to \$100,000 on the rehabilitation of injured workmen who are incapacitated from following their previous occupations. Amendments to the New Brunswick Act require the Board in that province to penalize further such employers as fail to submit their payrolls, and provide that the assessments under the act shall be a first lien on the property of an

employer. A bill is before the Nova Scotia legislature making certain additions to the schedule of industrial diseases provided for under the Act.

### Chinese steamship crews in Canada

Attention was called in the House of Commons during April to a report that a party of forty-nine Orientals had recently arrived at Halifax to work on the coal boats of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The incident was explained by the Minister of Immigration as follows:—

On the 3rd instant a telegram was received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization from Mr. J. R. McIsaac, of the Steel Corporation, stating that, owing to difficulty in getting Canadian crews to remain with their steamers after signing up, it was proposed to bring Chinese from England, a number to sail on the *Cedric* on the 5th instant, and the remainder, about nine, to come forward by a later boat to complete a crew now on this side.

The corporation gave the assurance that, except in the case of one vessel, the Chinese were to be confined to employment as firemen and cooks and that it was hoped to secure white men for the other classes of work on their steamers. The department consented to the request of the British Empire Steel Corporation on the understanding that arrangements were completed for guarding the Chinese and that the corporation would be responsible for all penalties under the Chinese Immigration Act until a bond, satisfactory to the department, was furnished.

A bond for \$105,000 has been deposited with the department, this bond to cover 105 Chinese who are to be engaged on the steamships *Rosecastle*, *Daghild*, *Wabana*, *Lingan*, *Hochelaga* and *Kamouraska*, plying between the ports of Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John and Montreal. While the bond is for \$105,000, it provides for a penalty of \$1,000 in case of each Chinaman engaged on the steamships mentioned. Only 76 Chinamen have come forward or are coming forward under this arrangement with the Steel Corporation, the bond covering also the cases of 29 Chinese who came forward last fall for employment on the *Kamouraska*. There are precedents in the department for action of this nature.

These Chinese are regarded as non-immigrants and the bond deposited by the British Empire Steel Corporation will be retained until the department is satisfied that all of the Chinese covered by the same have been checked out of Canada.

### Juvenile immigration into Canada

The subject of juvenile immigration into Canada was discussed in the House of Commons on April 16. The Department of Immigration, it was stated, does not attempt to send any children or domestics into a province if the provincial authorities do not agree that they should be sent. Two years ago there was a demand for over 5,000 young children below 14 years of age, from homes that were certified by the provincial authorities, but no child below the age of 14 years is brought into Canada to earn its livelihood. The age limit from 14 to 18 is in the nature of an experi-



ment. Such children are bound to a family for a period of years until they are old enough to take care of themselves. They are given a regular inspection and the usual recommendations must be supplied. Medical inspection of immigrant children has recently been made more stringent, and last year, when the government undertook to bring out a larger number of children, provision was made for medical inspection before the children started. Today the government asks for a history of each immigrant child, where he has sprung from, his environment, and other particulars. The Immigration Department has an arrangement with the British government whereby each government pays a subsidy of \$40 for each child under the age of 14 years. The Dominion reserves the right of inspection and also of investigation as to where the children should be placed. Many organizations have established children's homes in this country and some of them have been bringing in children for the past fifteen years.

#### **Locomotive employees' hours of service**

An order of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada was passed on April 7 refusing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's application for an order prescribing regulations in connection with limiting or regulating hours of duty of employees engaged in the operation of trains. This case was heard on June 21, 1922, the applicants asking that the Board should exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Railway Act to limit the hours during which the employees engaged in the operation of trains may remain on duty. The Commissioners in their judgment pointed out that the employees' application was based very largely upon the "Hours of Service Law" of the United States under which no employee engaged in train operation is allowed to work more than sixteen hours continuously. The railway companies contended that the present rules under which employees may book rest after a certain number of hours' service amply provided for the protection of both employees and the public, because it is largely in the hands of the employee himself to state whether or not he requires rest. Many cases were pointed out as to the difficulties in the operation of the positive "Hours of Service Law" because when the limitation of time arrives, the train must be tied up even if it were only a few miles from the terminal. Representatives of the conductors and trainmen's organizations all protested against the application on the ground that it was not necessary, that the

privilege of booking rest gave ample protection, and generally that it would necessitate very serious changes in the social relations of the employees represented. The Chief Commissioner in his judgment expressed himself of opinion that the Board would not be justified in granting the application. His opinion was concurred in by the Assistant Chief Commissioner, Deputy Chief Commissioner and Commissioner Boyce.

#### **Railway commission condemns deckless engines**

The LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923 (page 582), contained the substance of a ruling by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada forbidding the railways from placing more deckless engines in service, and ordering that those now in use be worked into the switching service as the opportunity offered. Subsequently the Board heard a complaint from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to the effect that the Edmonton and Dunvegan, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo, and the Kettle Valley Railways had since the date of the ruling increased the number of locomotives of the deckless type. The union had taken up the matter with the railways, and were informed that these three railways operated as separate organizations under control of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and depended on that organization for their motive power, the number of engines leased to them from time to time fluctuating with the demands of traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Board ruled that all these subsidiary lines should be considered as part of the Canadian Pacific system, and that if that company was obliged to increase the switching power on its main system the company should withdraw one of the deckless engines from the road service even if operating on one of the subsidiary lines, and convert it to the switching type. Deckless engines are considered dangerous from having no foot-plate for the enginemen except that provided on the front of the tender.

#### **Summary of Canadian laws on child welfare**

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare of Ottawa has just published a useful summary in tabular form of the child labour laws of the several provinces of Canada. The various draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), relating to child labour in its various aspects, are printed at the head of each column in the table, followed in order by the existing provincial legislation on the same subject. The subjects

treated in this manner are: compulsory school attendance; educational requirements for children entering employment; physical examination of children entering employment; minimum age for work in mines, and for work in factories, shops, etc.; hours per day and per week of working children; prohibition of night work; child labour in street trades; and prohibited child labour. Similar information has appeared in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (December, 1923, and previous issues), but the clear form in which it is presented in the new publication makes it easy of reference and likely to be of service to investigators and students of this subject.

### Health requirements in camps in Quebec

A series of provincial health by-laws was issued in Quebec early in April under the authority of the Quebec Public Health Act, chapter 29 of the Statutes of 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1922, pages 403-409). The new by-laws apply to lumber and pulp-wood camps, mining camps, lumber sawmills and pulp mills, railway construction, and brick manufacture. Employers are required each year to notify the director of the provincial Bureau of Health of the establishment of new camps, and to furnish all the information required. Every camp must be situated in a place sufficiently dry and exposed to sunlight. It must be not less than 200 feet from a lake or stream, and the water supply must be at least 100 feet from all cause of pollution. All dwelling places must be provided with ventilating flues and with windows sufficient in number and size to ventilate and light the interior. The floor must be raised one foot from the ground and extend to the walls, which must be at least seven feet high, and the beds must be raised sufficiently to allow ventilation. In camps where women or children are employed these employees must have a separate room conforming with equal standards of hygiene. Attached to the employees' dwellings there must be a completely separate room, well lighted and ventilated, to serve as a kitchen and dining room. Garbage and waste must be taken at least 50 feet from the camp and from the source of water supply. The stables and latrines of a camp must be constructed with regard to ground conditions so that they may not pollute the water supply or prove a nuisance to the employees. Employers must permit visits at any time from representatives of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health. Infractions of the new by-law render the offender liable to a fine of \$20 with an additional fine up to \$5 for each day the offence

continued. Each infraction, moreover, constitutes a "nuisance", and the Director of the Provincial Bureau may also require the employer concerned to remedy the faulty conditions, if necessary by construction work, and if this order is not complied with the Director may, through his representatives, take steps to have the remedy effected.

### Accidents in Ontario due to belting

Information as to the number of industrial accidents in Ontario in 1922, which were due to belting used for the transmission of power, was given officially in the Legislature of Ontario toward the end of the recent session. Similar information for 1923 is not yet complete. In the former year 409 industrial and other accidents caused by belts were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries covered by Schedule 1 of the Act (Schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act covers all those industries in which the employers are individually liable to contribute to the Accident Fund, but excludes municipalities, railways, car shops, telegraphs and all employers who are individually liable to pay compensation). The total cost of these 409 accidents was \$120,574, all of which was contributed by the employers. There were 214 accidents resulting in temporary disability and costing \$14,600, of which \$10,412 was for compensation and \$4,157 for medical aid. The number of accidents resulting in permanent disability was 36, and the total cost of these accidents was \$73,302 of which \$66,527 was for compensation and \$6,775 for medical aid. Permanent total disability accidents have not been separately tabulated, but there were six death cases costing \$31,713, and 153 cases not causing as much as seven days' disability and so involving no compensation, but requiring medical attention which cost \$957.

### Alberta safety regulations

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued a new set of regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). Most of these regulations relate to the prevention of accidents, some being of a general character, containing safety rules for all the industries under the act, while other regulations have special reference to sawmills, lath mills, wood-working, laundries, elevators, fire and gas, explosives, electric furnaces and arc welders, rock crushers, candy manufacturing, building and excavations, theatres, and projecting booths in theatres. Every factory, camp or



other undertaking coming under the act, where ten or more workmen are employed, is required to have an accident prevention committee of not less than two members, its duties being to inspect the plant regularly, receive complaints, consider suggestions, and investigate all serious accidents, and make recommendations in writing to their employers. A full list is given of articles comprised in the first-aid kit which must be kept at plants, which are classified for this purpose according to the number of workmen employed. Employers are required to keep a full record of all their workers. In industries where no plan for providing medical aid has been approved by the Board in accordance with the act, employers coming within the scope of Schedule 1 of the act are to retain 4 cents from the earnings of each workman for each shift or part of shift worked; where no such plan exists, an employer in logging, sawmills and box factories coming under Schedule 2 is to deduct two cents for each shift, while other industries coming under Schedule 2 of the act are to deduct one cent for each shift.

**Alberta teachers and conciliation** The Alberta Teachers' Alliance at their annual convention held at Calgary during April are reported in the press to have passed a resolution that the provincial Department of Education "be again requested to put into operation the conciliation board previously agreed to", and that "all cases going to said board for consideration pass through the provincial executive of the Alliance, thus assuring that each case be authentic and worthy." The conciliation board asked for by the Alliance is apparently a permanent board which would deal with all disputes as they arise, and is distinct from the conciliation boards provided for under an amendment of 1921 to the School Ordinance Act. This amendment, which was noted in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921 (page 1445), enabled the Minister of Education to appoint a special board for each dispute arising between boards of trustees and their teachers in reference to the due fulfilment of existing contracts. Such boards consist of three members, one representing the trustees and one for the teachers, with an independent chairman. According to reports in the local press the minister informed the officials of the Alliance, in reply to their request for a board such as they desired, that their proposal would be considered if they could get the Trustees' Association to support their demand. The Alliance took this reply as a definite refusal.

### Working hours of nurses in hospitals

The Hospital Board at Hamilton, Ontario, recently appointed a committee to report upon the conditions under which nurses are working, and to devise means for shortening the hours of nurses in training. Attention had been called by local labour bodies to the long hours worked by nurses. According to reports in the press, the lady superintendent informed the Board that occasionally nurses worked from 7 a.m. until 8.30 p.m., a duty period of 13½ hours, but that the average time actually worked by nurses was 9½ hours in the day. She stated that the 8-hour day had been tried in a number of training schools and the results had differed widely; for example the system was stopped at Toronto General after a short trial, but it had given satisfaction at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal.

A similar effort is being made by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council to secure shorter hours for certain classes of nurses at the provincial mental hospital.

### Requisitioning of labour to fight forest fires

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, on April 10, sanctioned a grant of \$20,000 to Mr. T. McLaughlin, a lumberman, on the ground of compassion, in consideration of the destruction of his logging camp by a fire which occurred at a time when McLaughlin's men had been called out by a provincial fire warden to fight another fire. On May 26, 1920, Mr. McLaughlin had a crew of fifteen or twenty men working around his mill, piling lumber, clearing land, and looking out to protect the mill from fire. Toward evening, there being no fire near the mill, a fire warden of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines, acting under the authority of the Forest Act, summoned McLaughlin's men to leave their work and assist in putting out a fire on Crown lands some distance off. Next day fire broke out from close to McLaughlin's camp and as there were only four men available round the camp it quickly got beyond control and destroyed all his property, including the mill and machinery, and large quantities of lumber, the total losses being estimated at \$62,230. According to the evidence, Mr. McLaughlin could have saved his property if more men had been available to fight the fire. The legislature considered, however, that the action of the fire warden in taking away some of the men from the camp at a time when there was no immediate danger to the property imposed no liability on the Crown for compensating Mr. McLaughlin for

his loss, but as a large tract of valuable timber land, the property of the Crown, was saved by McLaughlin's men, while the latter's property was destroyed, it was held that some equitable compensation should be made.

### Programme of British trade unions

September, the following declaration of aims:—

The Trade Union Congress, as representing the organized workers of Great Britain, stands for the following changes in our social, economic and political system:—

- (1) Nationalization of land.
- (2) Nationalization of railways.
- (3) Nationalization of mines and minerals.
- (4) Hours of labour—a legal maximum working week of 44 hours.
- (5) Legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.
- (6) Pensions for all at the age of 60.
- (7) Pensions for mothers with dependent children.
- (8) Adequate provisions for unemployment, with proper maintenance of the unemployed.
- (9) Establishment of training centres for unemployed boys and girls, with extension of training facilities for adults during periods of depression.
- (10) Provision of proper housing accommodation.
- (11) Improved facilities to be provided by the State from elementary schools to universities.
- (12) Extension of State and municipal employment for the purpose of promoting social necessities and service.

### Proposed British commission on minimum wages

That in view of the practically universal acceptance of the principle that a living wage for all workers should be the first charge upon industry, and in view of the large measure of agreement with respect to the advisability of fixing legal minimum time rates of wages reached at the National Industrial Conference, this House urges the Government to proceed without delay with the Bill introduced by the Government of the day in 1919 constituting a Commission to inquire into and report upon legal minimum time rates of wages.

The Bill referred to above was introduced by the Minister of Labour on August 18, 1919, upon the recommendation of a joint committee of employers and workers' representatives, but it was not proceeded with.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Shaw, expressed the sympathy of the government with the principle of a minimum wage but in view of the congested state of parliamentary business he was unable to promise to proceed with the Bill without delay.

### Family allowances in France

Since 1916 an increasing number of industrial undertakings have been paying family allowances to their married workers which have for their object the remuneration of their employees in proportion to the number of dependent children in the family. The February issue of the *International Labour Review* contains an article by Professor Roger Picard in which the development of this plan is outlined.

In order to equalize expenditures for these family allowances, the employers have combined in various localities to establish compensation funds, of which there are at present 120 in France. Contributors to these funds number 7,000 employers, and out of the funds are paid nearly one hundred million francs a year to 800,000 workers.

The legal character of family allowances has not yet been settled, and it is doubtful whether they should be regarded as a supplementary wage or a grant freely made by the employer. The workers would prefer that family allowances and the funds from which they are paid should become state institutions. In public works the payment of family allowances is already required by law. The writer states that it is possible that the private system of family allowances may lead the way toward a national system of social insurance.

### Tendencies of employers' organizations

The *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office (League of Nations), contains in its February issue a survey of some tendencies of employers' organizations in 1923. With regard to the hours of work the employers' group at the fourth session of the International Labour Conference in 1922 named three main objections to the particular forms of regulation of hours of work obtaining in their respective countries. They claimed that such regulations gave rise to excessive costs, that they resulted in deficient production, and that they did not make the necessary provision for adjusting the new régime to meet the particular requirements of each particular case. In some countries still suffering from industrial depression employers' associations were seeking to increase the working hours in order to reduce costs, but where the depression was passing away, the need of replenishing stocks was put forward as a further reason for increasing hours. In countries such as France, with a prospective scarcity of labour, employers' associations had an additional reason for wishing to increase hours of work.

The General Council of the British Trade Union Congress has prepared for submission to the Congress, when it meets at Hull next

September, the following declaration of



With regard to wages, it is stated that wage reductions have been comparatively rare and in the United States and in countries with a depreciating currency nominal wages have even risen. In countries with a rising price level in industries not greatly affected by foreign competition and as a temporary expedient wages are adjusted to the cost of living index. In countries with a prospective labour shortage and countries where many workers live near the border line of subsistence family allowances are approved. In Belgium family allowances are strongly approved by employers' associations.

A solution of the problem of reducing costs and increasing output has also been sought by employers' associations in various countries by means of the elimination of waste in production and the increase of the productivity of the workers. Special reference is made to the formation of an association for industrial standardization in Czecho-Slovakia, the Federation of Czechoslovak Manufacturers, and the campaign in the United States for the elimination of waste in industry.

**Hours of labour in Germany** The movement for the prolongation of hours of work in Germany is tending to become general. At the beginning of January it was chiefly noticeable in the mining and metal industries of the Ruhr; shortly afterwards it spread to the whole of Germany.

The measures taken in the two important industries named have brought about a more or less considerable extension of hours of work in other branches of industry. These prolongations, which are allowed under the Order of December 21, 1923, are in some cases fixed by direct agreement between the parties concerned, but more often by official arbitration boards after strikes or lockouts. On several occasions, when neither employers nor workers have been willing to accept the decisions of arbitration boards, the awards of the latter have been made compulsory by the Minister of Labour.

The majority of the agreements are concluded for a few months only. They maintain the principle of the eight-hour day but, according to the requirements of the industry concerned, allow hours of work to be extended in certain cases to nine a day, by agreement with accredited representatives of the workers. In other and rare cases, the nine-hour day is laid down as normal. Yet other agreements provide for longer working hours, subject to certain conditions.

Overtime is paid for at an increased rate which in some cases comes into force after the 43th hour, and in others after the 54th.

The hours fixed by these agreements represent maximum and the actual hours worked may in practice be fewer. In fact, it is stated, the existing timetable has been maintained in a number of industries, in spite of the formal sanctioning of longer hours by agreements.

**Control of trade union funds in Italy** On February 6, 1924, there came into force in Italy a decree, dated January 24, 1924, which places the control of administration of

the funds of workmen's associations under the local prefectures. All the associations and corporations which draw their funds from workers' contributions with a view to mutual benefit are covered by the decree. Where there is ground for suspicion that the public confidence is being abused, or that the funds are being appropriated to uses other than the economic or moral benefit of the workers, the prefect may order an inquiry; and in grave or urgent cases may suspend the managing committee and appoint a commissioner to carry on the administration for a period not exceeding one year. A month before the termination of his appointment the commissioner must submit a report on the organization of the association and on any irregularities which may have been discovered. The prefect, after interrogating such persons as he may think fit, shall decide whether to restore the control to the managing committee, or to appoint a commissioner for a further period, or to suppress the association. In the last case any assets of the association remaining after liquidation are to be used for the benefit of the members. The Socialist and Catholic press and the *Corriere della Sera* point out that the employment of trade union funds for political purposes will be illegal under the terms of the decree.

**Labour legislation in Hungary**

A number of acts of parliament and administrative decrees affecting labour have been enacted during the past two months in Hungary.

These include increases in compensation to war invalids, widows and orphans and the elimination of bonuses to civil servants, substituting a fixed salary scale therefor; the establishment of Government subsidies for certain agricultural and distributive co-operative societies; reduction in taxation on houses built between January 1, 1924, and November 1, 1926; regulating state mortgages on newly built dwelling houses; a further 20 per cent reduction in the civil service staff; and amending the social insurance laws to take account of the decreased value of Hungarian currency.

**Railway labour courts in Spain** A Royal Decree has recently been issued in Spain for the creation of special labour tribunals for the railways, to settle disputes between the company and their agents and workers.

A summary of this decree is contained in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office (League of Nations). The decree provides: (a) District tribunals for each company or group of companies, if it is advisable to unite any companies either because they are operating lines situated in the same territory or because of the short distance they cover; and (b) A Central Higher Court for all districts. The district railway tribunals will consider all disputes between the railroads and their employees: if the disputes be of a general character or involve collective interests, and if they concern the staff as a whole or that of certain specified services; if they are not expressly reserved by law for the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals; if, though they are within the scope of the ordinary courts, the disputes are of a kind suitable to be brought before the railway labour tribunals with a view to a settlement; if they do not relate either to technical management or to the discipline which should prevail in all departments; and if 10 per cent at least of the personnel of any one service of any one company have made demands or complaints to the management without obtaining any satisfaction.

The Central Higher Court, which will have its seat in Madrid, will be competent to decide on appeal all questions which are within the jurisdiction of the district tribunals. Further, both tribunals will be equally competent to consider any question which the government may decide to submit to them. The members of the district tribunals and higher court will be subject to reappointment every two years.

**International Management Congress** An International Management Congress will be held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, July 21 to 24, for the purpose of presenting (1) the principles and methods developed by the most progressive American industrial management, and (2) the methods of management, the conditions, and the problems of certain American industries which are important basic, national industries of Czechoslovakia. In its general outlines this first International Management Congress was conceived and planned by the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Masaryk Academy of Prague.

It was inspired in the minds of leaders of the progressive Czechoslovak people by realization that one basis of recovery from the material and moral ravages of war and of the restoration of a prosperous and enduring peace must be better international understanding of the principles and methods of utilization of economic resources. Americans are participating in the congress in response to a cordial invitation to the engineers and executives of the United States to attend and to particularly organize a programme for the Congress which would present the most advanced methods of management developed by American industry.

The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board is reconsidering the existing orders governing female workers in factories, shops and stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants.

Licensed hawkers or peddlers in Saskatchewan are required by a provincial order-in-council issued in April, during the year for which their license is issued, and while operating as hawkers and peddlers, to carry their licenses on their persons, or else a certificate from the provincial secretary to the effect that license has been issued. They must produce their licenses and certificates on the demand of any magistrate, police officer, or inspector for the provincial secretary's department. Section 57 of the Interpretation Act, under which this order is issued, enables the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of any act according to their true intent and of supplying any deficiency therein, to make regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of the act which shall have the same force and effect as if incorporated therein.

A lumbermen's safety association has been organized in New Brunswick as the "New Brunswick Lumbermen's Safety Association" in an effort to curtail accidents in the province. All lumbermen are included in the organization which is asking that the men in charge on the drives use every possible means toward preventing accidents. It is expected that many thousands of dollars in compensation costs will be saved as a result of the organization. Mr. F. C. Beattey, of the Stetson, Cutler Company, is president of the association.

The Douglas local of the United Farmers of Alberta last month petitioned the federal government to provide old age pensions for all persons of 65 years of age who are not in



receipt of an income of \$500, the amount of the pension to be sufficient to keep them in comfort the remainder of their lives, and that such pensions be financed by means of a special tax on incomes over \$5,000.

A committee of Canadian National Railway officials, to be known as the "St. John Terminal Safety First Committee", was organized at St. John, N.B., on April 22. It is stated that the best methods for accident prevention on leading railways will be put in force. The idea back of the movement is to have operators send in reports to officials at Moncton setting forth any conditions considered dangerous, and to have monthly meetings at St. John.

On February 20, last, the following motion was adopted without a division in the British House of Commons: "That in the opinion of this House pensions adequate for the proper upbringing and maintenance of children should be paid to all widows with children, or mothers whose family breadwinner has become incapacitated, such pensions to be provided by the State and administered by a Committee of the Municipal or County Council wholly unconnected with the Poor Law."

The industrial hygiene division of the New York State Department of Labour, recently organized, will formulate plans for a comprehensive and scientific study of hygienic conditions in industry. The advisory committee is composed of physicians and others interested in industrial hygiene. They will gather data through the medium of the Industrial Hygienic Clinic, where treatment will be furnished, diagnosis made and scientific research in the effects of industrial poison conducted. The clinic is operated under the joint auspices of the Industrial Hygiene Bureau, the Reconstruction Hospital and the College

of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, president of the Reconstruction Hospital, is chairman of the organization.

What is said to be the most rigid safety mining code in America has been adopted by the State Industrial Commission of Utah, as the result of a conference between state mining men and a committee representing the mining interest of the state, following an explosion at Castlegate No. 2 mine of the Utah Fuel Company, in which 171 men were killed, due to an attempt of a fireboss to relight his flame safety lamp. A summary of the requirements of the code, which is outlined in *Coal Age* for April 17, 1924, is as follows: (1) Use of permissible explosives only; (2) shotfiring by electricity; (3) the use of nothing but approved electric head lamps; (4) rock dusting in all mines; (5) the use of water for cutting and loading machines to reduce dust; (6) sprinkling at every face; (7) daily reports on sprinkling; (8) sprinkling to be done by men employed for no other duty; (9) shut-downs during removal of gas accumulations; (10) cleaning up of all abandoned workings. The orders contained in the code are to become effective between June 1 and September 30, 1924.

The Swiss Federal Council has issued a Decree, dated March 4, to the effect that on and from April 1, 1924, federal subsidies to unemployment relief works shall cease. It has also decreed, under date March 7, that from the middle of April, 1924, unemployment relief shall cease to be issued to part-time workers, that subsidies to private undertakings shall no longer be granted, that no further contributions toward unemployment relief shall be levied on employers, and that trade associations shall cease to participate in the administration of unemployment relief funds.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices.

#### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of April showed a decline, which was chiefly due to seasonal curtailment of operations in logging. Contractions on a somewhat larger scale has been recorded at the same period of last year when employment was in slightly less volume than at the present time.

At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.7 as compared with 7.8 at the beginning of March, and 6.8 at the beginning of April, 1923.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a decline in the daily business transacted in March as compared with the preceding period, the number of applications, vacancies and placements, however, being only slightly fewer than during the corresponding period in 1923.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of April, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Continued bad weather in the Maritime Provinces deterred building operations. In some localities a start had been made but the work had been discontinued until more favourable conditions. A small demand for carpenters, paperhangers and painters was reported in the larger offices. Logging operations were suspended, no vacancies being offered until the ice is out of the river and log-driving commences. The mining industry was quiet with a few large orders for coal miners. Conditions in the Women's Department remained practically unchanged, the demand for experienced household help being slightly in excess of the supply.

The agricultural group in Quebec was quiet with signs of spring expansion at Sherbrooke and Montreal. Construction work on buildings and highways had not yet begun, but an early start is anticipated with a full programme for the season. There was a complete cessation of demand in the logging group, but the commencement of river driving will create considerable activity. Satisfactory employment conditions were anticipated for the coming months, as with the opening of navigation commerce and most of the manufacturing industries will expand rapidly. Demand and supply in the domestic and women's department show an easy adjustment, orders being filled fairly quickly.

The marked demand in the farming group in Ontario continued, the calls being regis-

tered mainly at the offices in the Western Peninsula and in Eastern Ontario. A shortage of steady, experienced farm hands is reported in some localities. A large building and highway programme is contemplated, indicating that an increasing number of opportunities for various classes of skilled and unskilled labour will be available next month. The supply of labour is more than adequate to meet the present and future demands for men for railroad improvements and maintenance. With warmer weather the unemployment situation should lessen considerably. Industry is quiet throughout the province, but it is thought that requirements for all classes of factory workers will be about equal to that experienced in 1923. The log-driving season has just begun and the first orders for boom men and river drivers were receiving the attention of the northern offices. A steady demand for domestic workers was met as adequately as possible, the larger offices showing a surplus of vacancies.

The demands in the farm group in Manitoba contributed in a large measure to the lessened unemployment, although the farm labourer was reluctant to hire for the entire summer season, preferring a contract for spring months only. The beginning of May will see a marked expansion in building and outdoor trades and many vacancies for labourers and skilled tradesmen will be offered as soon as the seasonal curtailment is lifted. Although the demand for household help remained steady there was a distinct decline in the number of placements effected in work of this nature, which fact may be attributed to the scarcity of experienced workers. The demand for casual and day workers was brisk, with sufficient applicants.

There was a continued scarcity of farm labour in Saskatchewan, the offices experiencing difficulty in filling the large numbers of calls for workers for the spring and summer. The unemployment problem showed signs of betterment with a few advance orders for building tradesmen and railway workmen. Requirements in the domestic section were about as formerly reported, a good demand for urban and rural districts being shown, with a shortage of trained workers.

In Alberta seeding operations were well under way and a brisk demand for farm workers occupied the larger part of the business of the offices. Quietness continued in the construction groups, but a slight improvement over the situation at the beginning of



last month is shown. The offices report a long list of applicants awaiting the opening of the building season, and of work on railways and highways. The mining industry was quiet.

Farm orders were increasing slightly in the province of British Columbia with sufficient applicants to meet the demand at present. A slackening was reported in the logging industry, with a number of tie and pole camps fairly active. Building and construction projects had opened up in the larger cities and will, without doubt, increase in volume during the coming month. The available supply of labour should be sufficient to take care of the continuation of all work in connection with highway improvement. Dullness was shown in metal and coal mining industries. A continual demand for domestic workers was reported, with comparatively few women registered for work. The usual calls were received for women for hotel and institutional work.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The volume of employment at the beginning of April showed a contraction of over 1 per cent; this curtailment of operations was somewhat similar to that indicated by employers at the same period of 1923, although the shrinkage of last year affected a much larger percentage of the reported payroll. At the beginning of April, 1924, manufacturing showed further moderate improvement, while communication, water transportation and laundries also reported increased activity. On the other hand, logging camps recorded very pronounced seasonal contractions and the construction industry as a whole was slacker. Employers in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia registered increases in their payrolls, but in the remaining provinces there was a downward tendency. In the Maritime Provinces the improvement occurred mainly in coal mining, shipping and stevedoring, while logging camps reported severe losses. Contractions in Quebec in logging and railway construction offset additions to staffs in a number of manufacturing industries, notably iron and steel, and in water transportation. In Ontario employment declined considerably, chiefly on account of very substantial seasonal reductions in logging. There were, however, gains in a number of industries, notably iron and steel, sawmills and construction. Heavy losses in employment in logging and in coal mining caused the bulk of the decrease in the Prairie Provinces; this was largely seasonal in character. In British Columbia, lumber mills, transportation and construction afforded more employment than in the last report. Employers in Montreal,

Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Vancouver registered improvement, but in Winnipeg activity was somewhat curtailed. In Montreal, practically all industries except tobacco showed expansion. The largest increases occurred in iron and steel works, in shipping and in construction. The increases in Toronto were also fairly general, although they were on a much smaller scale. Improvement in textiles accounted for the bulk of the gain in Hamilton, the changes in other industries being small. A slightly upward trend in a number of industries was noted in Ottawa. Moderate declines in woodyards, on street railways and in retail trade, largely caused a one per cent reduction in employment in Winnipeg. In Vancouver, lumber mills were decidedly more active, as was also shipping and stevedoring and construction. An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that further moderate improvement was registered by manufacturers. This occurred largely in sawmills, carriage, rubber, cotton, brick, automobile and railway car works, in rolling mills, foundries and machine shops. Pulp, paper, biscuit and tobacco factories, on the other hand, were slacker. General and very heavy losses were recorded in logging at the beginning of April. Little change on the whole was shown in the mining group; large increases in coal mining in the Maritime Provinces were offset by declines in Alberta. Water transportation afforded more employment than in the preceding month, while steam railways and local electric railways were slacker. Building and road contractors were a good deal busier, but railroad contractors afforded less employment. Communication and services reported slight improvement, while the trade group showed very minor declines.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The situation among organized labour as reported by 1,459 trade unions representing 150,129 persons was more favourable during March, the percentage out of work standing at 6.7 as compared with 7.8 in February and with 6.8 in March of last year. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is

based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia workers were more fully engaged than in February. In British Columbia the improvement is attributable to increased work for fishermen and employees in the manufacturing industries and the building trades. In the remaining provinces slight decreases were reported. In comparison with March of last year employment in all provinces with the exception of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia declined slightly. In the manufacturing division a higher level of employment was maintained than in February. Reports received from 409 unions with 46,772 members showed that 4.4 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 7.0 per cent at the end of February. Considerable improvement was reported during the month by garment workers and more work was also afforded wood, iron and steel, brewery and jewellery workers and metal polishers and printing tradesmen. Cigar workers, paper-makers, glass and textile workers, however, were not so active. A better situation was shown in the manufacturing industries than in March of last year, partly due to greater employment for garment and leather workers. More activity than in February was registered by coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta, but they were not so busy in British Columbia. Several unions of coal miners in Alberta indicated that a number of their members were on strike. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported all members at work. An unemployment percentage of 26.4 was shown in the building trades as compared with 28.7 per cent in February and with 20.6 per cent in March of last year. The increase in comparison with February occurred chiefly among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and steam shovel and dredgemen. Employment for granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters and bridge and structural iron workers continued to be slack. Transportation workers reported a slightly larger percentage of inactivity than in February, due chiefly to less employment in the shipping division and for street and electric railway employees in Quebec. Road maintenance men were better employed but the situation was not quite so favourable for firemen and trainmen. Employment in the transportation industry was in lesser volume than in March, 1923, steam and street and electric railway employees and workers in the shipping division all reporting reduced activity. Retail clerks were hardly as fully engaged as in

February. Theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen were not so busy, but hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were more active. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported no idle members.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of March, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,194 references to positions and effected a total of 22,523 placements. Of the latter 14,388, of which 11,394 of men and 2,994 of women, were in regular employment and a total of 8,135 were in casual work. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service totalled 26,104, of which 18,200 were for men and 7,904 for women. Applications for employment numbered 25,877 from men and 9,020 from women, a total of 34,897 applications. A comparison of the reports for this period with the preceding month shows a very marked decline in the business transacted, this decrease being due largely to the fact that during February an abnormally large demand for casual workers was received. Comparison with March, 1923, however, shows that approximately the same volume of business was transacted during the month under review. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1924, and for the quarterly period January-March may be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during March showed an increase of \$5,483,607, or 150 per cent. The total for March, 1924, was \$9,141,132 as compared with \$3,657,525 in February, 1924, and with \$9,432,350 in March, 1923.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during April, 1924, amounted to \$30,198,800, compared with \$11,584,500 in March, 1924, and \$30,843,800 in April, 1923. Residential building accounted for 31.5 per cent of the April total, amounting to \$9,556,300; business building amounted to \$9,112,800, or 30 per cent; industrial building, \$3,641,100, or 12.2 per cent; and public works and utilities \$7,888,600, or 26.3 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario 48.8 per cent; Quebec, 21.9 per cent; British Columbia, 19.4 per cent; prairie provinces, 8.2 per cent, and the maritime provinces, 1.7 per cent. During the first



three months of the year the amount of contracts awarded was \$69,570,900 as compared with \$73,951,200, a decrease of slightly less than 6 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 59.7 per cent; Quebec, 22.2 per cent; British Columbia, 11 per cent; prairie provinces, 4.7 per cent, and the maritime provinces, 2.4 per cent.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron in Canada during March amounted to 77,290 gross tons, an increase of 28 per cent over the 60,288 tons produced in February, 1924. The output of basic pig-iron rose 19 per cent to 49,173 tons and of foundry iron 47 per cent to 28,117 tons, the former being intended mostly for the use of the reporting firms and the latter for sale. The cumulative production for the first quarter of the current year amounted to 201,280 tons and the average monthly production was 67,000 tons as compared with an average monthly production of 50,000 tons for the corresponding period in 1923, of 36,000 tons in 1922, and of 53,000 tons in 1921. The March production of ferro-silicon was 2,888 tons, an advance of 7 per cent over the February output. During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sault Ste. Marie and one furnace at Hamilton was closed down for the purpose of relining so that the number in blast remained at seven as in the previous month.

The total production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during March amounted to 94,962 gross tons, an increase of 24,009 tons, or 34 per cent over the output for February. The increase was general in all grades. The average monthly production for the first quarter of the year was 69,000 tons as compared with 61,000 tons in 1923, 35,000 tons in 1922 and 51,000 tons in 1921.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that fifteen cars of silver ore were shipped during April from the Cobalt camp, containing 1,159,881 pounds of ore, as compared with 14 cars containing 1,088,620 pounds in March. The Nipissing mine shipped 308 bars containing 353,007.24 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 109 bars containing 109,596.69 ounces of silver, making a total of 417 bars containing 462,603.93 ounces of silver shipped during April, as compared with 416 bars containing 453,949.10 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow shows an output of 45,624 long tons of coal from the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and of 13,673 tons

from the Intercolonial Mining Company, Limited, during the month of March, making a total of output of 59,297 tons reported for the district. The shipments made during the month were 34,474 tons from the former and 11,235 from the latter company, or a total of 45,709 long tons.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 237,326,874 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during March. The total includes Douglas fir, 106,840,400 feet; red cedar, 53,379,001 feet; spruce, 19,677,528 feet; hemlock, 26,301,247 feet; balsam, 4,882,228 feet; yellow pine, 2,599,206 feet; white pine, 2,159,409 feet; jack pine, 13,009,871 feet; larch, 3,541,082 feet; cottonwood, 583,213 feet; cypress, 21,888 feet; and species not specified, 4,331,801 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$20,669,619 during March, 1924, as compared with \$19,032,683 in March, 1923. For the three months ending March 31, 1924, the gross earnings totalled \$56,782,628 as compared with \$53,991,964 for the corresponding period of 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for March, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as \$14,812,928 in comparison with \$13,585,763 in February, 1923. For the three months ending March 31, 1924, the gross earnings amounted to \$41,288,483 as compared with \$37,894,542 in the corresponding period of 1923.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in March, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$86,922,203 as compared with \$91,881,427 in March, 1923. There was an increase of \$15,872,175 in the value of domestic merchandise exported which amounted to \$92,429,774 in March, 1924, compared with \$76,557,599 in the corresponding month of the previous year. For the twelve months ending March, the grand total of Canadian trade was \$1,951,888,788 in 1924 as compared with \$1,747,830,880 in 1923. The chief imports in February, 1924, were fibres, textiles and textile products, \$17,184,769, iron and its products, \$17,016,935, non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,778,961, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$12,507,770. The chief exports during the same month were in the group of wood, wood products and paper, which amounted to \$27,745,298, the next being agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, amounting to \$26,135,976, animal and animal products, \$11,-

531,294, non-ferrous metals and their products, \$9,451,250, and iron and its products, \$8,276,771. During the fiscal year ending March, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$391,896,598; wood, wood products and paper at \$273,852,889; animal and animal products at \$142,107,797, and iron and its products at \$70,321,460, and non-ferrous metals and their products at \$66,483,731.

### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes reported to the Department during April was greater than during either March, 1924, or April, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 disputes, involving 9,286 employees and a time loss of 215,234 working days, as compared with 12 strikes in March, involving 765 workpeople and a time loss of 11,056 working days. In April, 1923, there were recorded 27 disputes involving 2,561 workpeople and a time loss of 34,792 working days. Seven new strikes commenced during April with a time loss of 205,559 working days. Six of the strikes commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were eight strikes involving 8,387 workpeople.

### Prices

Retail food prices continued downward due mostly to seasonal declines in the prices of dairy products and eggs, though other commodities also showed decreases. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.16 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.58 for March; \$10.64 for April, 1923;

\$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important decline was in eggs which showed a net fall of 27.6 cents for the two dozen included in the budget. Butter, cheese, and bacon were also substantially lower while there were smaller declines in the prices of milk, salt pork, lard, flour, sugar, rice, beans and prunes. Sirloin steak, shoulder roast of beef and mutton advanced slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.58 at the beginning of April as compared with \$21 for March; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$20 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower due to a slight decline in the price of coal. Rent showed little change.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again lower, the figure for April being 151.1 as compared with 154.3 for March; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 180.8 for April, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 251.3 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for the grouping according to the chief component material seven of the eight main groups were lower while the remaining one, the Iron group, advanced slightly. The Vegetables group, the Animals group, the Wood group, and the Non-Ferrous Metals group each showed substantial decreases, declines in the prices of flour, sugar, potatoes, dairy products, eggs, and non-ferrous metals being mainly responsible for the lower levels. The Textiles group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals group each showed smaller declines.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1924

**D**URING the month of April one Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a dispute between various shipping companies trading to the port of Montreal, members of the Shipping Federation of Canada, and certain of their employees, members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal. The following were appointed members of the Board: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Bernard Rose, K.C., and Cléophas Bujold, both of Montreal, nominees of the shipping companies and the men respectively.

### Report of Board in Dispute between various Shipping Companies at Montreal and certain of their Employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between various shipping companies trading to the port of Montreal, Que., and certain of their employees, being members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal. The report was signed by Mr. E. McG. Quirk, chairman of the Board, and Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., representative of the employers. Mr. Cléophas Bujold, representative of the men submitted a minority report. The text of these reports is as follows:—

#### Report of Board

Honourable JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Anchor-Donaldson Line Limited; Canada Line; Cairn Line; Canada Steamship Lines, Limited (Ocean Services); Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited; Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited; Cunard Lines; Donaldson Lines, Limited; Ellerman-Bucknall Steamships, Limited; Furness Line; Head Line; Houston Line; Hudson's Bay Company; Leyland Line; Manchester Liners; T. R. McCarthy (Registered); New Zealand Shipping Co., Limited; South & West African Lines; Scandinavian-American Line; Thompson Line; Walford Shipping Co., Limited, and the White Star Dominion Line, Employers and The Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, Employees.

A majority and a minority report were received from the Board, the text of which is given below. Both parties subsequently accepted the Board's award as to wages.

#### Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, and their employees in street railway service, members of Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, advice was received by the Department that the award of the Board appointed to deal with the matter was acceptable to the parties concerned. The text of the award was given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 291 to 293.

DEAR SIR,—The Board appointed by you, under date of April 7th, composed of Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., representing the Shipping Companies; Mr. Cléophas Bujold, representing the Syndicated Longshoremen, and Mr. Eugene McG. Quirk, Chairman (appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation), has the honour to report.

The Board was established at the request of the employing companies. Meetings and open sessions were held at the Court House, Montreal.

Appearing on behalf of the employing companies were Colonel W. I. Gear, Captain J. T. Walsh, R.N.R., Mr. Thomas Robb, Secretary of the Shipping Federation, and Major Curry.

On behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen appeared Mr. Pius Belanger, President, Mr. Karl Trolsaas, Mr. Salluste Lavery and Mr. Adelard Robert.

The dispute submitted to the Board was one of wages.

An agreement had been in effect covering the seasons of 1922 and 1923, which expired on December 31st, 1923. In order that an agreement covering wage rates for the season of 1924 might be reached prior to the opening of navigation, negotiations through correspondence and conference commenced early in March of the present year, but no satisfactory progress was made. The longshoremen through a committee finally presented to the shipping people a demand for an increase of 20 cents per hour over rates scheduled in the last agreement, informing the shipping people at the same time that the committee had no au-

thority to discuss anything less than the stipulated demand of 70 cents per hour for day work and 80 cents per hour for night work. These figures represent an increase of 40 per cent over rates paid in 1922 and in 1923. The Shipping Companies declined to consider the rates submitted, in return offering a renewal of the last agreement. This was refused by the men. The employing companies then made application for a Conciliation Board.

Before the Board the shipping interests contended that the increased rate of 20 cents per hour over the rates scheduled in the agreement which expired on December 31st, 1923, were not warranted for the following reasons:—

*First.*—Conditions in the shipping industry are in a very unsatisfactory condition and the prospects of them becoming brighter within the near future are remote, and if ships are to continue trading it is imperative that operating costs should be reduced to a minimum.

*Second.*—The rates paid by the Shipping Companies last season to longshoremen at Montreal were 50 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents per hour for night work, which are considerably higher than what is now paid by building contractors for unskilled and certain classes of skilled labour throughout the city.

*Third.*—The longshoremen employed at the Port of Montreal during the season of 1923 earned an average wage of \$26 per week.

*Fourth.*—That from 1914 to 1924 increases have been granted longshoremen amounting to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent, while the cost of living per family during the same period, compiled from figures quoted by the Department of Labour, amounts to 46 per cent.

These contentions were supported by argument and figures.

The longshoremen contended that the rates submitted in their demand, i.e., 70 cents per hour for day work and 80 cents per hour for night work, are not excessive, taking into consideration:

(a) The period of employment at the Port of Montreal covering the season of navigation is approximately thirty weeks. The remaining twenty-two weeks, i.e., from the beginning of December to the end of April, offer little opportunity for other steady employment. Married men residing in the city with their family depend on snow clearing, ice harvesting and odd jobs, some few obtaining inside work. Single men endeavour to secure work in the lumber camps.

(b) The work calls for both experience and skill and is accompanied by an element of danger.

(c) The rates paid during the past two seasons were insufficient to provide a longshoreman and family with the necessities and comforts to maintain a standard of living consistent with his status of Canadian citizenship.

These contentions were supported by argument and statements. Witnesses were called to give evidence as to the skill, qualifications and hazard of danger in connection with the work of one engaged in this class of occupation.

It was admitted before the Board by the parties to the dispute that the average earnings for men engaged in steady gangs during the past season was \$26 per week per man, representing earnings of \$780 for the season of thirty weeks.

It was also admitted by the parties that an experienced longshoreman was of greater value in service and to the industry, by reason of his experience, than one inexperienced in the work.

Efforts were made by the Board to bring the parties together with the object and hope that an agreement or understanding might be reached. This was not possible. Mr. Pius Belanger, President of the Syndicated Longshoremen, along with the other representatives informed the Chairman that their instructions were such that they could not depart or deviate in the slightest from the demands submitted,—a regrettable restriction, one seldom encountered by Boards of Conciliation.

With pleasure the Board records its observance of the friendly spirit and relations existing between the parties. For years past they have effected seasonal agreements, occasionally through the good offices of an intermediary, but in the majority of instances agreements were effected by direct negotiations. The Board is hopeful of the continuance of these relations.

The Board has given the most careful consideration to the arguments presented in support of the merits and contentions submitted by the respective parties, and recommends that the rate of wages for longshoremen for the season of 1924 shall be (62) sixty-two cents per hour for day work and (72) seventy-two cents per hour for night work, retroactive to the opening of navigation.

The Board regrets its recommendation is not unanimous. Sincere efforts were made to reach a common understanding. Though the difference between Mr. Bujold and his colleagues was one of only three cents on hourly rates, he found himself most reluctantly compelled to dissent from the joint recommendation of his colleagues.



Since no reference was made to working conditions the Board takes it for granted that the same will continue during the present season.

The Board recommends that in the event of difficulties arising between employees and their superiors that such difficulties be adjusted by representatives of the men and the employers. They believe that this would tend to maintain the good relations existing and diminish friction that might otherwise arise.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. McG. QUIRK,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) BERNARD ROSE.

### Minority Report

The undersigned member of the Board dissents from the joint recommendation of my colleagues, Messrs. E. McG. Quirk and Bernard Rose, K.C. I was prepared, in order to make the report unanimous, to accept, on behalf of the men, 65 cents per hour for day work and 75 cents per hour for night work. My justification for these figures shall be transmitted to the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

(Sgd.) CLEOPHAS BUJOLD,  
Board Member.

Montreal, May 3, 1924.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

**T**WELVE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Summaries of earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1924, and in previous issues.)

The following is a brief summary of the new decisions of the Board.

### Case No. 195.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

**NATURE OF DISPUTE.**—Dismissal of a conductor on the charge of irregularities in the performance of his duties. The employees contended that the circumstances surrounding this case and the evidence produced did not warrant the action of the company in dismissing him.

**DECISION OF BOARD.**—The Board held the opinion that a railway company was fully justified in employing all legitimate means to check and uncover irregularities in collecting fares, but that dismissal from the service should not be made effective without complete and unquestionable evidence. The claim of the employees was sustained to the extent of reinstatement without pay for time lost.

### Cases Nos. 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205 and 206.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors.

**NATURE OF DISPUTE.**—Dismissal of conductors on the charge of irregularities in the performance of their duties. The employees maintained that the action of the company

in dismissing these men was not warranted by the circumstances and the evidence produced.

**DECISION OF BOARD.**—The Board declared that in all of these cases the evidence reflected unfavourably on the employees directly concerned. "In the opinion of the Board a railway company, having reason to believe that it is not receiving complete returns for passengers carried upon its trains, is fully justified in employing all legitimate means to check and uncover such irregularities. On the other hand, the Board is of the opinion that the discipline of an employee by dismissal from the service should not be made effective without complete and unquestionable evidence." In cases 196, 199, 201, 205 and 206 the claims of the employees were sustained to the extent of reinstatement without pay for time lost. In cases 197, 200, 202, 203 and 204 the claims of the employees were denied.

### Case No. 198.—The Canadian National Railways, Central Region, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

**NATURE OF DISPUTE.**—A telegraph operator was dismissed for failure to deliver a train order, although no accident occurred as a result. The employees contended that the discipline was too severe.

**DECISION OF BOARD.**—As the evidence showed that the operator had been offered a position in another class of service and the decision of the Board should not prejudice the exercise of such clemency, the contention of the employees was denied.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of April, was fourteen, two more than in March. The time loss for April was greater than in April, 1923, being 215,234 working days as compared with 34,972 working days in the same month in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
April, 1924.....	14	9,286	215,234
March, 1924.....	12	765	11,056
April, 1923.....	27	2,561	34,972

Seven disputes involving 387 workpeople were carried over from March. Six of the new strikes commencing during April terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record eight disputes: coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; and printing compositors and pressmen at Halifax.

Of the strikes which terminated during the month, one was in favour of the employers, one in favour of employees, and the remaining four ended in a compromise. Four of the new strikes were for increased wages, one was against a reduction in wages, another was against the employment of members of a rival union, and the seventh was against the suspension of an employee.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—On April 1, some 8,000 coal miners, of whom 1,500 were in British Columbia, went on strike against a proposed reduction in wages on the termination of the agreement, March 31. The negotiations regarding the renewal of the agreement were described in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on pages 296-299. On April 9, the Premier of Alberta stated that he would later announce the names of the Commission to be appointed to investigate the coal industry of Alberta, in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature on March 13. (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1924, page 299.)

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—A strike occurred at one of the collieries near New Waterford, Cape Breton Island, N.S., about 300 men being involved, owing to the suspension of one or two employees. Work was stopped for April 5th and 7th, being resumed on April 8th, the employees in question being reinstated.

**WEAVERS, ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.**—On April 3, a strike of 26 weavers occurred at St. Hyacinthe for an increase of 20 per cent in their wage rates. After being on strike nine days work was resumed April 14, at the same rates as prevailed prior to the strike.

**PRINTING TRADES IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The strike of printing compositors and pressmen, for the 44-hour week, which began in the spring of 1921, was still on in seven cities. Information received from Hamilton indicates that employment conditions are no longer affected. At the end of the month there were still 387 employees affected in these seven cities.

**BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, GUELPH, ONT.**—Eleven bricklayers and stonemasons went on strike April 1, for an increase of 25 cents per hour in their wages. After negotiations an increase of 10 cents per hour was granted, and work was resumed April 12.

**BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Bricklayers and stonemasons, to the number of 57, went on strike April 1, at St. John, for increased wages. The men had been receiving 90 cents per hour, and demanded an increase of 22½ cents per hour. Prior to the strike several conferences were held, and after the strike occurred negotiations were entered into which resulted in a compromise being effected, the men returning to work April 21, at an increase of 10 cents per hour.



CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—  
On April 1, a strike of 55 carpenters and joiners occurred at Montreal against the employment of members of a rival union. After being on strike seventeen days, work was resumed April 22, the men being successful in their demands.

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—  
Four hundred and fifty painters and glaziers in the employ of several firms at Montreal, went on strike April 7, for an increase in wages. The men demanded 75 cents an hour, but after negotiations had been carried on, accepted an offer of 70 cents per hour, and resumed work April 14.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Printing and Publishing*:</i> —			
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	.....	.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	8	200	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	86	2,150	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	16	400	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	208	5,200	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	40	1,000	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	17	425	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION.—</b>			
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i> —			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	4	.....	Commenced July 2, 1922. For recognition of union. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during April, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.	8,000	200,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	300	600	Commenced April 5, against the suspension of an employee. Work was resumed April 8; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Clothing—</i>			
Weavers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	26	234	Commenced April 3, for increased wages. Men returned at same rates and work resumed April 14; in favour of employers.
<b>CONSTRUCTION.—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures:</i> —			
Bricklayers and masons, Guelph, Ont.	11	121	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed April 12; compromise.
Bricklayers and masons, St. John, N.B.	57	969	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed April 21; compromise.
Carpenters and joiners, Montreal, Que.	55	935	Commenced April 1, against the employment of members of a rival union. Terminated April 22, in favour of employees.
Painters and glaziers, Montreal, Que.	450	2,700	Commenced April 7, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed April 14; compromise.

\* Reports indicate that strikers have been gradually replaced since the beginning of the strike.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING MARCH, 1924

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for April contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March, 1924, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 59, as compared with 56 in the previous month and 52 in March, 1923. In these new disputes about 63,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the dispute). In addition, about 13,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 80, involving about 76,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of about 730,000 working days. The principal stoppage was that involving nearly 40,000 tramway and omnibus employees in London, which was in progress from March 22 to 31. (See April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 299.)

**CAUSES.**—Of the 59 disputes beginning in March, 19, directly involving 23,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were against proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were due to other wages questions; 9, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, to details of working arrangements; 7, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, to questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6,

directly involving 3,000 workpeople, to questions of trade union principle; and 3, directly involving 25,000 workpeople, were in sympathy with workpeople involved in other disputes.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 34 new disputes, directly involving 47,000 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 25, directly involving 42,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 9 disputes, directly involving 8,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in March			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Mar.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Mar.
	Started before Mar.	Started in Mar.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	6	17	23	13,000	106,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	5	12	17	10,000	201,000
Transport.....	.....	9	9	46,000	365,000
Other.....	10	21	31	7,000	58,000
<b>Total, Mar., 1924..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>
<b>Total, Feb., 1924..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>699,000</b>
<b>Total, Mar., 1923..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52*</b>	<b>79*</b>	<b>83,000*</b>	<b>762,000*</b>

\*Revised figures.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Governing Body of the International Labour Office

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its 22nd Session in Geneva, April 8-10. The Government of Canada was represented on this occasion by the Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada in Paris. The Director of the International Labour Office presented a report dealing with the efforts which have been made to secure ratification in various countries of the Draft Conventions which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference at its successive annual meetings since 1919. A general exchange of information and views took place between the members of the Governing Body in which attention was directed more particularly to the Draft Convention which was adopted in Washington in 1919 proposing the application of the eight-hour working day in industrial undertakings. The representative of the British Government intimated that a bill had been prepared for introduction in the British parliament which was intended to ratify this Draft Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom. The bill in question had been examined by the British cabinet and accepted. The Workers' Group drew attention to the extension of working hours in Upper Silesia. When the Geneva agreement between Germany and Poland was signed, the negotiators, under the belief that industrial legislation in Poland was less favourable than German legislation, decided that in Polish Upper Silesia conditions of labour should not be inferior to those provided under the more advanced social legislation of Germany. At the present moment the opposite situation exists. The working day is longer in Germany than in Polish Upper Silesia. The Workers' Group in presenting this subject protested against departure from the principle of the Washington Eight-hour Day Convention. The German Workers' delegate stated that the departures from the eight-hour day in his country were exceptional and did not constitute a precedent for the competing foreign countries.

It was directed that a study which had been made by the International Labour Office of the principle of freedom of association should be continued and completed by a study of jurisprudence connected with this subject.

The resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva last November were

laid before the Governing Body. The Director was authorized to take the appropriate steps arising out of them, and to summon another Conference of Labour Statisticians to meet in February, 1925, to be devoted mainly to the classification of industries and to statistics of cost of living, unemployment and wages.

The Governing Body accepted the report of its Finance Committee and approved the budget for 1925.

### The New Home of the International Labour Office

On October 21, 1923, the three foundation stones of the new building now in course of erection for the International Labour Office in Geneva were laid by representatives of Governments, employers, and workers, on the site presented for the purpose by the Swiss Federal Council and the Councils of the Republic and Canton and the municipal of Geneva to the League of Nations.

In commemoration of this historic ceremony, an illustrated booklet of some thirty pages has been issued, containing full reports of the speeches made by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office; Mr. Chuard, Vice-President of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations; Mr. Carlier, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, representing the employers' group; Mr. Jouhaux, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, representing the workers' group; and Mr. Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body, representing the government group.

Messages from various prominent men who were unable to be present including Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. Branting, Dr. Brauns, Viscount Burnham, Mr. Colliard, Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mr. Hanotiaux, Mr. Paul Hymans, Mr. Loucheur, and Mr. K. Otchiai, are reproduced.

The booklet also contains an account of the ceremony of the planting in the garden of the new premises, of a young tree—a Latvian oak, presented by the Government of Latvia.

### Sixth Session, International Labour Conference

The Honourable R. W. Craig, K.C., Attorney-General for Manitoba, has been designated by the Government of that province to

attend the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference which opens in Geneva on June 16, 1924. The Government of Manitoba was also represented, by the former Attorney-General, at the sessions of the International Labour Conference which were held in Washington in 1919 and Geneva in 1921.

### Seventh Session, International Labour Conference

It has been decided that the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1925, shall be devoted to the consideration of social insurance questions. A proposal will be included in the Agenda for a Draft Convention on the subject of workmen's compensation for submission to the various Member States comprising the International Labour Organisation. A general report on social insurance is being prepared in the International Labour Office for submission to the Conference. It is not expected that the discussion of this report will lead to the adoption by the Conference of any Draft Conventions or Recommendations, but will comprise rather a preliminary examination of social insurance questions. It has also been suggested that arrangements should be made among the delegates and advisers who will be in attendance at the 1925 Conference for an unofficial exchange of information and views on the prevention of industrial accidents.

### Amendment of Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles

At the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference an amendment was adopted to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, providing for the enlargement of the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from 24 persons to 32. This amendment can only take effect when it has been ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-quarters of the Members of the League of Nations. The following countries have already ratified this proposal: Great Britain, France, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, Cuba, India, Australia, Norway, Siam, Poland, China and the British Empire. Steps looking to ratification have also been taken in Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Holland.

### Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations of International Labour Conference

An official bulletin issued by the International Labour Office under date of March 31, 1924, contains summarized information

concerning the action which has been taken in various countries looking to the acceptance of the proposals contained in Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference. The number of ratifications of Draft Conventions registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations is given in this statement as 94. In addition thereto 13 countries have notified their adherence to the Berne Convention on white phosphorus since the First Session of the International Labour Conference in Washington. In 50 cases ratification of Draft Conventions has been authorized in various countries but has not yet been communicated to the League of Nations. In 122 other cases ratification has been recommended to the competent authority but approval has not yet been signified. In all 103 measures have been adopted by various legislative authorities and in measures of an administrative character giving effect partially or wholly to the provisions of Draft Conventions or Recommendations. Seventy-six other measures of various descriptions have been proposed but are not yet finally adopted.

### HOURS OF LABOUR CONVENTION

The referendum in Switzerland on the Act of July 1, 1922, for the revision of the existing law establishing the 48-hour week has resulted in the rejection of the Act by 431,341 votes to 314,009, a majority of 117,332 in favour of the maintenance of the present position.

The Sections of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies have decided by 136 votes to 20 against the bill presented by Mr. Deveze and his colleagues for the revision of the eight-hour act, and have also decided by 97 votes to 66 against the government bill for the same purpose.

The Austrian National Assembly has ratified the eight-hour convention conditionally, the ratification to be effective after the ratification of the convention by Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Hungary, Poland, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

The bill establishing an eight-hour day in Bolivia was passed by the senate by a large majority recently, according to information received by the International Labour Office.

In the British House of Commons on February 27, the Minister of Labour announced that he proposed to introduce legislation at an early date dealing with the hours of labour convention adopted at the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919. The Minister also stated that the Home Secretary hoped to introduce as soon as possible a bill designed to give effect to the convention concerning the use of white lead



in painting, and that if the bill passed into law without any amendment contrary to the provisions of the convention, it was proposed to ratify the convention.

#### RECOMMENDATION FOR PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX

At a meeting of the Permanent Health Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva on February 11 to 21, the appointment of a mixed sub-committee of six, three members representing the Health Committee and three the Advisory Committee on Indus-

trial Hygiene of the International Labour Office was approved. Professor Nocht of Hamburg, Professor Ottolenghi of Bologna and Professor Reynaud of Algiers were appointed by the Health Committee as its representatives. The work of the sub-committee will be to investigate the efficacy of the procedure of disinfection in regard to anthrax. It will direct and co-ordinate all research work undertaken through the medium of national committees in countries which take part in the enquiry.

## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

THE present article contains an outline of the laws relating to subjects of interest to labour which have recently been enacted by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Manitoba

The third session of the seventeenth Legislature of Manitoba opened on January 12 and ended on April 5, 1924. Among the noteworthy measures of the session may be mentioned the repeal of the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1914, and the transfer of the duties of the Board under that Act to the Children's Welfare Bureau, this change, however, to take effect on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor. Another act gave effect to the Draft Convention of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations) held at Washington, D.C., in 1919, prohibiting the night employment of young persons under 18 years of age in industry. Further details of this legislation are given in the following paragraphs.

Of special interest to labour was the action taken by the Legislature on proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. After protracted discussions, in which various amendments, mostly from the side of labour, were considered, a resolution was finally passed as follows:—

"That the whole subject of workmen's compensation be referred to a special committee during the recess with a view to making recommendations at the next session of the Legislature in regard to legislation on this subject, said committee to be appointed by the Government and to consist of five representatives of employers, five representatives of employees and five members of the Legislative Assembly."

This committee will consider, among other matters, the proposals contained in two bills which were withdrawn in view of the above resolution. The labour members objected to

the reference of this subject to a committee, as the Legislature had previously accepted the principle of increasing the present amount of allowances to widows and children and of providing vocational training for men permanently injured so as to fit them for other occupations. On behalf of the Government, however, it was stated that "it is a move to put workmen's compensation on a permanent and satisfactory basis and bring to an end the annual fight which is waged before this committee with the presentation of legislation by both employers and employees."

An important group of acts related to children, child labour, school attendance and the transfer of the functions of the Mothers' Allowance Commission. The Child Welfare Act of 1922 was amended so as to raise, from 14 to 18 years, the age of children whose employment during the night is forbidden. The Act, as now amended, provides that "it shall be unlawful to employ habitually any child under the age of 18 years between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m." Similarly, the age up to which it is forbidden to cause a child to be employed between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. was raised from 16 to 18 years. The provision remains unaltered which prohibits the employment of any child under 16 years of age in any occupation liable to be injurious to his life, limbs, health, education or morals. The penalty for the ill-treatment of a child was raised from a fine of \$500, with 2 years' imprisonment, to imprisonment for five years with hard labour and without the option of a fine (a similar amendment was made in the Children's Act, Revised Statutes, 1913, chapter 30, Section 42). By another amending Act, which will take effect by proclamation, the Mother's Allowance Commission, established under the Mothers' Allowance Act, 1916, is to be incorporated with the

Child Welfare Board, the latter Act, with all its amendments, being repealed. At the same time a new part is inserted in the Child Welfare Act, relating to bereaved and dependent children of 14 years and under, such children including those deprived of both parents, or of their father, whether by death or disablement. The Child Welfare Board is authorized to frame a basis, subject to approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon which allowances for the maintenance of a bereaved and dependent child may be granted to the mother, or if the mother is not living, to such person as the Board may entrust with the custody and care of the child. The duty of the Director of Child Welfare is to investigate all such cases that are brought to his notice, and report upon them to the Board. The Director may arrange with any relative of a child as to the apportionment of the cost of its maintenance. The Legislature may appropriate a certain amount each year for the maintenance of this class of children, and the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize the municipal commissioner to levy upon the respective municipalities the whole amount actually expended, or such portion of the amount as may recoup or partly recoup the province for its expense. If the child or its mother is the owner of real property, the official statement of the moneys expended under the Act will form a lien on such property.

Amendments in regard to the maximum age for compulsory school attendance were made in the School Attendance Act, children between the ages of 14 (the existing maximum age) and 16 years being required to attend school regularly when not actively and regularly employed in industry or in household duties, or farm work. Children coming under the 14-year limit are required to attend school to the close of the term during which they attain the age of 14, and not merely up to their fourteenth birthday. Several amendments were made in the Public Schools' Act; schools attended by five or fewer children are not to remain open. Teachers who have made only a verbal agreement with the school trustees are not debarred for that reason from recovering any salary due to them. The council of a rural municipality may make a grant to any school district maintaining a high school, collegiate department or collegiate institute in lieu of the non-resident fees payable by pupils resident in the municipality. These councils may also make special additional grants in districts where the average assessment per teacher is below a certain standard, the amount of such grants ranging from \$2.25 per teacher per teaching day in districts with a low assessment, to 25 cents for

those assessed at a higher amount. The Department of Education was authorized to make grants for boys' and girls' clubs in addition to the various other local institutions for which such assistance is permitted.

The Garnishment Act (Revised Statutes of 1913, Chapter 77, amended 1916, Chapter 46) was further amended in regard to the amount exempted from garnishment. Formerly the Act provided that any debt due or accruing due to a mechanic, workman, labourer, servant, clerk or employee, for wages or salary, should be exempt from seizure or attachment under court process to the extent of the sum of forty dollars. The new amendment substitutes for the words "forty dollars" the words "thirty dollars in the case of widows or widowers without dependent children, and unmarried persons who are not supporting dependent brothers or sisters under the age of 18 years, or a dependent parent or parents, grandparent or grandparents, and sixty dollars in the case of all other persons". The existing provision that "if at the time of the process taking effect upon the garnishee there is less than one month's salary or wages due to such employee, etc., the extent of the exemption shall be at the rate of forty dollars per month for the time such salary or wages are due or accruing due", was amended so that "forty dollars" is altered to "thirty or sixty dollars, as the case may be".

The Manitoba Election Act was amended so as to establish the alternative or preferential system of voting in the constituencies of the province outside of Winnipeg. Where two or more candidates are in the field in any constituency ballot papers are to be marked by numerals, indicating the order of the voter's preference. Winnipeg is not affected by this Act as the system of proportional representation is in existence in that area.

A new amendment to the Municipal Act repealed a provision of 1923 which fixed a limit of \$50 to the license fee which municipalities could impose under the Transient Traders' Act. Another amendment authorized councils of a town, village or rural municipality, by resolution or by-law, to allow the mayor and each member of the council a sum not over \$5 for each regular meeting, but not to exceed \$60 in one year. The indemnity for councillors of a rural municipality, including the reeve, was formerly limited to \$3 a day for each meeting, not exceeding \$45 in one year, while the mayor or reeve could receive up to \$200 a year.

The Municipal Assessment Act was amended in the sections relating to statute labour, one day's additional labour being required for every additional \$900 assessment over \$500,



instead of for every additional \$500 in excess of that amount, as formerly. The amount of the poll tax which is levied in lieu of statute labour upon male inhabitants of a municipality who are not subject to other municipal taxes was raised from \$2 to \$4 yearly.

The Winnipeg charter was amended to give special opportunity for voting to persons who are necessarily absent occasionally from their places of residence and who, for this reason, would otherwise be unable to cast their vote at a civic election. The city was given authority to pass by-laws not inconsistent with any Dominion or provincial statutes for licensing, regulating and governing the business of dry cleaners, dyers, cleaners and pressers, and persons engaged in these and similar businesses in which gasoline and other volatile or inflammable liquids or materials are used.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Act was amended in the sections relating to the provincial guarantee of the stock or securities issued by the Farm Loans Association. The Association was enabled, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make an overdraft on a bank within fixed limits, the province guaranteeing the amount so borrowed, with interest. Further provisions were also made with reference to borrowing by the Association from the province, and the repayment of sums so borrowed. All funds of the Association, without exception, were declared free from all taxation. An Act was passed incorporating the "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited" with full powers to buy and sell grain and produce. The Rural Credits Act was amended to facilitate the work of such societies. Amendments were made to the Agricultural Societies Act affecting provincial grants to societies.

The Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act was amended by redefining a dependent benefiting under the Act to include the widowed mother of a soldier who, during his service, or, if he is deceased, then at the time of his death, was either wholly or partially dependent upon him for her support.

### Saskatchewan

The legislature of the province of Saskatchewan was in session from January 31 to March 25, 1924, when several acts were passed which had special reference to labour.

A number of amendments were made in the Mechanics' Lien Act in regard to matters of procedure under the act, not however, affecting its main principles.

The Employment Agencies Act, which prohibited private persons or firms from conduct-

ing employment offices for gain, was amended by the addition of a section prohibiting all private agencies from using the word Saskatchewan as part of their designation.

The Attachment of Debts Act was amended, first, by the provision that the government of Saskatchewan may be garnished under the act with regard to moneys due or accruing due to any person employed by it, whether permanently or temporarily, but not to those employed by the day; secondly, by an amendment to the section of the original act which provided that wages or salary due to a workman could not be attached unless for a debt in excess of \$75 and then only to the extent of the excess; the amendment provides that the amount exempt from attachment shall be as follows: \$75 in the case of a married person; \$75 in the case of an unmarried person, widower or widow who is supporting one or more brothers or sisters, or one or more children under 16 years of age or otherwise unable to support themselves, or who is supporting dependent parents or grandparents; \$40 in the case of all other unmarried persons, widowers and widows. Where, in addition to wages or salary an employee receives board and lodging or the use of a house or any other thing of value, the judge may take that fact into account and the exemptions may be reduced accordingly. Those affected by this act are mechanics, workmen, labourers, servants, clerks and other employees.

An amendment to the Masters and Servants Act made provision for the hearing of complaints arising out of contracts for personal service in the remoter parts of the province. Difficulties over such contracts could formerly be taken only before a justice of the peace in the municipality in which the master resided, or in the same judicial district. The amendment provides that proceedings may also be taken before a justice residing in an adjoining rural municipality or district.

Landlords having rent due from a tenant were forbidden, by an amendment to the Landlord and Tenant Act, to seize by distress certain personal and other necessary belongings of the tenant. Such articles include beds and bedding, wearing apparel, stoves, cooking utensils, cups, knives, forks, etc., all necessary fuel and food for the family for 30 days, tools or implements used by the debtor in his occupation, to the value of \$300, and an axe and saw. Other amendments to the same act relate to the priority of the landlord's claim where the lessee makes an assignment under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act, the trustees being required, if there are sufficient assets, to give the landlord up to three months' rent accrued prior to the assignment. This amend-

ment follows an amendment to section 52 of the Bankruptcy Act, which was made by Parliament in 1923 (chapter 31, section 31) leaving to the provinces the right to legislate on the subject of the landlord's preferential claim for rent.

The Children's Protection Act was amended so as to avoid the indiscriminate committal of children to societies. No parent may surrender a child to a children's aid society without having first obtained the consent in writing of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. The sections of the original act relating to the time after which children must not be in a public place and to the licensing of children in street trades, were repealed and were incorporated in the City Act and the Town Act. Other sections require notification to the superintendent of the establishment of maternity, nursing and other children's homes, and for their inspection. The transfer of any child to the care and custody of any person other than its parents is forbidden without the consent of the superintendent.

An act to provide for the education and maintenance of blind and deaf children gave statutory authority to certain provisions already made for these classes in the province. The powers of associations under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act were extended to include the mortgaging and leasing of their property, several other amendments also being made in the act.

A motion that the alternative vote method should be adopted for use in future provincial elections in all single member constituencies where more than two members are running for election was defeated by a vote of 12 for to 38 against the proposal.

### Alberta

The fourth session of the fifth legislature of Alberta was in session from January 28 to April 12, 1924, when several measures directly affecting labour were passed. Among these acts were the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act and the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act, containing provisions practically identical with the similar acts recently enacted in Ontario and British Columbia. (Similar measures were introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature, but the bills were withdrawn). The second of these acts requires that employees of permanent fire departments shall be allowed one day off in seven, but it is not to be adopted in any particular city until the electors have voted in favour of it. The latter provision was added to the original bill owing to opposition from certain municipal representatives on the ground of alleged

undue interference by the legislature with municipal affairs. The "double platoon" system, which applies to cities and towns with not less than 10,000 inhabitants, was already in effect in Edmonton and Calgary.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—A number of important amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, the most important of these raising the percentage of payments in disability cases under the act from 55 to 62½, this being the proportion of average weekly earnings which is allowed in cases of permanent total disability, and, in cases of partial disability, the proportion of the difference between the worker's former and present earning capacity. Widow's benefits remain at \$55 per month, but with a sliding scale for children under 16 years of age, regardless of their number. In cases of permanent partial disability the Board may allow a lump sum or periodical payments, or both.

The Minister of Labour in introducing the bill explained that the amendments were intended to bring compensation in Alberta up to the level of the other Canadian provinces. The bill as originally drafted would have fixed the rate of disability payments at 66½ per cent, and raised the monthly payments to widows from \$35 to \$40; the unamended bill would further have increased the maximum amount to which an injured person is entitled from \$1,100 per year as at present, to \$1,200 per year. The principal changes contained in the amending act as passed may be outlined as follows:—

The term "child" was made to include an illegitimate child, any child of any child, and the child of a husband or wife by a former marriage.

The term "workmen" was made to include the employees of a contractor contracting for the performance of mining operations for another person engaged in the industry of mining, and also such contractor while actually working.

The section defining the powers of the Board in regard to assessment was redrafted; one of the new provisions enables the Board to establish a Disaster Fund to meet losses arising from an accident which could not fairly be placed upon the employers in any particular class. Another change, which affects chiefly the mining industry, permits the Board to assess the employer in respect to the wages of a workman engaged by his fellow-workmen as checkweigher, checker, or otherwise, but the employer may deduct this amount from the wages of the workmen.

New powers are conferred upon the Board in dealing with the recovery of assessment from employers, who may be required in



addition to the penalties already provided, to pay up to one-half the compensation payable, but not to exceed \$300 for an accident occurring during the period of default. An equal fine may be imposed on an employer whose failure to comply with the Board's orders has caused an accident.

The period within which claims must be made by an injured employee or his representatives was increased from three to twelve months from the happening of the accident, or in cases of death within twelve months from the date of the death.

The cost of special medical treatment is to be paid by the Board in all cases, instead of optionally, as formerly.

The new scale of compensation in cases of death is as follows: for a widow or invalid widower with one child under 16 years of age, \$35 monthly, with \$12 additional for such child; where there are two young children the additional allowance is \$12 in respect of the eldest and \$10 in respect of the other; where there are three young children, \$12 for the eldest, \$10 for the second, and \$9 for the youngest; where there are four or more, \$12 for the eldest, \$10 for the second; \$9 for the third, and \$8 for each of the others, without any limit as to their number.

The allowance in cases where the only dependents are children under 16 years was raised from \$12.50 to \$15, and the limit of \$50 per month was removed. Where any person entitled to compensation is committed to jail no payment is made while he is so confined, and the whole or any part of the compensation may be paid to a dependent. Where confinement is in an institution the compensation may be paid to the governing body of the institution.

The maximum amount of compensation payable yearly must in no case exceed \$1,140.

In regard to the average earnings upon which the amount of compensation is based, the Board, in its discretion, may accept a figure agreed upon by the employer and the workman as the average earnings of the injured workman. If the injured workman is under 21 years of age the Board may allow for the probable increase which would have been added to his earnings if he had not sustained injury.

Several new provisions were added to the act in regard to medical aid; the Board may fix the amount payable to the doctor, and may contract with doctors, nurses and hospitals. The injured workman may be permitted to select the doctor. Employers are required to provide immediate transportation to a hospital, with all necessary attention, for injured workmen.

Employers are required to keep posted up in their plants such notices as the Board may require to be so posted.

A physician is required to furnish the Board with a report within five days (instead of seven days as formerly) of his first attendance on an injured workman.

A few changes were made in the list of industries coming under Schedules 1 and 2, and a third schedule was added, including employment by the Dominion government, by the Provincial government, or by any permanent board or commission appointed thereunder.

*Minimum Wages.*—The Minimum Wage Act of 1922 was amended in several particulars. The powers of the Board in regard to fixing the periods of employment were enlarged to enable it temporarily to increase the working hours for any class of employees and determine the rate of pay for such overtime, and also to increase temporarily the number of apprentices in a particular trade or occupation. Employers were required to give an apprentice, on request, on leaving his employment, a written statement of the time he has served. Further penalties were provided for employers who disobey any order made by the Board, or hamper the Board's inspectors in his work.

*Engineers' Certificates.*—Several amendments respecting engineers' and firemen's certificates were made in the Boilers Act. A fireman's final certificate was stated to qualify for taking charge of a heating boiler "not exceeding 15 horse-power", the steam pressure allowed for remaining as formerly given, namely, 20 pounds per square inch and not more than 100 pounds. A holder of such a certificate, however, is authorized to act in the capacity of night watchman of a steam plant where the safety valves attached to the boiler are adjusted to discharge at a higher pressure than 20 pounds per square inch during a period when the fires are banked and no steam is used for the boilers excepting to supply water to the boilers, but he is allowed also to spread the fires and increase the steam pressure for the purpose of enabling the engineer to commence operation on his arrival. Holders of first, second and third class certificates may produce their examination certificates in lieu of proofs of length of service, etc. Holders of certificates are required to make regular application for their annual re-registration. Every person engaged in the operation of a steam boiler is required to speak the same language as the engineer in charge.

*Other Legislation.*—The jurisdiction of justices as to small debts was extended so as to cover debts up to \$100 instead of \$50, as formerly.

The time limit fixed under the Threshers' Lien Act for giving notice of the holding of grain by threshers for the purpose of securing payment, was raised from 30 to 60 days.

The Motor Vehicles Act was recast, under the title Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, the new act containing many new features; no person under the age of sixteen years is allowed to drive or operate a motor vehicle on any highway; chauffeurs, that is, persons who drive a motor vehicle for hire by another person, are required to have their photograph affixed to their licenses.

The opening Speech from the Throne foreshadowed an extension of the principle of co-operative marketing to other kinds of farm produce than wheat, co-operative wheat marketing having met with much success. Accordingly, in addition to an act incor-

porating the Alberta Wheat Producers, Limited, for the purpose of the "wheat pool", the Co-operative Societies Act was enacted to create greater facilities for the work of such organizations; the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act allowed such organizations to incorporate on the basis of membership instead of capital share; the Co-operative Credit Act was amended to provide a sinking fund and closer supervision of local groups of credit issued; A Farm Loan Board was established, with local associations, borrowers being required to take capital shares on the basis of two five-dollar shares for each one hundred dollars borrowed, the rates of interest to be not less than rates paid on bonds issued to cover loans and cost of administration; only farmers or intending farmers may have loans for a period of 30 years, which are not to be more than 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land plus the estimated increase in value due to the loan, the rate of interest to be sufficient to pay the interest payable by the Board.

## MINING LEGISLATION IN CANADA

### Outline of Labour Provisions of Provincial Mine Regulation Acts

**A**N outline of the provisions of the several provincial laws governing labour in mines was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November, 1920. This was the last of a series of articles summarizing the provincial laws on several groups of subjects on which more uniform legislation had been recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, held at Ottawa in April, 1920.

#### Recent Amendments

Some important amendments have been made since 1920 in the mining acts of several of the provinces. In 1921, the British Columbia Act was amended to prohibit any light or lamp other than a locked safety lamp to be used underground in any mine, and the existing regulation as to the watering and treating of dusty places in a mine was extended to cover all mines without exception. A Yukon Ordinance, also of 1921, forbade the employment of any person underground in a shaft or tunnel in or upon any mineral claim for a longer period than eight hours in any day, except in connection with a "change over" of shifts, or in emergencies.

In 1922, the Nova Scotia Act was amended to permit the working of barriers in coal

mines when in the interest of safety. A Quebec amendment prohibited the employment of youths under 20 years of age on mine elevators or windlasses used for hoisting workmen, and of youths under 18 years on any machinery for hoisting, haulage, or drilling blasting holes in mines or quarries, or in immediate connection therewith. Mine managers in Alberta were required, as a condition to obtaining a provincial certificate, to have had two years' practical experience in a coal mine in Canada, out of the required total of three years of practical experience in a mine; owners or managers must not attempt to influence the miners in their choice of a checkweigher. Wages in the same province were required to be paid fortnightly and upon a Saturday, the period allowed for arrears being reduced from two weeks to one week, payments to include all unpaid wages earned before the Saturday preceding the date of payment instead of before an interval of two weeks.

In 1923, Nova Scotia raised the age limit for the employment of boys in mines from 12 to 16 years; boys under 16 could formerly be employed on securing school certificates, their working hours being limited to ten in the day and fifty-four in the week. In the



same province the rule providing that travelling roadways in mines shall be of reasonable height was enlarged to make provision that in the event of a dispute between the owners and the inspector as to the capacity of the roadway the matter shall be settled by arbitration; roadways must also be wide enough to permit draft animals to pass without rubbing the roof or sides; where mechanical hoisting or lowering appliances are used in a mine the brake straps or drums must be lined with asbestos or other non-inflammable material. Mine managers were by the same act declared to be competent to act as mine examiners, and a previous clause absolutely forbidding the use of electric lamps for the purpose of examination for the detection of noxious gas, was repealed; all such lamps, however, must still be of a type approved by the Commission of Public Works and Mines. Penalties for offences against the British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Act were substantially increased, and notification was required of certain types of accident even where no loss of life has resulted therefrom.

The legislature of Nova Scotia, during the present session amended the Coal Mines Regulation Act so as to give statutory effect to the 8-hour day, already in force by custom in the mines of the province. Working hours are counted from the time the miner arrives at his place of work until he leaves, the usual provisions being added to permit of longer working hours in emergencies, or before the weekly change of shift.

An amendment of 1919 to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia provided for the constitution of a Coal Miners' Minimum Wage Board, to consist of the chief inspector of mines as chairman, and two other members, one appointed by the owners and one by the men. No such Board, however, has so far been named.

The mining acts of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have no reference to coal mining, which is not carried on in these provinces.

#### Other Legislation Affecting Mining

No mining acts are on the statute books of Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick, but other acts of New Brunswick affect labour in mines more or less directly. Thus the age limit for the employment of boys is governed to some extent by the School Attendance Act which enables local authorities in the province to forbid the employment of children under 16 during school hours. Again, the New Brunswick Public Health Act of 1918 directly protects the health of employees in mining camps, making provision for regulations regarding the inspection of all houses and places connected therewith, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals and for the services of duly qualified physicians. Similarly, the Public Health acts of all the other provinces safeguard the health of the workers in mining camps. In Yukon Territory, however, no such provision is made.

#### Rules and Regulations

All the mining acts contain general rules for maintaining the safety and health of the mine workers, dealing with ventilation, safety lamps, sanitation, protection of working places, shafts, etc., hoisting, the handling and storing of explosives, boilers, travelling roads and haulage, prevention of dust, shafts and winding, signalling, the use of electricity, the support of roof and sides of travelling roads, the condition of machinery, sale of intoxicating liquors near mines, and numerous other matters.

The principal provisions of the various provincial mining acts in so far as they affect labour conditions in the mines, are set forth in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL LABOUR PROVISIONS OF

	Nova Scotia		Quebec	Ontario
	Coal Mines	Metalliferous Mines		
Acts	Coal Mines Regulation Act (Statutes of 1913, chapter 10)	Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act (Statutes of 1913, chapter 15)	Mines Regulation Act (Revised Statutes of 1909, Arts. 2177 to 2217) governs all classes of mines and quarries	Mining Act (Revised Statutes of 1914, chapter 32) governs all classes of mines, also smelters, crushing plants, etc.
Hours of Labour	8 hours at place of work, except in emergencies. Saturday extension permitted for change of shift	No limit for adults. 10 hours in day or 54 hours in week for boys 12 to 16 years of age except in emergencies	No limit for adults. Hours of boys aged 15 to 17 years not to exceed 48 hours weekly	8 hours at work place in mine for all underground workers except shift bosses, cage tenders, hoistmen, surveyors, etc., or where six or less workers in shift. Saturday extension permitted for change of shift
Employment of Women and Girls	No provision	No provision	Forbidden except in offices	Forbidden except in offices
Age limit for boys	16 in or about a mine. 18 for boys in charge of hoists for workmen on slope. 21 for same in shaft	12 years in or about a mine (School certificate required under 16)	15 years underground. 16 for transmitting signals. 18 for boys in charge of hoists for material. 20 for boys in charge of hoists for workmen	16 years above ground. 18 years below ground and for boys in charge of hoists for material. 20 for boys in charge of hoists for workmen
Payment of Wages	Weekly (except wages paid at monthly rates) To be paid in currency	No provision	No provision	Semi-monthly
Deductions from wages	May be made for payment of checkweighers, doctors, church, hospital and society dues, but not for local rates except by written consent of workman. Deductions for stone, etc., to be made by agreement, with provision for third party in case of disagreement	May not be made for local rates except by written consent of workman	No provision	No provision
Piece work	If wages paid by weight of coal, coal to be weighed near pit head and checked by checkweigher, or by other checker if wages based on other measurement.	No provision	No provision	No provision
Checkweighers	Must be working miners with 3 years' experience, certificated and employed at colliery. Elected by ballot of men for one year. Owners to furnish facilities, shelter and desk	No provision	No provision	No provision



## MINING ACTS OF VARIOUS PROVINCES

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		Yukon
			Coal Mines	Metalliferous Mines	
Mines Act (Revised Statutes of 1913, chapter 128) governs all classes of mines, also smelters, roast yards, etc.	Mines Act, (Revised Statutes of 1920, chapter 178) governs all classes of mines and works connected with mines	Mines Act (Session of 1913, 1st session, chapter 4) governs coal mines and all other mines	Coal Mines Regulation Act (Revised Statutes of 1911, chapter 160)	Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act (Revised Statutes of 1911, chapter 164)	Miners' Protection Ordinance (Consolidated Ordinances, 1914, chapter 65) governs all classes of mines
No limit of hours	No limit of hours	8 hours underground from time of leaving surface, except in emergencies	8 hours underground from bank to bank, but 8½ hours for on-setters, cagers, pumpmen and engineers in charge of constantly running machinery where more than two shifts worked. Extra time for changes of shifts, 8 hours above ground, except for office, boarding-house employees, etc.	8 hours under or above ground (except office workers) except in emergencies	8 hours underground except on change of shift or in emergencies
No provision	Forbidden in mine workings	Forbidden except in offices	Forbidden except in clerical and domestic work.	Forbidden underground and those employed above ground to be registered	No provision
No provision (1)	14 years in workings of mine	14 above ground 16 below ground and for boys in charge of horse power hoists (school certificate required under 16) 15 for boys in charge of machine hoists	14 above ground 15 below ground. 16 on hoists for material. 22 on other hoists.	Boys under 16 to be registered	12 for work in or about mine (certificate required under 16)
No provision	No provision	Fortnightly	Semi-monthly (2) To be paid in currency (3)	No provision	No provision
No provision	May be agreed to by miner for payment of checkweigher	May be agreed to by miner for payment of checkweigher. Worker may request deductions for payment of debts. Employer may make deductions for coal, oil, rent, etc. Deductions for stone, etc., to be made by agreement, with provision for third party in case of disagreement	May be agreed to by miner for payment of checkweigher. Deductions for stone, etc., to be made by agreement, with provision for 3rd party in case of disagreement	No provision	No provision
No provision	If wages paid by weight of coal, coal to be weighed near pit head and checked by checkweigher, or by other checker appointed by men if wages based on other measurement	If wages paid by weight of coal, coal to be weighed near pit head and checked by checkweigher, or by other checker appointed by men if wages based on other measurement	If wages paid by weight of coal, coal to be weighed near pithead and checked by checkweigher, or by other checker appointed by men if wages based on other measurement	No provision	No provision
No provision	Must be miner with 3 years' experience, resident in Province. Elected by men, owners to furnish facilities, shelter, and desk	Must be working miner, with 3 years' experience, resident in Province. Elected by men, owners to furnish facilities, shelter, and desk	No special qualifications provided for. Elected by men. Owners to furnish every facility	No provision	No provision

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL LABOUR PROVISIONS OF

	Nova Scotia		Quebec	Ontario
	Coal Mines	Metalliferous Mines		
Liens	No provision	No provision	No provision	Workmen in connection with mine have lien thereon
Mine Inspectors			Must be mining engineers in practice five years	
Mine Managers, etc.	Certificates required for manager, underground manager, overman, mine examiner. Must be British subject, with 3 years' working experience underground including 2 years in Canada. Manager must be also mining engineer			
Coal Miners' certificates	Examination by local boards of 2 persons with practical experience as miners appointed by Mines Commission. One year's experience required for certificate. Special qualifications required for stationary engineers			
First Aid and Mine Rescue	First aid appliances to be kept at all mines, and certificates granted for use of mine rescue apparatus (4)	See footnote (4)		First aid appliances and safety apparatus to be kept at mines. Dangerous substances to be labelled, antidotes for poison provided, etc. One or more workman skilled in apparatus to be available at blast furnaces
Daily Examinations of Mines	Daily examinations not more than 3 hours before workmen enter mine; Record kept open to men. Workmen may at own cost appoint 2 of their number to make monthly inspections	Working places to be examined every 24 hours		
Ventilation	Adequate			Sufficient

(1) The Children's Act prohibits employment of children under 16 in dangerous or unwholesome occupations.

(2) This provision is under the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act (Statutes of 1917, Chapter 73).

(3) This provision is under the Truck Act (Revised Statutes of 1911, Chapter 231).

(4) The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia provide that employers in any industries may be required to maintain such first-aid appliances and services as the Board may direct.



## MINING ACTS OF VARIOUS PROVINCES—Concluded.

Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		Yukon
			Coal Mines	Metalliferous Mines	
No provision	No provision	No provision	No provision	No provision	Workmen in connection with mine have lien thereon
	Must hold mine managers' certificates	Must hold mine managers' certificates	Must hold mine managers' certificates	Must hold mine managers' certificates and have seven years' practical experience.	
	Mine inspectors may examine competency of all managers and pit bosses	Certificates required for manager, over man and mine examiner. Manager must have 5 years practical experience partly in Canada or hold diploma in mining and have 3 years' experience	Certificates required for manager, overman, shift boss, shot lighter, surveyor. Manager must have either 5 years' working experience or degree in mining together with 4 years' practical mining. Equivalent certificate of any British Dominion recognized		
			Examinations by board, composed of district inspector, one representative of miners and one of owners. One year's working experience required. Candidates must understand English		
		Ambulance certificate required for manager, overman, and mine examiner. Mine rescue stations and cars may be ordered, emergency hospitals to be provided, first aid outfit to be available (4)	Ambulance certificates required of managers, overmen, etc. Rescue apparatus to be available at all mines. Mine reserve stations may be ordered. Training given officials and certain workmen (4)	Camps employing over 30 workmen, 6 miles from doctor to employ man in charge of ambulance kit (4)	
	Examinations daily before work begins, and records kept open to men. More frequent examinations of gassy mines	Examinations daily not more than 4 hours before workmen enter mine. Records to be posted up. more frequent examinations of gassy mines.	Examinations daily, immediately before work begins. Records to be posted up. More frequent examinations of gassy mines	Working places to be examined every 24 hours and records kept	Working places to be examined every 24 hours
Adequate	At least 100 cubic feet pure air per minute or more as directed for each person or animal. Ventilating area units required	At least 200 cubic feet pure air per minute, or more as directed for each person or animal. Ventilating area units required	At least 100 cubic feet pure air per minute for each man or boy, and 300 cubic feet for each animal. Ventilating area units required		Adequate

## VALIDITY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

### Judgment of Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Ontario

ON April 22, judgment was delivered in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the case of "Toronto Electric Commissioners *versus* Snider, O'Donaghue and McGuigan." The defendants were members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed last July under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with a dispute between the plaintiffs and certain of their employees.

In August of last year the Toronto Electric Commissioners applied for an interim injunction to restrain the Board from interfering with their business or from exercising the powers conferred on it by section 38 of the Act. The interim injunction was granted on August 31 by Mr. Justice Orde on the ground that the Act was *ultra vires* of the Dominion parliament. The text of his judgment was given in full in the October, 1923, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on pages 1126 to 1130. Application for the issuing of a permanent injunction against the members of the Board was subsequently made, and it was heard by Mr. Justice Mowat. In his judgment, which was delivered on December 15, he refused to grant the injunction, holding that the act was within the powers of the Dominion parliament. He accordingly referred the matter to the appellate division of the Supreme Court. The text of Mr. Justice Mowat's judgment appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December last, on pages 1452 to 1455.

The proceedings before the Divisional Court comprised a continuation of the trial on reference to this Court by Judge Mowat. The judgment of the Divisional Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Ferguson and dismissed the action with costs, including costs of injunction proceedings. The issue of the judgment and the order dissolving the injunction were, however, directed to be stayed for such time as was reasonably necessary to allow an appeal to be taken. The judgment of Mr. Justice Ferguson was concurred in by Chief Justice Mulock and by Mr. Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Magee. Mr. Justice Hodgins dissented and was of opinion that judgment should be entered for the Toronto Hydro Electric Commissioners.

The Attorney-General of Canada and the Attorney-General of Ontario, though not parties to the case, were represented by counsel, as the constitutional validity of an Act of the Parliament of Canada was in question.

#### Text of Divisional Court Judgment

The judgment prepared by Mr. Justice Ferguson of the Divisional Court was as follows:—

Continuation of the trial on a reference to this Court by Mowat, J., under section 32 of The Judicature Act, R.S.O., cap. 56, ss. 3 and 4, which read:—

"(3) If a Judge deems a decision previously given to be wrong and of sufficient importance to be considered in a higher court, he may refer the case before him to a Divisional Court.

"(4) Where a case is so referred, it shall be set down for hearing, and notice of hearing shall be given in like manner as in the case of an appeal to a Divisional Court."

The plaintiffs are a Board of Commissioners appointed under sections 16 and 17 of I George V, cap. 119 (Ontario), (An Act respecting the City of Toronto), to manage the municipal electric light, etc., of the city of Toronto. They are a body corporate and have the duties and powers of commissioners under The Public Utilities Act, R.S.O. (1914), cap. 104. The defendants are a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under and pursuant to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (1907) with all the powers conferred by that Act upon commissioners appointed thereunder for the purpose of investigating, reporting upon and bringing about a settlement between the plaintiffs and their employees. The Attorney-General of Canada and the Attorney-General of Ontario are not parties but appear pursuant to notice served upon them under section 33 of The Judicature Act, which provides that, where, in any action or proceeding, the constitutional validity of any Act of the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of Ontario is brought into question, the same shall not be adjudged invalid until after notice has been served upon the Attorney-General for Canada and the Attorney-General for Ontario; also that the Attorney-General for Canada and the Attorney-General for Ontario shall be entitled as of right to be heard either in person or by counsel, notwithstanding that the Crown is not a party to the action or proceeding.

The plaintiffs plead that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is not within the powers conferred on the Parliament of Canada by the British North America Act, because (1) it deals with property and civil rights in the province, subjects (Class 13) exclusively assigned to the Provincial Legislatures by sec. 92 of the British North America



Act; (2) it interferes with municipal institutions, one of the classes of subjects (Class 8) exclusively assigned to the Provincial Legislatures by sec. 92 of the British North America Act; (3) it is an interference with a local work or undertaking, subjects (Class 10) exclusively assigned to Provincial Legislatures by sec. 92 of the British North America Act.

The plaintiffs ask the following relief (1) a declaration that the defendants are, without lawful authority, acting as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation into alleged disputes between the plaintiffs and certain of their employees; (2) an injunction restraining the defendants and each of them from proceeding with the investigation or in the alternative for a perpetual injunction in the terms of an interim injunction granted herein by the Hon. Mr. Justice Orde.

Before pleading, the plaintiffs applied for and obtained from Mr. Justice Orde, sitting in Weekly Court, an interim injunction restraining the defendants, until the trial, from interfering with the business of the plaintiffs, from entering upon the premises of the plaintiffs; from examining the plaintiffs' work or employees upon the plaintiffs' premises, and from exercising any of the compulsory powers contained in section 30 to 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and from interfering in any way with the property and civil rights or the municipal rights of the plaintiffs.

The interim injunction was not granted merely because the learned Judge who made the order was of opinion that sufficient had been shown to entitle the plaintiffs to have the rights of the parties determined by a trial before the proposed investigation was proceeded with. His reasons for making the order make it clear that, after a careful review and consideration of the authorities, he was of opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The trial Judge, being of a different opinion, considered the interim injunction order granted by Mr. Justice Orde and his reasons therefor a decision previously given within the meaning of section 32 of The Judicature Act entitling and requiring him to refer the question raised to the Appellate Division for their decision.

It is not, I think, necessary for the decision of the case at bar to pass upon the constitutional validity of any sections or provision in this Act which do not deal with the powers of the Board, and consequently it is not necessary to consider the constitutional validity of sections 56 to 61 which deal with strikes and lock-outs prior to and pending a reference to a Board of Enquiry.

I am of opinion that, while sections 30, 36 and 37 of the Act confer on the Board compulsory powers which trench upon property and civil rights, and authorize the Board to inquire into industries that are in some cases local works carried on by municipalities, yet my opinion is that, according to the "true nature and effect of the enactment," "its pith and substance," the legislation is not law in relation to "municipal institutions" (8), local works (10), property and civil rights (13), matters purely local (16), as these words are used in subsecs. 8, 10, 13 and 16 of sec. 92 of the British North America Act, but is legislation to authorize, and provide machinery for conducting an inquiry and investigation into industrial disputes between certain classes of employers and their employees, which disputes in some cases may, and in other cases will, develop into disputes affecting not merely the immediate parties thereto, but the national welfare, peace, order and safety, and the national trade and business.

The purpose of the inquiry authorized by the Act is, I think, three-fold: (1) the regulation of trade and business by preventing the interruption of trade and commerce necessarily incident to delaying, hindering, interrupting or stopping the operation of mines or public utilities; (2) the promotion and protection of national public peace, order and safety by (a) confining the dispute to a limited district, or bringing about a settlement, (b) by informing the public in reference to the cause and nature of the dispute, (3) by bringing to bear upon the parties intelligent public opinion, and through that agency preventing the breaking out and spreading of strikes or lock-outs and the disturbances, rioting and breaches of the peace and criminal law which, it is common knowledge, frequently follow the stopping, by strike or lock-out, of the operation of mines, agencies of transportation or communication and public service utilities which furnish such necessities as light, heat and power.

Counsel for the defendants and the Attorney-General for the Dominion submitted that as, according to its "true nature and effect," its "pith and substance," and its title, the Act here in question is legislation in reference to industrial disputes, and as the Imperial Parliament, in the Australian Constitution Act, (63-64 Vic.), recognized and treated industrial disputes as presenting an aspect of peace, order and good government that required special legislative treatment (see sec. 51 of The Australian Act), we may and should hold that the legislation does not fall within any of the classes enumerated in sec. 92 of The British North America Act. Basing his argument on the foregoing submission, and on a

statement of the Judicial Committee in *Russell v. The Queen*, 7 A.C. at p. 836, and another statement in the *Alberta Insurance Case* (1916) 1 A.C. 588 at 595, counsel for the Dominion urges that the legislation here in question is valid because it is a class of legislation not covered by or included in any of the classes enumerated in section 92 of the *British North America Act*.

The statements of the Judicial Committee relied upon for this proposition, read (*Russell v. The Queen*, p. 836):—

The first question to be determined is, whether the Act now in question falls within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92, and assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. If it does, then the further question would arise, viz., whether the subject of the Act does not also fall within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91, and so does not still belong to the Dominion Parliament. But if the Act does not fall within any of the classes of subjects in section 92, no further question will remain, for it cannot be contended, and indeed was not contended at their Lordship's bar, that, if the Act does not come within one of the classes of subjects assigned to the Provincial Legislatures, the Parliament of Canada had not, by its general power 'to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada', full legislative authority to pass it.

(The *Alberta Case*, p. 595):—

It must be taken to be now settled that the general authority to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, which the initial part of section 91 of the *British North America Act* confers, does not, unless the subject-matter of legislation falls within some of the enumerated heads which follow, enable the Dominion Parliament to trench on the subject-matters entrusted to the Provincial Legislatures by the enumeration in section 92. There is only one case, outside the heads enumerated in section 91, in which the Dominion Parliament can legislate effectively as regards a province, and that is where the subject-matter lies outside all of the subject-matters enumeratively entrusted to the province under section 92. *Russell vs. The Queen* is an instance of such a case.

Counsel for the plaintiffs and the Attorney-General for Ontario submit that the legislation here in question trenches upon the classes of legislation enumerated in sub-secs. 8, 10, 13 and 16 of section 92, and that the Dominion Parliament may not trench on any class enumerated in section 92 except to legislate in respect of a class enumerated in section 91, and for the later submission they rely upon the statements quoted by Mr. Justice Orde, from *Montreal v. Montreal* (1912) A.C. 333; the opinion of Mr. Justice Duff in the *Board of Commerce Case*, 60 S.C.R. 456 at 508; the statements in Attorney-General for Ontario v. Attorney-General for the Dominion (1896) A.C. 348 at 360; the first sentence I have quoted from the *Alberta Case* (supra). The plaintiffs and the Attorney-General for Ontario further submit that *Russell v. The Queen* is not now regarded as authority for the state-

ment that Dominion legislation which trenches upon any of the classes enumerated in section 92 can be supported on the peace, order and good government clause of section 91 without aid from one or more of the classes enumerated in section 91, and in support of this proposition they refer to a statement appearing at page XIX and XX Cameron's *Canadian Companies* in the Judicial Committee.

Though in the view I have taken it is not necessary to rest my judgment upon the meaning and effect of the authorities cited for and against the proposition stated by counsel for the defendants and the Attorney-General for the Dominion, I think it proper to say that I am not convinced that the point raised has been yet decided. As I read *Russell v. The Queen*, there is much in the reasons for the result in that case to support the view that the right of the Dominion to enact the legislation there in question could be and was supported by reference to and on the power of the Dominion to legislate in reference to public wrongs and Criminal law and trade and commerce, rather than on power to legislate in reference to an unenumerated subject. I am also of the opinion that the decision on this point was not necessary to the determination of the *Alberta Insurance Case* (supra), and as I read the *Montreal case*, it decided only that the power to regulate rates and traffic on connecting provincial lines was not necessarily incident to the regulation of rates and traffic on Dominion Railways. In the *Board of Commerce Case*, Mr. Justice Duff's statement does not take the form of a pronouncement on a point necessary to the decision of the case he was considering.

In the *Distillers and Brewers Case* (1896) A.C. at 360, the Committee states the proposition as it is stated by Mr. Justice Duff in the *Board of Commerce Case*, and yet in the same case accepts and treats *Russell v. The Queen* as rightly decided.

After a careful perusal of the authorities, I am unable to reconcile the cases or the two propositions in the statement I have quoted from the *Alberta Insurance Case*, unless it be that the legislation in *Russell v. The Queen* did not, in the opinion of the Judicial Committee, even trench upon any of the powers conferred upon the provinces by section 92, or unless it be that the opinions of the Judicial Committee in *Russell v. The Queen*, and in the *Fort Frances Case*, (1923) A.C. 695, are founded upon the proposition that, where a condition arises in which the peace, order and welfare of the Dominion as a whole is affected and that condition cannot be effectively met, controlled and regulated by provincial legis-



lation, the Dominion Parliament has power to legislate under the peace, order and good government clause of section 91 even if in so doing it trenches upon some of the classes enumerated in section 92. While there are statements in the reasons for judgments in the Russell case and the Fort Frances case which appear to support the last proposition, it is not, I think, clear that the proposition was necessary to the decision of either case or that it is laid down in either case.

In the absence of clear and binding authority requiring me to do so, I am not prepared to hold that such a wide and far reaching power must, can or should be implied in order to give effect to the agreement which the Imperial Parliament embodied in the British North America Act. I incline to the view that if the Russell case is not supported by reference to sub-section 27 of section 91, Criminal law, and ss. 2, Trade and Commerce then it must be taken to have been determined on a finding that the legislation did not in fact trench upon any class enumerated in section 92 and that the Fort Frances case is based upon a finding of such an abnormal condition that the necessities of the situation demanded, required and justified the implying of an overriding power to legislate so as to meet, regulate and control an abnormal condition amounting to a great national emergency, in which the safety of the nation as such was threatened.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the weight of authority is in favour of the proposition that, except in conditions involving the very safety of the Dominion as a political entity, the Parliament of Canada may not in its legislation trench upon any of the subjects enumerated in section 92, unless such legislation, according to its pith and substance, is legislation in relation to a class of legislation enumerated in section 91 of the British North America Act.

Counsel for the Attorney-General for the Dominion and the defendants submit that, if the legislation cannot be supported as not falling within or trenching upon any of the classes enumerated in section 92, it can and should be supported as legislation in respect of one or more of the classes enumerated in section 91 of the British North America Act.

The wording of section 91 of the British North America Act makes clear that legislation which comes within any of the enumerated classes of section 91 is within the power of the Dominion Parliament, and numerous cases, many of which are quoted in the latest pronouncement of the Judicial Committee in *re Reciprocal Insurance* (1924) 1 D.L.R.; 789

at 795, establish that the class of legislation is determined by reference to "its true nature and character," "its pith and substance," "its paramount purpose."

I have already expressed my opinion as to "the true nature and character of the legislation," "its pith and substance," "its paramount purpose," and that brings me to the inquiry; Does legislation of that nature fall within any of the enumerated classes of section 91? In such an inquiry, two classes suggest themselves. They are:

(1) The regulation of Trade and Commerce (Sec. 91, class 2).

(2) The Criminal law except the constitution of Courts of Criminal jurisdiction (Sec. 91, class 27).

The meaning of "trade and commerce" as used in the section has been considered in a number of cases. These cases are collected and discussed in Cameron's Canadian Constitution, pages 75 to 78, and while the scope of this power of the Dominion to regulate trade and commerce is not defined or determined by any of the cases considered, it was said in *Citizens v. Parsons*, 7 A.C. 96, that: "the words include the political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of Parliament, regulation of trade in matters of interprovincial concern, and it may be they would include general regulation of trade affecting the whole Dominion."

The scope of class 27 was considered in *Attorney-General for Ontario v. Hamilton Street Railway*, 1903, A.C. 524, and in that case the Judicial Committee said that the words "Criminal Law" meant "Criminal Law in its widest sense."

While it may be argued that regulations in reference to trade and commerce mean regulations defining how or in what manner articles or commodities shall be dealt or traded in rather than regulations in reference to the production thereof, and that the object of the investigation is to prevent the interruption of production rather than interruption of trading in commodities produced, I am of opinion that the "employers" named in subsection (c) of section 2 of The Industrial Disputes Act are dealers and vendors in articles of trade and commerce, as well as producers thereof, and that the legislation here in question may be read as being legislation to prevent the shutting down and the stopping of plants and industries which vend and deal in articles of trade and commerce, which, by reason of their very nature, are of national importance. It cannot be disputed that to deprive the City of Toronto of electric

power on which it depends for light, heat and power is to disturb and hinder the national trade and commerce and to endanger public peace, order and safety.

As to Criminal law, it may be argued that Criminal law means only law defining crimes and fixing punishments therefor. It is to be noted that section 91 of the British North America Act does not confine the power of the Dominion to making Criminal law, but that the power extends to making law *in relation* to the Criminal law. My view is that the power to make law *in relation* to the Criminal law in its widest sense, includes power to make laws a paramount purpose of which is the prevention of public wrongs and crime, and the maintenance of public safety, peace and order, and that the power of defining what shall constitute a crime, and providing for punishment, is only a part of the power conferred on the Dominion Parliament by class 27, sec. 91, of the British North America Act.

Industrial disputes are not now regarded as matters concerning only a disputing employer and his employees. It is common knowledge that such disputes are matters of public interest and concern, and frequently of national and international importance. This is so, not because the disputes may result in many plants being shut down, or tens, hundreds and even thousands of employees drawing strike pay instead of wages, but because experience has taught that such disputes not infrequently develop into quarrels wherein or by reason whereof public wrongs are done and crimes are committed, and the safety of the public and the public peace are endangered and broken, and the national trade and commerce is disturbed and hindered by strikes and lock-outs extending not only throughout the Dominion but frequently to the United States, where most of our trade unions have their headquarters. Being of opinion that the Act is not one to control or regulate contractual or civil rights, but one to authorize an enquiry into conditions or disputes, and that the prevention of crimes, the protection of public safety, peace and order and the protection of trade and commerce are of the "pith and substance and paramount purposes" of the Industrial Disputes Act and of the enquiry authorized and directed thereby, I think the legislation may and should be supported on the powers conferred upon the Dominion Parliament by sec. 91 B.N.A. Act to make laws "*in relation to*" "the regulation of trade and commerce," and to make laws "*in relation to*" "the Criminal law" "in its widest sense," even though it

does not enact a Criminal law or a law defining how or in what manner trade and commerce shall be carried on. See *Russell v. The Queen*, 7 A.C. 829, in which the Judicial Committee, referring to the Canada Temperance Act, said (p. 839):

Laws of this nature designed for the promotion of public order, safety or morals, and which subject those who contravene them to criminal procedure and punishment, belong to the subject of public wrongs rather than to that of civil rights. They are of a nature which fall within the general authority of Parliament to make laws for the order and good government of Canada, and have direct relation to criminal law, which is one of the enumerated classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. . . . Few, if any laws, could be made by Parliament for the peace, order and good government of Canada which did not in some incidental way affect property and civil rights, and it could not have been intended, when assuring to the Province exclusive legislative authority on the subject of property and civil rights, to exclude the Parliament from the exercise of its general powers whenever any such incidental interference would result from it. The true nature and character of the legislation in the particular instance under discussion must always be determined in order to ascertain the class of subject to which it really belongs.

I would dismiss the action with costs including costs of injunction proceedings, but would stay the issue of the judgment and the order dissolving the injunction restraining the defendant from proceeding with the enquiry for such time as is reasonably necessary to allow an appeal to be taken.

SMITH, J. A.: I agree.

MAGEE, J. A.: I agree.

MULOCK, C. J. O.: I agree with my brother Ferguson that the impugned portion of the legislation in question is legislation within the competency of the Dominion Parliament under its powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to the regulation of trade and commerce, and therefore think the action should be dismissed with costs.

#### Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Justice Hodgins

In his dissenting opinion Mr. Justice Hodgins declared that it was necessary "to consider whether this statute can be supported (1) under emergency, (2) as dealing with a matter of general Canadian interest and importance, and (3) whether under any enumerated head of jurisdiction it has been validly enacted." The argument was limited to the effect of the act in relation to the respondents, a commission operating locally and formed by provincial authority.

With regard to emergency, it was held that the statute was based upon the normal working of industrial relations, as essentially a sedative measure, and was not in any way designed to meet serious emergencies.



With regard to the second consideration, as to whether it deals with a matter of general Canadian interest and importance, the case of "Attorney-General for Ontario *versus* Attorney-General for Canada (1896) A.C. 343," was cited, which, it was declared, while conceding to the Dominion matters of Canadian interest and importance, which would seem to include such a subject as industrial conditions and dangers, as affecting the "public order and safety" lays down as a qualification that legislation regarding such subjects "ought not to trench upon any of the classes specially confided to the provinces."

Various other decisions were cited, which were held to lay down a rule "to confine the powers of the Dominion Parliament in its action, under the provision as to the peace, order and good government of the Dominion, to such matters of Canadian interest and importance as can be dealt with, without trenching upon any of the subjects specially reserved to the provinces."

"So far as appears from the pleadings and evidence," the argument continued, "this Act affects the respondent Commission, which only operates in this province, and is constituted to carry out operations properly belonging to the spheres of municipal action. This forms another and important objection, as the act interferes with what is in effect the right of the province to form and control municipal institutions, and appears to trench upon what is of a local and private nature within the province. The legal remedy sought by this Commission, namely an injunction restraining the members of the Board from certain activities, may not involve all the matters referred to as important in considering the scope of the Act. But as the Act must 'be scrutinized in its entirety' (*Great West Saddlery Company v. The King* (1921), 2 A.C. 117), the considerations I have discussed must be given weight to in determining the real scope and effect of the Act. We are not called on to determine whether the Dominion jurisdiction as to railways, other than those under provincial control, or as to shipping and navigation, will preserve this Act in its relation to railway employees or those engaged in such shipping as may be considered a public utility."

With regard to whether the law had been validly enacted under any enumerated head of jurisdiction, namely "trade and commerce" or "criminal law," the opinion was expressed that the relations of employer and employee resulting in the production of articles which are the subjects of trade and

the use of property for that purpose were not meant to be included within the enumerated power of dealing with matters of trade and commerce conferred on the Dominion, which is directed to the "movement and interchange of commodities and their purchase and sale, but not to their production or manufacture, or any of the conditions dealt with by this Act, which result in that production."

In regard to the criminal law, the case of "*Ontario vs. Reciprocal Insurers*" was cited, and it was stated that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had rejected the argument "that if the true character of the section, 508 (c), was one regulating the exercise of civil rights, thus infringing the provincial jurisdiction, yet as the authority of Parliament in regard to criminal law being unlimited, it was valid as creating a crime. This device was rejected by the Judicial Committee on the ground earlier stated by Lord Haldane in the Board of Commerce case."

If, therefore, this legislation was one substantially in relation to property and civil rights, it was held that the case applied and governed here.

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It is stated that next July there will be carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the appeal brought by the Lord's Day Alliance against the recent judgment of the Supreme Court of Manitoba upholding the validity of provincial legislation which had been challenged by the Alliance. The circumstances of this case were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1923 (page 713). The act in question amended the provincial Lord's Day Act so as to permit the operation of excursion trains from Winnipeg on Sundays. The chief point involved is whether the Dominion can delegate to the provinces the power to pass Sunday laws, the Alliance contending that only the Dominion law on this subject is valid.

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The *Canada Gazette* of April 5 published revised regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in the three prairie provinces, within twenty miles of either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, and in the tract of 3,500,000 acres controlled by the Dominion government which was established by an order in council of April, 1921, in the Peace River District in the same province.

## EMPLOYEES' SUPERANNUATION IN CANADA

### Provision for Retirement of Municipal Employees

**S**UPERANNUATION schemes for Provincial civil servants in Canada were described in a recent issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (February, 1924.) The present article gives some particulars as to similar provisions in regard to the employees of Canadian municipalities. The information on which it is based is necessarily incomplete, but the schemes outlined may be regarded as typical. The practice in regard to public service retirement allowances or pensions is in a state of transition at the present time. Some of the principal municipalities, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Victoria and Vancouver, make no such provision for their employees, but have the matter of superannuation under present consideration. Other cities, including Regina, Edmonton and Calgary, have statutory power to establish superannuation funds, but so far have taken no definite action in the matter. The general tendency among public bodies is towards a definite system of superannuation based on principles similar to those of the schemes for provincial employees. These principles generally include joint equal contributions to a retirement fund by the employee and the employer, and a superannuation allowance based on length of service and average salary. Provision is generally made also to meet the contingency of sickness and other disability. On the other hand municipal schemes are often less favourable than those of the provinces, many of them including no provision for the widows and other dependents of a deceased employee.

The following paragraphs give particulars of superannuation or pension schemes which are in operation in various municipalities throughout Canada:—

#### Halifax

The Nova Scotia legislature in 1906 passed an act to provide a superannuation fund for the employees of the city of Halifax, excepting those of the fire and police departments. Contributions equal to 4 per cent of salary are made by all permanent employees under 55 years of age, and optionally by those over that age, the amount being deducted at each monthly salary payment. Employees who have contributed for at least ten years may retire on reaching the age of 65 years. The amount of allowance equals one-fiftieth of the average salary received during service, multiplied by the number of years served, with a

limit of thirty-fiftieths of the average salary. Special provision is made, however, that employees of 65 years who have served for thirty years and have contributed for ten years to the fund are to receive an allowance of thirty-fiftieths of their average salaries, the city making up the deficiency in the amount of their contributions. Employees who have become incapacitated, and who are retired from service by a two-thirds vote of the city council, may be similarly provided for if they have contributed to the fund for ten years; the allowance in such cases is paid until the amount of the employees' contributions, with interest at 3 per cent, has been exhausted, and thereafter it is continued out of general revenue as the city council determines. Employees retiring voluntarily receive back one-half the amount of their contributions without interest provided they have contributed for at least two years, while those whose positions has been abolished, receive back, subject to the same condition, the total amount of their contributions, also without interest. In no case does an employee who has contributed to the fund for less than two years receive any allowance or payment whatever. If an official dies before superannuation his wife or dependent child receives from the fund in one payment an amount equal to his total contribution without interest. Similarly, if a superannuated employee dies before he has received in superannuation allowance a sum equal to his contributions, the widow or child may continue to draw the allowance until the amount of the contributions has been exhausted. Where no widow or dependent child survives, the trustees may grant an allowance to other dependents.

#### Winnipeg

The City of Winnipeg established a pension fund for its employees in 1921 under the provisions of its charter. Contributions are compulsory for all permanent employees. The term "permanent employee" means any person employed for a full year whether working by the hour, day, week or month. The rate of contribution varies with the age of the contributor as follows:—

Below age 27, 3 per cent throughout future service.

Between the ages of 27 and 33, 3½ per cent.

Between the ages of 33 and 38, 4 per cent.



Between the ages of 38 and 42, 4½ per cent.

Between the ages of 42 and 45, 5 per cent.

Above age of 45, 5 per cent.

No person entering the service when over 45 years of age after the establishment of the fund may come under the scheme, while those already employed who had entered the service after reaching the age of 55 years, may remain out of the fund. Employees leaving the service or in case of death, their representatives, receive back the amount of their contributions with compound interest at 4 per cent. If a pensioner dies before receiving back the amount of his contributions by way of pension the balance becomes payable to his administrators. No employee who accepts compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for permanent total disability is entitled to a pension under the scheme, but his own contributions to the pension fund are returned to him together with compound interest at 4 per cent per annum, an equal amount being refunded to the city.

The city contributes to the fund monthly a sum equal to the total contributions made by the employees. Pensions are granted to employees under the following conditions:—

1. If they have served 15 years and have become unfit for further service, subject however to resumption of work on recovery. In computing the amount of the ultimate pension, credit is allowed only for periods of actual service. Persons claiming pensions under this head must be examined by a board of three doctors, one appointed by the city, another by the employee, these two appointing a third. The decision of any two doctors is final and binding upon both parties. It may be noted that difficulty has been experienced in regard to claims made by former employees of less than ten years' service. In September, 1923, the finance committee of the city council granted the application of a person who had been in civic employment for 14 years, recommending payment of a "gratuity" of \$50 per month.

2. If they have served for at least 40 years and are 60 years of age.

3. If they have served for at least 20 years and are 65 years of age. The city may demand the retirement of any employee of this age, but must give three months' notice of such compulsory retirement. An employee who at 65 years of age is entitled to the maximum pension of \$3,000 is not required to make further contributions.

The annual pension is a sum equal to one-fifth of the average yearly remuneration for the five consecutive years of service showing the highest maximum salary, multiplied by the number of years of service up to but not exceeding 40 years. However, the minimum annual pension payable is \$720 and the maximum pension is \$3,000.

An employee who is unfitted for duty, through injury received while on duty, receives while disabled, a pension equal to that which he would have been entitled to had he completed 15 years of service. Where an employee is thus retired, the city continues to pay the contributions which the employee would have made until the balance of 15 years' service has been completed.

Employees who were on active service (1914-1919) and who re-entered the city's service within six months from the date of their discharge, are given credit for the time of their absence on such service.

Members of the city police force joining after 1918, are included in the civic pension scheme, as well as older members who are not affected by the existing police pension scheme, and receive no gratuity or pension out of the police superannuation benefit fund maintained under the provisions of the Winnipeg charter. The city council, however, disclaims any responsibility in regard to members of the force, which is under control of the Board of Police Commissioners.

### British Columbia

The superannuation of civic employees in British Columbia is provided for under Part III of the Superannuation Act of 1921. This Act, as noted in the first section of the present series of articles, establishes a general system of superannuation which is compulsory for employees of the provincial government and optional for other public servants and for the employees in private industry. Any municipality may enter into an agreement with all or with any group of its employees to secure the benefits of the Act, the Civil Service Commission being notified of such agreement. The municipality may pay from its revenues all the contributions required from it as an "employer," that is, a sum equal in respect to each employee to the deduction of 4 per cent which is made from his wages at each payment. A superannuation allowance is payable to a fireman at the age of 50 years, to policemen at 55 years, to other male municipal employees at 60 and to female employees at 55 years, if such employees are retired from service by a competent authority, or at their own request. Allowances are payable also in case of retire-

ment due to disability. The amount of allowance is the amount which, according to the prescribed tables, could be purchased by the employee for the sum standing at his credit in the superannuation fund, arising from the deductions from his salary with accrued interest, together with a like amount taken from the account of the municipality in the same fund. Additional allowances may be paid to persons who were employees of the municipality prior to the date at which the provisions of the Superannuation Act became applicable to them, that is, before any sums were placed to their credit in the fund.

Following the enactment of the Superannuation Act in 1921, action was immediately taken by the cities of Victoria and Vancouver to secure the application of its provisions to their employees. In Vancouver, however, objection to the proposal was made at the time by certain classes of employees. The firemen desired a scheme that would include provision for disability sustained in course of employment; the policemen desired special consideration; while other civic employees offered objections chiefly connected with the question of salaries and the low purchasing power of money at that time. The scheme was dropped then but is was again brought forward early in the present year. Applications were made to the city council last March by the policemen, firemen and city hall employees for the establishment of a scheme. The latter class favoured a scheme under the Provincial Superannuation Act; the policemen proposed to put \$10,000 of their Benefit Association funds into a capitalization fund, each man also to contribute 4 per cent of his salary annually, in return for a pension of \$100 monthly after 25 years' service; while the firemen's organization made a similar proposal on behalf of their members. A joint conference was proposed to consider these various suggestions, but the outcome has not been ascertained at the time of publication of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The position in Victoria is similar to that in Vancouver, the question of adopting the provincial scheme being definitely revived this year after lying more or less dormant since 1921 when it was first proposed.

### Saskatoon

The only civic employees at Saskatoon for whom a superannuation fund has been established are the members of the Fire Department. All permanent members of the Fire Department (that is, those who are employed for the full period of each year, whether they are rated by the hour, day, week or month),

are required to contribute to the fund 4 per cent of their monthly wages. The city also contributes an amount equal to three and sixty-two one-hundredths per cent of the Department's monthly pay roll.

The amounts of the allowances and death benefits are as follows: employees resigning in good health after three years' service receive back 50 per cent of the amount of their contributions. (Those employed at the time of the passing of the by-law who served for one year subsequently also received back 50 per cent.) Employees worn out in the service after from one to ten years' employment receive back the whole amount of their contributions; after 10 to 15 years, an allowance of 20 days' pay for each year's service; after 15 to 20 years, one month's pay for each year's service; after 20 to 25 years, three-eighths of pay; after 25 years, one-half of pay. After thirty years' continuous service all employees, whether "worn out" or not, are eligible for annual compensation of half salary for life.

Firemen incapacitated in the course of duty from further employment in the Fire Department, but not from other employment, are compensated as follows: for 15 years' service and under, three-eighths of pay for life; and over 15 years' service, one-half pay for life. Those who are permanently incapacitated from further employment of any kind also receive a pension of half-pay for life. Employees accepting compensation under the Workmen's Compensation or any similar Act are not entitled to superannuation benefits, but they receive back the amount of their contributions, with compound interest.

If an employee dies in the service, having served 10 years and under, his representatives receive \$1,000; from 10 to 15 years, \$1,500; from 15 to 20 years, \$2,000; from 20 to 25 years, \$2,500; and 25 years and over, \$3,000. Similar amounts are paid to the representatives in cases where the deceased was killed or died from injuries received while on duty.

### Toronto

There was no provision of superannuation for civic employees in Toronto before the present month, but the question has been in the hands of a committee of the city council for some months, and it is reported that on May 9 the city council adopted the report of this committee. The plan fixes pension to be paid, upon retirement at the age of sixty years, or following twenty years' service, at a minimum of \$624 and a maximum of \$2,000 per annum. Pensions are to be graded according to length of service and average rate



of salary. All employees will contribute five per cent of their salaries, with the exception of heads of departments, who will contribute five per cent on \$4,500. For all moneys contributed by employees the city will contribute dollar for dollar. According to present plans the fund will not go into effect until January, 1926, and not for four years thereafter should a special committee, to be appointed as administrators, so decide.

The Toronto Firemen's Superannuation and Pension Fund receives an annual contribution from the city of \$27,300, and the firemen contribute from 7 to 9 per cent of their salaries, these contributions being sufficient to place the fund on a paying basis. The Toronto Police Benefit Fund is also practically self-sustaining, but the city occasionally comes to its aid, having contributed to the fund the sum of \$10,000 about two years ago. Each member of the police force pays into the fund 7 per cent of his salary. The chief constable is treasurer of the fund, which is controlled by a board composed of members elected each year from the police force.

### London

*Police Benefits.*—The London Police Benefit Fund Association dates from January, 1887, but its rules have been amended from time to time. The Association was incorporated under provincial law in 1922, with the approval of the City Police Commission, its objects including the provision of gratuities and pensions for long service, assisting members disabled in discharge of their duty, or incapacitated by sickness, and providing for the old age of members and for their families in cases of death. Membership in the Association is obligatory on all members of the force. The fund is in charge of a board of trustees consisting of one sergeant and three constables, with the chief constable (ex-officio), elected for one year by ballot. Applications for a pension, gratuity or aid are considered by a joint meeting of the City Police Commission and the Board of Trustees, and in case of disagreement a board of arbitration is formed of the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and two others, one nominated by each of the presidents; these four appoint a fifth member, and the findings of this board, so formed, are final. This Board received reports from the medical board on all applications, the latter board consisting of the medical officer of the Force, another appointed by the member interested; these two appointing a third if they disagree. Each member of the Association is required to contribute 6 per cent of the gross amount of his pay, twice

monthly, towards the fund. The early years of service during which no contributions were made are provided for by arrangement.

Any member resigning in good health (with the consent of the police commissioners in writing) after completing 10 years' service receives a gratuity of five days' pay for each full year's service up to 15 years; from 15 to 20 years, 10 days pay; from 20 to 25 years, a pension for life of one-fourth pay, provided the member is then 55 years of age or more, but if the member is less than that age then 15 days' pay for each year of service; from 25 years and upwards a pension for life of one-half pay, provided the member is 55 years of age or more, but if under 55 then 25 days' pay for each year's service.

Any member worn out in the service after 10 and up to 15 years' service receives a gratuity of 15 days' pay for each year's service completed; after 15 years' and up to 20 years', a gratuity of 25 days' pay for each year, provided the member is under 55, but if over that age he receives a pension for life of one-third pay.

Incapacity caused while on duty is compensated as follows: after 5 years' service and under, one month's pay for each year's service, but in no case less than \$200; after 10 years' service and under, one month's pay for each year, but in no case less than \$400; over 15 years', one month's pay for each year of service completed, but in no case less than \$1,000, provided the member is under 55 years of age, but if he is aged 55 years or over then a pension for life of one-third pay, the member having the option of electing which form of benefit he will choose, whether cash or pension.

If a member dies while in service his beneficiaries receive one month's pay for each year's service, provided that he has served five years, up to which period of service the amount is \$250. If, however, the deceased member was unmarried, the allowance granted to his beneficiaries is subject to the approval of the board of trustees and the City Police Commission, provided, however, that the beneficiaries receive back any portion of the contributions made by the deceased which has not been returned in the form of pension. The beneficiaries of a member who has been killed or dies from injuries received while on duty are entitled to two month's pay for each year of his service, but not less than \$800.

*Firemen's Benefits.*—The London Firemen's Superannuation and Benefit Fund differs from the Police Fund in being non-contributory, the fund being maintained by means of an annual grant by the city amounting to 6 per

cent of the total salaries of the fire brigade. The fund is managed directly by a standing committee of the city council, which considers all applications directly and makes recommendations thereon to the city council, whose decision is final. Disability is judged by the Chief of the Fire Department and the Medical Officer of Health. Members who were in the service prior to January 1, 1912, when the scheme became effective, are allowed for one-half the period of their service before that date.

The scale of allowances for superannuation and disability is based upon length of service, as follows:

For members worn out in the service, who have served 15 to 20 years, 25 days' pay for each year of service, and for 20 years and upwards, one month's pay for each year of service.

For permanent incapacity due to service, for 10 to 15 years' service, a life annuity equal to 15 per cent of salary or wages; for 15 to 20 years, to 20 per cent; and for 20 years and over, to 25 per cent.

The City Council may, however, commute any annuity on the basis of the legally recognized annuity tables, and at a rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum. Members incapacitated through their own fault, or who resign or are dismissed forfeit all claim to benefit.

### Windsor

The city council of Windsor, Ontario, passed a by-law in 1923 establishing a pension fund for civic employees. However, in March, 1924, the council rescinded the by-law on the recommendation of its finance committee, having found that employees were not paying their dues, and that the resulting deficit would have to be met at the expense of the general taxpayers. It was stated that the employees themselves were indifferent about the scheme, and the firemen positively declared against it by a vote.

### Hamilton

The City Council and Board of Control of Hamilton, Ontario, have a civic superannuation scheme under their consideration, but are not yet prepared to indicate its nature. A police pension fund has been in existence in this city since 1893. Each man on the force is required to contribute 7 per cent of his salary, and has the right to vote on withdrawals from the fund. The present rate of pension for those at the age of retirement is 40 per cent of the amount of the yearly salary, but a movement is in progress to have the proportion raised to 50 per cent.

### Montreal

Montreal makes no provision at the present time for the superannuation of its civic employees, but it is stated that consideration is being given to a scheme to establish a fund to which the employees and the city would make equal contributions. The City Council passed a by-law in 1917 providing that employees compelled through incapacity or illness to resign from the service after ten years' of employment should receive a pension amounting to one-fifth of their salary; after 20 years, one-third and after 35 years', one-half their salary, but the amount of the pension must in no case exceed \$3,000 in a year. The employees make no contributions to the pension fund, the expenses being defrayed entirely by the city. An amendment to the by-law is now under consideration which would establish a superannuation fund based on joint equal contributions by the employees and the city, but no decision in regard to such a scheme has yet been made public. Montreal also makes special provision for its policemen and firemen, and action has been taken towards organizing a system of group insurance and superannuation for firemen and policemen in the Province of Quebec outside the cities of Montreal and Westmount.

A pension scheme for policemen and firemen was adopted in 1922 by the city council of Westmount, Quebec. A pension fund commission was established, composed of the mayor, the commissioner of finance, the commissioner of police and fire, the chiefs of the police and fire departments, together with two additional members, one appointed by the city council, and the other representing the police and fire departments. The pension fund is made up of contributions from the employees and from the city. The city pays the sum of \$1,700 per year for a period of 20 years, and also pays monthly to the fund an additional sum equal to 1½ per cent of the salaries payable to the firemen and policemen. The employees' contributions equal seven per cent of their salaries, deducted from every monthly payment. The benefits received by employees under the scheme are as follows: After 25 years of service, on reaching the age of 50 years, an employee will receive an allowance equal to one-third of his average salary for the previous five years. After 30 years of service, on reaching the age of 55 years he will receive a pension equal to one-half of his average salary for the same period. The heirs of any employee who has been killed in the performance of his duties will receive the sum of all the deductions made from the salary of the deceased, together with his proportion of



the city's contribution, and of the gratuities received by the fund, with interest compounded annually at 5 per cent, the amount so paid to be not less than \$1,000. The heirs of an employee dying from other causes, will receive the amount contributed by the deceased with interest. For permanent incapacity an employee who has served 10 years or more will receive a pension of one-third of his average salary for the past five years of service; one who has served five years, but less than ten

years, receives one-quarter; while an employee with less than five years of service receives back all his contributions, with interest, together with the City's contribution, and the gratuities received by the fund. An employee who is incapacitated by illness after 10 years' service receives a refund and also a share of the city's contribution with interest at 5 per cent; or if he has served less than 10 years he will receive a refund, but not the city's contribution.

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## JUVENILE MIGRANTS' APPRENTICESHIP ACT, NEW SOUTH WALES

AN act "to establish a system of apprenticing juvenile assisted migrants, to provide for the care and control of such migrants and their property and earnings, and for purposes connected therewith," was assented to in New South Wales on December 21, 1923. It is cited as the "Juvenile Migrants' Apprenticeship Act, 1923," the term "juvenile" as used in the act being defined as "a minor who comes to New South Wales with the assistance of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or of the State and who is over the age of fourteen years and under the age of nineteen years at the date of arrival in the State." The act applies to juveniles who have by a formal statement declared themselves desirous of coming under its provisions and as having had the requirements of the act explained to them. The act empowers the Minister of Labour and Industries of the State to have the care, management and control of the person of the juvenile before he is placed out even while in passage to the State when the indenture is made in the United Kingdom and at any time when he ceases to be placed out, and the supervision of him whilst placed out, as well as the care, management and control of his property. He may appoint institutions for the reception, control, education, and the employment of juveniles, and may make such provision as he deems necessary or as may be prescribed for their control, maintenance, education, and employment in such institutions, or in connection therewith. He may, by indenture of apprenticeship which may be made either in the State or in the United Kingdom, bind the juvenile to any person to be taught a trade or calling, including domestic service, provided the period of apprenticeship does not extend beyond the twenty-first birthday of the

juvenile, and when apprenticed on a farm it does not exceed three years. The Minister may also place the juvenile out to reside or board with any person for such period as he thinks proper, if he is satisfied that such person is able and willing to maintain and is a suitable person to be entrusted with the care, management and control of the juvenile, and provided the juvenile has not attained the age of twenty-one years. The Minister may in any indenture make provision that there shall be paid to him by the employer all or a portion of any wages to become due to the juvenile, and the money paid on account of any juvenile to the Minister may be expended by him for certain specified reasons. The money held by the Minister for the juvenile shall, however, bear interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, and shall be paid to the juvenile on his attaining the age of twenty-one years. The wages or earnings due by any person to a juvenile under an indenture or contract of service, whether payable to such juvenile or not, may be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the Minister, or by and in the name of some person authorized by him. No employer shall have the power to assign or transfer any indenture, or to transfer or make over to any other person the service or care of the juvenile, or in any way to discharge or dismiss such juvenile without the consent in writing of the Minister. If the Minister is satisfied that a juvenile has been guilty of misbehaviour or of wilful neglect of duty he may forfeit all or part of the money held on behalf of such juvenile, and apply same in the payment of bonuses to juveniles whose behaviour and attention to duty are, in his opinion, deserving of reward, or he may apply it as he considers suitable for the carrying out of the act.

## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA

### Synopsis of the Information Contained in the Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

THE Thirteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1923, has just been issued by the department. This volume, besides showing the extent of organization among the wage-earners of the Dominion, contains information concerning some of the more important activities of the labour bodies with which the Canadian organized workers are affiliated. The figures published in the report indicate that the recession in trade union membership, which occurred during the three-year period from 1920 to 1922, has been apparently checked. Although the returns for 1923 show a loss of 25 in local branch unions of all classes, the number of members increased by 1,471, the total branches being reported at 2,487, and the combined membership at 278,092.

According to the information published in the report, there were at the close of the year, 94 international organizations operating in Canada, two more than the number recorded in 1922, and between them they comprised 2,079 local branches with a combined reported membership of 203,843. These figures indicate losses for 1923 of 29 branches and 2,307 members. The international organizations, although showing losses in branches and membership, remain the most numerously represented group in Canada.

The eighteen organizations comprising the non-international group had 278 local branches, a gain of five, and reported a membership of 34,315, an increase of 11,342.

There were 24 independent units (bodies not identified with any central organization), one less than the number recorded in 1922, of which 22 reported a combined membership of 9,934, an increase of 871.

There were 106 national and Catholic unions, the same number as reported in 1922, the majority of which are affiliated with the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, which body reported that the combined membership of the Catholic unions was 30,000, a decline of 8,335 as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The chart published herewith, as taken from the report, shows the fluctuations in Canadian trade union membership from 1911 to 1923, the period covered by these departmental annual reports on labour organization.

According to another chart published in the report, the 278,092 organized workers in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows: Railroad employees 76,519 members; building trades, 28,687; public employees, per-

sonal service and amusement trades, 26,222; mining and quarrying trades, 24,963; other transportation and navigation trades, 22,893; metal trades, 17,025; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 15,581; printing trades, 7,647, all other trades and general labour, 58,555.

The 2,487 local branch unions of the four groups discussed in the report are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,034; Quebec, 456; British Columbia, 236; Alberta, 208; Saskatchewan, 162; Nova Scotia, 134; Manitoba, 133; New Brunswick, 114; Prince Edward Island, 10.

There are 31 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 trade union branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units are operating, and between them they represent 56 per cent of the total of such branches, and 53 per cent when the national and Catholic unions are taken into account. Included in the 1,786 local branch unions which reported their membership are 22, each of which have 1,000 or more members, the largest having 3,986.

The report deals with the various classes of delegate bodies which have been established in Canada as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America, and through which local branch unions of kindred or particular trades are brought together to deal collectively with matters which are of like concern to all members of the unions represented.

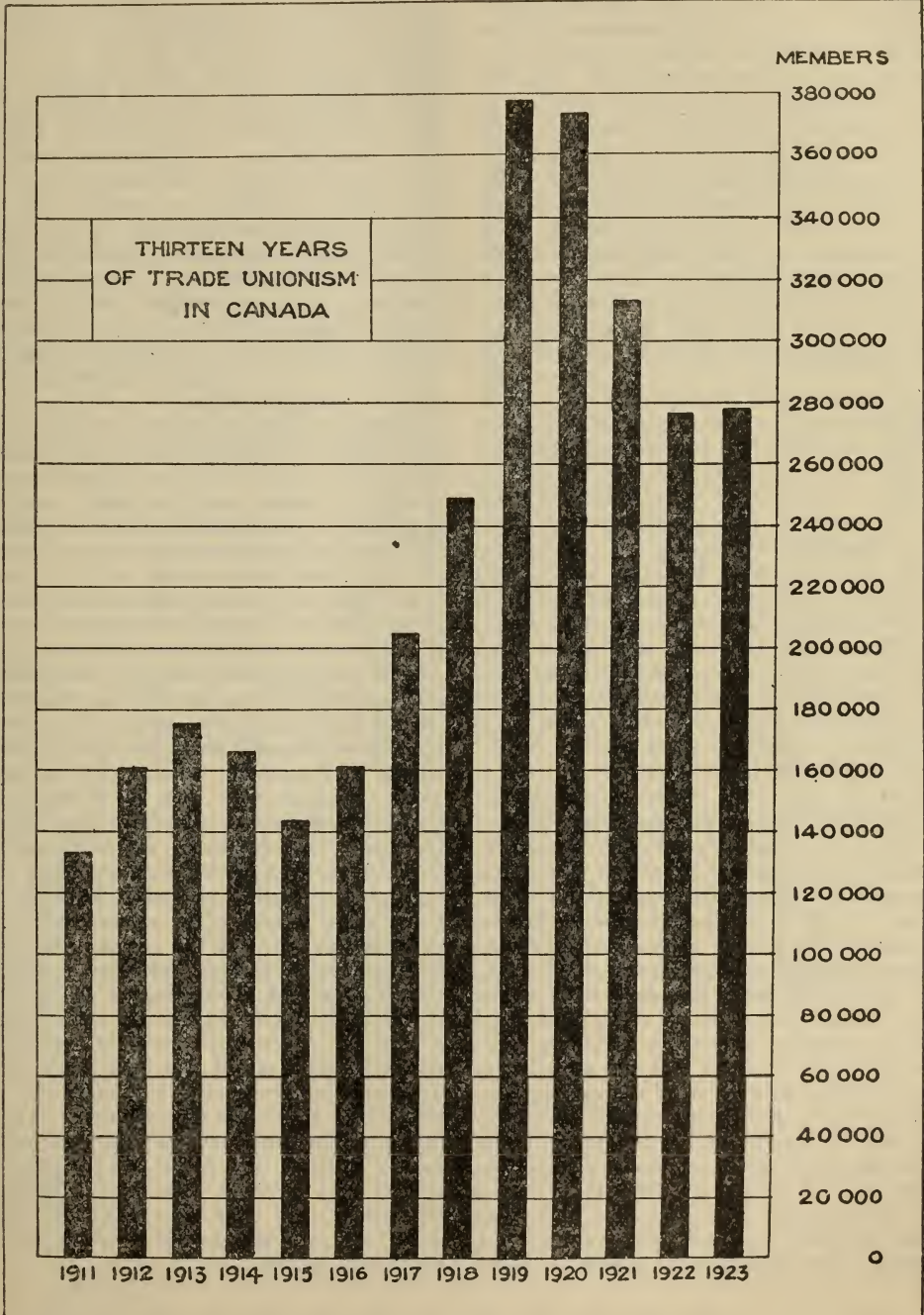
Besides the information given in the report as to the membership of labour organizations in the Dominion figures are published showing the numerical standing of organized workers in 39 other countries, the total, including Canada, being 41,756,330, of which (though not all actually affiliated) 23,077,051 are sympathetic towards the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which body the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with its 122,844 members, is affiliated. The following are the figures for the various countries as taken from the report:

Argentina.. . . . .	143,000
Australia.. . . . .	702,938
Austria.. . . . .	1,128,054
Belgium.. . . . .	780,907
Bulgaria.. . . . .	54,103
Canada.. . . . .	278,092
Chili.. . . . .	200,000
China.. . . . .	300,000
Czecho-Slovakia.. . . . .	1,505,499
Denmark.. . . . .	307,574
Egypt.. . . . .	60,000
Estonia.. . . . .	20,000
Finland.. . . . .	47,653
France.. . . . .	1,395,847
Germany.. . . . .	11,263,920
Great Britain.. . . . .	4,369,268



Greece..	170,000
Holland..	639,925
Hungary..	249,146
India..	1,500,000
Italy..	3,443,444
Japan..	365,700
Latvia..	25,450
Lithuania..	40,000
Luxemburg..	12,600
Mexico..	1,030,000
New Zealand..	82,553
Norway..	83,600

Palestine..	8,250
Peru..	25,000
Poland..	1,232,567
Portugal..	150,000
Roumania..	81,822
Russia..	4,494,226
South Africa..	90,000
Spain..	582,180
Sweden..	324,917
Switzerland..	238,667
United States..	4,252,272
Yugo Slavia..	76,156



Considerable space is given in the report to a group of what are termed revolutionary labour bodies, and some of the incidents are related in connection with their operations during the year 1923. The organizations included in this category are (1) the Red International of Labour Unions, the protégé of the Communist International of Russia, (2) the Workers' Party of Canada, (3) the Young Communists' League, and (4) the Trade Union Educational League. The principles of these bodies, which include efforts "to organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat," according to the information given in the report, are not viewed with favour by the old-established trade union organizations. One of the methods adopted by the advocates of the revolutionary bodies to secure support for their doctrines from the existing labour unions, is that known as "boring from within." To combat this proceeding some of the labour organizations have taken drastic action, in certain instances expelling those members who were known to be using the unions for revolutionary propaganda. The only Canadian trade union to have direct affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, an independent body, which since becoming identified with the Moscow organization has lost considerably in membership. Some of those who dissented against this affiliation subsequently joined the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial body, with headquarters in Chicago, which seeks the abolition of the wage-system. With this acquisition to its ranks the Industrial Workers of the World (to which a chapter in the report is devoted) was enabled to re-establish branches in the Dominion.

Under the title "Use of Troops in Industrial Disputes" the report discusses the strike of coal miners in the Cape Breton district to compel the withdrawal of troops which had been sent into the territory as a result of the strike of steel workers in Sydney. To the action of the miners, who were operating under a charter from the United Mine Workers, the international president took strong objection, and requested the district president and his associate officers to order the men back to work, declaring that the cessation of operations was a violation of the existing contract with the employing company. The district officers refused to comply with the instructions of the president, declaring that the strike had no connection with the contract with the company concerned, the only issue being the use of armed forces against the workers. The international president there-

upon revoked the charter of the district union and deposed the district executive officers. A provisional district was subsequently set up by the international executive board with the provisional officers working under direct instructions from the head office. One of the results of the strike was the indictment of the former president and secretary-treasurer of the district, first on a charge of circulating false information, and latterly on charges of misdemeanour and seditious libel. A number of other persons were also arrested on the latter charges. The deposed secretary-treasurer, as well as some of the others indicted were found guilty. The first-named was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but was later given his liberty on parole. The trial of the deposed president is yet to take place. Although the striking miners originally refused to obey the instructions of the international president, they subsequently resumed work. Several trades and labour councils and local branch unions adopted resolutions protesting against the use of troops in connection with the steel workers' strike, and called upon the authorities to have them removed. The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada also took action in regard to the sending of troops into the strike area, and suggested to the Dominion Prime Minister the appointment of a commission to investigate the circumstances under which the troops were called out. The annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress later adopted a recommendation that amendments to the Militia Act should be sought "whereby the only authorities who could make requisition for the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power should be either the municipal council of the district wherein riot may occur or be anticipated, or the government of a province, and that in either case those making the requisition should be absolutely responsible for the cost of such military aid." Subsequent to the above incidents the Dominion Government appointed a commission to investigate the cause of the unrest in the Cape Breton district and the calling out and the retention of the militia in aid of the civil power in connection therewith. On the subject of the presence of troops in the locality the commission agreed that their presence was necessary and beneficial, but suggested that the Militia Act should be amended so that the active militia could only be called out on the joint requisition of a judge and the attorney-general of a province with the institution of an inquiry, not later than one week thereafter, into the circumstances which necessitated such action.



The report also discusses the proposal for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial groups, particular reference being made to the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations, which include the operating employees and the shop mechanics. The chief agencies through which this proposition is being propagated are the Workers' Party of Canada and the Trade Union Educational League, whose adherents claim that the present system of organization is inadequate to meet the present day requirements. Charts are exhibited in the report showing the various stages leading to the ultimate amalgamation of the railroad workers. While a few of the old established labour organizations have expressed approval of the amalgamation proposal, the report states that the bulk of the labour bodies, including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labour, are opposed to any change in the present plan of organization, which it is claimed provides the necessary machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions, if such is desired.

A chapter in the report indicates the development of labour political parties in Canada and makes reference to some of the matters which were dealt with at their conventions. Mention is also made of the participation of labour candidates in the later parliamentary and municipal elections in the Dominion, and of the establishment of the Labour Government in Great Britain.

The beneficiary features of trade unions, the report states, has grown to considerable proportions, involving the collection and expenditure of huge sums, especially by the international organizations. Of the eighteen bodies classed as non-international five reported having made payments for benefit purposes during 1923, the total expenditure amounting to \$42,235, an increase of \$1,055 over the amount spent in the preceding year, the greater portion of which was for death benefits. Sixty-two of the 94 international organizations with branches in Canada reported disbursements for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being paid by 52, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 38, sick and accident by 20 and old

age pensions by 6. The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits paid by the central international organizations was \$24,176,941, a decrease of \$2,201,788 as compared with the disbursements for benefits by 58 reporting bodies in 1922. The expenditures for the various benefits were as follows:

Death benefits.. . . . .	\$11,853,222
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . . .	84,291
Strike benefits.. . . . .	8,542,000
Sick and accident benefits.. . . . .	1,328,633
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . . .	2,338,795

Figures are also given in the report showing the amounts disbursed by many of the local branch unions in Canada for benefits to their own members, which sums were in some instances paid to augment the benefits received from headquarters, and in other cases covered benefits not provided for by the central organizations. The total sum expended by the local branches was \$333,209, a decrease of \$202,241 as compared with the amount expended in 1922. The expenditures for 1923 by the local branches for the various benefits were:

Death benefits.. . . . .	\$109,640
Unemployed benefits.. . . . .	22,976
Strike benefits.. . . . .	44,013
Sick and accident benefits.. . . . .	123,887
Other benefits.. . . . .	32,693

Included in the report is a chapter in which is discussed a group of associations which though not identified with the labour movement of the Dominion, are in the main composed of wage-earners. There are 61 bodies included in this non-trade union group, the principal associations being composed of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, the total reported membership of which is 85,562, an increase of 4,189, as compared with that recorded for this group in 1922.

The Thirteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, forms a complete labour directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are connected as well as of the various delegate bodies.

## NOTES RELATIVE TO LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE Toronto Branch No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which for many years has maintained an office in the Labour Temple, has purchased a building at 60 Bond street, for the sum of \$31,000. When the contemplated alterations are completed at a cost of \$3,000, the Toronto branch of street railway employees will establish its headquarters in the newly-acquired property.

Mr. Joseph F. Valentine, for more than twenty years president of the International Moulders' Union, which body has a number of local branches in Canada, has been compelled, owing to ill-health, to retire from his official position in the organization. Mr. Valentine, who is sixty-seven years of age, has been succeeded by Vice-President Michael J. Keough. Mr. Valentine is the second vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, a position to which he has been successively elected since 1905.

The most numerously represented labour body in Canada is the United Mine Workers of America, which has 22,800 Canadian members, comprised in 72 local branches. The

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is second as to membership in the Dominion, having 14,526 members, comprised in 95 local lodges.

The regular convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which organization has 100 divisions in Canada, will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing June 2. Other organizations holding conventions in June are the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.

According to a press despatch steps have been recently taken by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to organize a National Council for Child Development consisting of labour men and women, educators and parents. It is proposed to bring up the children of workmen in an atmosphere friendly to the labour movement and to "acquaint the growing generation with the social and economic problems that face mankind and prepare it to share intelligently in the work of bettering society". A meeting was held in New York on April 23 to organize a local branch of this Council, and it is proposed to establish similar local and state councils throughout the United States.

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## JOINT CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT IN CAR SHOPS OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE principle of joint management of the railway shops was approved by Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, on the occasion of their annual convention held at Montreal from March 24 to April 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 307). The vote in favour of the joint management plan was 85 to 29. The System Federation of the Canadian National Railways, at a separate meeting, also approved the proposal, and authorized the taking of a survey with a view to the institution of joint management in the Canadian National shops. Subsequently a delegation representing the shop employees of the Canadian National Railways waited upon the president, Sir Henry Thornton, with a view to the institution of the co-operative plan. The delegation was composed of representatives of the shop crafts of the Canadian National Railways together with Messrs. B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department (A.F. of L.),

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, and O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer for the Canadian National Railways shopmen. It was agreed at this conference that a preliminary survey should be made of the main railway shop centres on the system, and a selection made of the centre which appeared the most suitable in which to apply a test of co-operative control. Accordingly a survey was made early in May at the carshops at Winnipeg by Mr. Beyer and officials of the Canadian National Railways Shop Federation, and similar inquiries will follow at other shop centres throughout Canada.

The form of joint management proposed for the Canadian National Railways car shops is the same as that which has been in operation in the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for about a year. Describing the new system, William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of



Machinists, stated in a recent address: "We have made an agreement for mutual co-operation and have worked out a concrete experiment in the shops with which both sides are pleased. I think we can now give points in efficiency and economy, in better shop service in improved morale, to any railroad which relies on piece work or other speeding-up devices, or seeks to circumvent genuine trade unionism. It is our purpose to align the locals, shop federations, district and system federations of the Baltimore and Ohio definitely behind a constructive programme of improved shop, yard and roundhouse operations, better maintenance service, increased production, safety and the elimination of waste. The management on the other hand has assured us that it will do what it can to make this improved maintenance economy count in the direction of steady work the year round".

The preamble to the agreement establishing co-operative management was as follows:—

The welfare of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its employees is dependent on the service which the railroad renders the public. Improvements in this service and economy in operating and maintenance expenses result chiefly from willing co-operation between the railroad management and the voluntary organizations of its employees. When the groups responsible for better service and greater efficiency share fairly in the benefits which follow their joint efforts, improvements in the conduct of the railroads are greatly encouraged. The parties to this agreement recognize the foregoing principles and agree to be governed by them in their relations.

Mr. O. S. Beyer, Jr., writing in the *Railway Age* in October, 1923, on the morale of the railroad industry, declared that "the assumption of a measure of responsibility for the welfare of railroading implies the establishment of a Labour Service Bureau by these unions for the good of the industry. . . . No better administrative measure could therefore be adopted by organized labour than to establish a Service Bureau and retain individuals properly qualified by actual experience and knowledge to assume the tasks of adapting the union organization to constructive railroading in addition to its present task of conserving the well-being of the industry's soldiers".

The plan in its actual working on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is outlined in the *Company's Magazine*, April, 1924. It is to have local shop committees meet with a like number of local officers of the management for a frank discussion of questions relating to the planning and carrying on of the work. Local joint co-operative committees are organized for the purpose of giving effect to the policy agreed upon. (It is clearly understood that these committees do not meet for the

purpose of discussing or adjusting grievances). Local committees are composed of the Local Federated Committee representing the employees, and a like number of local supervising officers representing the management, the latter designated by the mechanical officer in charge at the point. The local mechanical officer acts as chairman of the joint committee. The joint local co-operative committees meet bi-weekly, and copies of the minutes are furnished to the general and district superintendents of motive power, the superintendent of shops, the master mechanic, the president of the System Federation and the chairman of the local federated committee. Local committees discuss such subjects as the following: co-operation between departments; proper storage and care of material; distribution of material and fuel; tool equipment and distribution of hand tools; grouping of machine tools; machine operation and crane service; scheduling work through shops; classification and handling of freight and passenger car repairs; methods of making repairs; method of handling and disposition of scrap; inspection of scrap and reclamation of usable material; condition of shops and grounds.

Besides the local committees a Joint System Co-operative Committee meets at least quarterly at the office of the general superintendent of motive power, being composed of the staff of the chief of motor power and the executive board of the System Federation. The purpose of the meetings of this general committee is to review and advise upon the recommendations of the several local Joint Co-operative Committees, and to develop more intensive co-operation.

The results of the whole plan, after trial of several months, are summed up by Mr. W. H. Johnston, at the conclusion of the address quoted above, which was delivered in November, 1923, as follows:—

In conclusion let me emphasize just two important things. First, although we have been intensively active on the Baltimore and Ohio for barely eight months and the surface so to speak has hardly been scratched, the effect of the new policy of co-operation on that road is clearly manifesting itself in the splendid service the road is rendering the public, the high economy with which it is being operated and the excellent morale which prevails throughout the rank and file. These facts are statistically demonstrable, especially when we compare the Baltimore and Ohio with some of its competitors who maintain a different labour policy. Second, I want to say that we, the legitimate, standard, genuine unions of the shopmen, are more than eager to offer the same positive co-operation to any railroad management which is intelligent enough and courageous enough to see the inevitable logic of events and on whose railroad conditions are ripe for such co-operation. I maintain that such a management would never again, as long as it retains its good senses, desire to see the affiliated shop crafts effaced from the scheme of things on its road.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SAFETY ORGANIZATIONS

THE annual meeting of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario and the joint meeting of the Canadian National Safety League and the Ontario Safety League were held in Toronto during April.

At the former meeting there were present about 400 delegates representing fifty cities and towns. Safety methods applied to industry were discussed. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Association, stated that the Association was authorized under Section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that its work was divided mainly into two headings, namely, the inspection of physical hazards and safety education, there being a chief inspector and eight other inspectors on the staff of the Association which also distributes safety literature. He referred to the value of this work to employers and gave figures showing that information regarding 15,526 accidents had passed through his office in 1923. He also gave figures showing certain of the costs of compensation and asked for the full support of the employers in the work of the Association. Mr. Price, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, stated that in 1923 there had been reported to the Board 61,109 accidents of which 379 were fatal. This was the highest record of accidents ever reported to the Board, but the fatalities were the lowest since 1916. He did not think there was any reason for pessimism regarding compensation, however, as the serious injuries, including fatalities, were showing a steady decrease year by year. He said three tests had been applied to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act: (1) liberality of benefit, (2) cost to the employers, and (3) promptness of payment. He dealt with other compensation acts and showed that in the tests, Ontario held first place. About 450,000 workers are under the protection of the Act and in 1923 the total benefits awarded were over six million dollars. "First Aid" formed the subject of an address by Mr. W. J. Orr, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Hamilton, in which was emphasized the necessity for providing facilities for treating

accidents in every industrial institution. He quoted a number of cases where immediate application of first-aid in accidents had averted disastrous results. Dr. R. M. Little, director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation of New York State Department of Education, Albany, N.Y., dealt with the progress of safety legislation in New York State. He said the people of the North American continent were of the pioneer type and, for this reason, were given to taking more chances than people of the older lands. It was his opinion that the safety movement would pay for itself in dollars and cents in increased production, in stabilized industry and in saving many from becoming physical wrecks. The following officers were elected: Chairman, George Valentine, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Toronto; first vice-chairman, J. C. Callaghan, The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; and second vice-chairman, A. O. T. Beardmore, Beardmore and Company, Acton.

Sir John M. Gibson, Hamilton, president of both the Canadian National Safety League and the Ontario Safety League, was chairman of the joint meeting at which representatives were present from Toronto and several outside points. Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, general manager of the National League, presented the fifth annual report of that League as well as the tenth annual report of the Ontario League. He stated that the National League had received from the Dominion Government a grant for \$25,000 and that during the year safety leagues had been organized in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In regard to the Ontario League, he said that the league has now started its own record of accidents, which showed that in 1923 there occurred in Ontario 1,313 fatal accidents and 5,081 non-fatal accidents; drownings with 237 and motor accidents with 236 fatalities claimed the largest share. Falls, the most frequent cause of accidental death in Toronto, ranked third in the province with 157 deaths. Ninety-five of the fatalities were among children under 16 years of age. Sir John M. Gibson was re-elected president of both organizations.



## SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR MINES IN QUEBEC

**R**EGULATIONS to govern mine shafts were issued during April under the Mining Act of the province of Quebec, which provides (Article 2214, Revised Statutes of 1909) that "Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council respecting the sanitary condition and safety of the works in mines so as to protect the life and health of the workmen therein employed." The new regulations are as follows:—

1. Every shaft exceeding 100 feet in depth sunk after the putting into force of these regulations shall be divided into two or more compartments, one of which to be used exclusively as a passage-way.

This passage-way shall be closely boarded off from that part of the shaft in which material is hoisted.

Except in shafts inclined to less than 50 degrees from the horizontal, this passage-way shall be provided with strong securely fastened ladders inclined to not more than 80 degrees from the horizontal, in 25-foot lengths, with rest platforms. In each platform shall be left an opening large enough to permit the passage of a man's body and so placed as to prevent a man falling from going through.

2. The rungs of all ladders shall be regularly spaced to not more than twelve inches center to center. They shall not be in any case less than four inches from the wall. The ladder shall be extended to a height of three feet above each platform, except where strong hand-rails are provided.

3. It is strictly forbidden, while travelling in a ladderway, to carry, the lamp excepted, tools or any heavy objects which, by their fall, could cause an accident.

4. During the sinking of a shaft, the lower part shall be provided with a movable ladder, left in position during all the time men are working at the bottom.

5. Outside the period of preliminary work, no work can be carried on in a mine if there is not, with the surface, at least two passage-ways through which the men working in any section of the mine can travel freely to the surface.

In workings driven after these regulations are in force, these passage-ways shall be at least 100 feet apart, and their outlets at the surface must be in separate buildings.

6. Any building hereafter erected covering the mouth of a shaft shall be isolated and covered with incombustible materials.

7. In no case whatsoever should easily inflammable substances be left or stored in a building covering the mouth of a shaft.

8. The top collar of all shafts must be fenced in so as to prevent accidental falls of person or material into the shaft.

9. Each entrance to a shaft must be protected by a gate or a hand-rail to be opened only to permit loading or unloading of the cage or the skip. This gate or this

hand-rail must not be less than three and one half feet or more than four feet from the floor. During repair work or other operations, when necessary, the gate or hand-rail may be opened provided however that precautions be taken for the security of the workmen.

10. During shaft sinking operations the men at the bottom shall be protected from falls of rock or material by a securely constructed covering, with a door to be opened only for the passage of the bucket.

11. When in a vertical shaft or one inclined to more than 60 degrees from the horizontal, travelling is done in a bucket, a skip or a cage, this bucket, skip or cage shall be provided with rigid guides, guard rails, safety catches and a hood.

12. In shafts over 400 feet in vertical depth, only safety cages shall be used, which are provided with safety catches of a type approved by the Inspector of mines, and sufficiently strong to hold the loaded cage in case of rupture of the hoisting cable; with a hood made of two sheets of steel of sufficient thickness, covering the whole of the cage in such manner as to protect the men from falls of objects; and with a metallic side casing with doors.

13. In shafts, inclines, quarries and other excavations of more than 50 feet in depth, signal to set in motion any machinery used for hoisting material or for travelling, shall be transmitted to the hoistman by a signalling apparatus.

14. In signalling it is forbidden to use any other than the conventional signals given hereafter:  
[Code of signals omitted].

15. Special signals may be used with the written approval of the Inspector of Mines.

16. An easily legible copy of the code of signals shall be posted at the proper distance in front of the hoistman, at the top of the shaft and at all shaft stations.

17. The hoisting engine in producing mines must be provided with a reliable depth indicator. This indicator must be so placed as to be visible at all times by the hoistman.

18. Every hoisting engine used in a mine or in a quarry must be provided with an auxiliary brake independent of the power which runs the engine. This brake must work readily and be within easy reach from the hoistman's seat.

19. At least once in every week all parts of the hoisting equipment, more especially the hoisting engines and their brakes, the cables and their attachments, the cages, the skips, the guides, the safety catches and the signalling apparatus shall be carefully inspected by a competent person, and the observations noted in a special book.

20. No stopping shall be done within 20 feet of a shaft that is used for hoisting men or material; provided, however, that stopping may be done within twenty feet of such shaft, if said shaft is to be abandoned, and the Inspector of Mines has been so notified in writing.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

**Reports from Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Cotton Textile Industry, 1922; (b) Leather Boot and Shoe Industry, 1922; (c) Macaroni and Vermicelli Industry, 1921 and 1922; (d) Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, 1921 and 1922; (e) Clothing Industry (Part I: Men's Wear), 1921; (f) Men's Furnishing Goods Industry, 1921.**

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the cotton textile industry and the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada for the calendar year 1922, and on the macaroni and vermicelli industry and the cocoa and chocolate industry for the calendar years 1921 and 1922, and on the clothing industry (Part I: men's wear) and the men's furnishing goods industry for the calendar year 1921. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries in Canada were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1924, and in previous issues.

### The Cotton Textile Industry, 1922

The report of the cotton textile industry is made up in four sections each dealing with a separate phase of the industry, as follows: (1) cotton yarn and cloth; (2) cotton thread; (3) cotton batting and wadding; and (4) cotton and wool waste. The statistics of production for 1922, for the entire industry, show a considerable advance over 1921 in each section except cotton and wool waste. The increase in cotton yarn and cloth mills was \$6,196,132, in cotton thread mills \$993,645, in cotton batting factories \$62,435, whilst in cotton and wool waste factories there was a decrease of \$73,510. The capital investment showed an increase in the aggregate for the four sections of \$10,159,832, when compared with 1921. Mills manufacturing cotton cloths, yarns, etc., alone contributed \$10,152,551 of the above total. The number of persons employed in the entire cotton textile industry rose from 15,823 in 1921 to 19,941 in 1922, an increase of 26 per cent, whilst salaries and wages rose from \$12,142,394 in 1921 to \$14,635,249 in 1922 or 20.5 per cent. The cost of the raw and partly manufactured materials used in the cotton textile group of industries in 1922 was \$37,862,271, as compared with \$38,454,876 in 1921.

In the cotton yarns and cloth section the number of mills reporting during 1922 was 33, 16 being in Quebec, 13 in Ontario, 3 in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia. The value of production amounted to \$72,174,723, of which total Quebec contributed \$51,646,981; Ontario \$13,433,225 and the maritime provinces, \$7,094,522. The amount of capital in-

vested was \$76,099,980, and of this amount 67.7 per cent was invested in Quebec, 21.8 per cent in Ontario and 10.4 per cent in the maritime provinces. The total number at employment in the industry in 1922 was 19,012 of whom 10,565 were males and 8,447 females. Of these, the salaried employees numbered 508 (416 males and 92 females) and workers on wages were 18,504 (10,149 males and 8,355 females). Salaries totalled \$1,234,857 and wages \$12,529,766. The hours worked by employees per day or shift averaged 9.58, and per week 52.88. The number of days in operation on full time averaged 286.51 per plant, and on part time 9.51, while the number of days idle averaged 7.97 per plant.

In the cotton thread industry there were 7 plants in operation in 1922, as compared with 4 in 1921, five of the plants being in Ontario and 2 in Quebec. The value of the products manufactured was \$4,357,341, an increase of \$993,645 over the figures for 1921. The amount of capital invested in the industry in 1922 was \$3,342,060 as compared with \$3,292,363 in 1921. The total number employed in 1922 was 741 persons. Salaried employees numbered 82 (57 males and 25 females) with total salaries of \$151,329, while employees on wages numbered 659 (148 males and 511 females) with total wages amounting to \$514,747. Compared with 1921 the increases in the number of employees and in remuneration were general. In 1921 the number of salaried employees was 64 (41 males and 23 females) with salaries of \$139,457, and of wage earners 420 (128 males and 292 females) with total wages of \$269,707. The hours worked by employees per day or shift at each plant averaged 8.37, and per week 45.71. The number of days in operation during the year, on full time, averaged 264.28, and on part time 20.57, and the number of days idle 19.14.

In the batting and wadding industry there were three plants in operation, two of which were in Ontario and one in Quebec. The value of the products of the industry was \$515,247 and the amount of capital invested, \$690,823. As compared with 1921 there was a decrease in the capital investment of \$3,880 and an increase in the value of production of \$62,435. The total number employed during the year was 83 (72 males and 11 females), 71



being wage earners, as against 80 employees in the preceding year, whilst salaries and wages advanced from \$95,979 in 1921 to \$98,376 in 1922.

In the cotton and wool waste industry there were six plants in operation as compared with 8 in the previous year. There was a falling off in the capital investment of \$38,926 and in the value of production of \$926,490. The amount of capital invested during the year was \$872,703 and the value of the products \$1,331,562. The number of employees decreased from 126 in 1921 to 105 (84 males and 21 females) in 1922, 88 of the employees being wage earners. The amount paid in salaries and wages during 1922 was \$106,174, a decrease of \$20,840 from the previous year. The amount paid to wage-earners in 1922 was \$66,385. The average hours worked by the employees per day or shift was 9.5 and per week 55.5, the average days each plant was in operation on full time was 303.34, and the average days idle at each plant .66.

#### **The Leather Boot and Shoe Industry, 1922**

In the leather boot and shoe industry there were four more plants in operation during 1922 than in the previous year. Of the 181 plants operating, 100 were in Quebec, 67 in Ontario, 5 in British Columbia, 5 in New Brunswick and 4 in Nova Scotia. The amount of capital invested in the industry was \$29,881,921, a decrease of \$1,762,934 from the previous year, while the value of the products was \$45,503,858, or an increase of \$838,477 over the 1921 value. The number of persons employed during 1922 was 13,870 (9,071 males and 4,799 females). Male employees increased over 1921 by 575, while females showed a decrease in number of 194. In 1922 the number of salaried employees was 1,736 (1,343 males and 393 females) with salaries of \$3,607,463, and of wage earners 11,968 (7,666 males and 4,302 females) with salaries of \$10,237,400. There were also employed 166 outside piece-workers (62 male and 104 female) whose wages totalled \$57,932. Salaries and wages and payments to outside piece-workers showed an increase of \$1,827,767 over the year 1921, or 15 per cent. Salaries alone increased by \$110,376 and wages by \$1,818,568, whilst the payments made to outside piece-workers decreased by \$101,177. The average salary and wage payments, irrespective of sex, was \$2,077 and \$856 respectively in 1922, while for 1921 the average salary was \$2,124 and the average wage \$747. The report states that the high average for wage earners in 1922 over the preceding year is mainly due to the large increase in the number of males employed, amounting

to 665, as contrasted with the smaller increase of 35 in the number of female employees. Of the total persons employed in the industry in 1922 there were 8,562, or nearly 62 per cent. employed in Quebec and 4,495, or more than 32 per cent employed in Ontario. The month of December showed the highest employment, both for males and females (8,216 males and 4,694 females), whilst the lowest month of employment for males was March with 7,231, and for females July with 4,079. The average working time during the year was 284.61 days, 52.20 hours per week and 9.2 hours per day.

#### **Macaroni and Vermicelli Industry, 1921 and 1922**

During the calendar years 1921 and 1922 there were eight establishments engaged in the macaroni and vermicelli industry. Four of these were in Ontario, two in Manitoba and two in Quebec. A comparison of figures relating to production for the two years shows an increase from 13,134,019 pounds of macaroni in 1921 to 14,417,309 pounds in 1922, but there was a marked reduction in the value, from \$1,449,711 to \$1,318,037. The cost of material was less during 1922 than in the previous year, being \$738,501 in 1922, as against \$820,200 in 1921. The total capital invested in the industry in 1921 was \$1,105,095 and in 1922, \$1,054,717. There was very little variation in the two years in the number of persons employed or in the amounts of salaries and wages paid. In 1921, there were 31 salaried employees (25 males and 6 females) with salaries totalling \$39,231, and 119 wage earners (64 male and 55 female) with a pay roll of \$83,188. In 1922 there were 36 salaried workers employed (30 male and 6 female) their salaries amounting to \$51,940, and 140 wage earners with wages amounting to \$85,549. The average hours worked per day or shift, in the entire industry, in 1921 was 9.75 and per week 56.87, and the average days in operation on full time were 291.75; the days idle averaged 12.25. In 1922, the average hours worked per day were 9.87, and per week, 57.37; the days in operation on full time averaged 274.87, on part time 19, and the days idle, 10.12.

#### **The Cocoa and Chocolate Industry in Canada, 1921 and 1922**

The report on the cocoa and chocolate industry in Canada for the years 1921 and 1922 covers the operation of five plants, of which one was located in Nova Scotia, and two each in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The capital investment in 1922 was \$4,245,916 and in 1921, \$3,817,071. The production value for

1922 was \$3,982,145 and for 1921, \$3,561,833. In 1921 there were 86 salaried persons (64 male and 22 female) employed who received as salaries \$175,412, while in 1922 the salary list rose to 89 (68 male and 21 female) but the amount paid was less, being \$167,940. The number of employees on wages rose from 250 males and 214 females during 1921 to 295 males and 246 females for 1922, and the amounts paid in wages were \$420,663 for 1921 and \$465,850 for 1922. The average hours worked per day or shift in both years was 9, while the average per week was 50.20 in 1921 and 50.40 in 1922. The number of days in operation on full time in 1921 averaged 259.80 and the days idle, 44.20. In 1922 the number of days in operation on full time averaged 239.80, on part time, 26.40, and idle 37.80.

### The Clothing Industry (Part 1: Men's Wear), 1921

The report on the men's wear section of the clothing industry in Canada for 1921 deals with the industry under two heads, factory clothing and custom clothing. There were in operation during the year 1,501 custom clothing establishments and 162 factory clothing establishments. Of the former division 662 were in Ontario, 384 in Quebec, 110 in Manitoba, 107 in British Columbia and the Yukon, 82 in Nova Scotia, 59 in Alberta, 47 in Saskatchewan, 41 in New Brunswick, and 9 in Prince Edward Island. Of the factory clothing establishments, 93 were in Quebec, 62 in Ontario, 3 in Manitoba, 2 in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia and one in British Columbia and Yukon. The total value of production for the industry amounted to \$59,287,678, made up of factory clothing valued at \$43,766,569 and custom clothing valued at \$15,521,109. The capital invested in 1921 was \$37,441,945, of which factory-made clothing represented \$30,244,334 and custom made clothing \$7,197,561. The number of persons employed in the entire industry was 16,057, of whom 10,755 were employed in factories and 5,302 in custom or merchant tailor shops. In the clothing factories, 1,658 were employed on salaries (1,290 males and 368 females), whilst those on wages numbered 8,464 (4,044 males and 4,420 females). The total number of outside piece-workers was 633 (383 males and 250 females). The total amount paid for services and labour during the year to factory

workers was \$12,456,980 of which salaried employees received \$3,286,267, employees on wages, \$8,765,158 and outside piece-workers, \$405,555. The average salary paid to all employees in 1921 was \$1,982, the average wage paid was \$1,035 and the average payment to piece-workers was \$642. The total number employed in merchant and custom tailor shops was 5,302 and the average earnings for the year were approximately \$900. The average days in operation in custom shops was 282.6 and in factory establishments, 229.4. The average hours worked per day in the factories was 7.8 and per week, 42.1.

### Men's Furnishing Goods Industry, 1921

The report on the men's furnishing goods contains three separate sections, namely—furnishing goods, suspenders, and neckwear. Under the heading "furnishing goods" there were 82 establishments operating, 34 in Ontario, 33 in Quebec, 8 in Manitoba, 5 in British Columbia and one each in Alberta and Nova Scotia. There were 12 suspender establishments (7 in Ontario, 4 in Quebec, and one in New Brunswick), and 11 neckwear establishments (9 in Ontario and 2 in Quebec). The men's furnishing goods showed a production valued at \$17,946,293, the production of suspenders amounted to \$935,006, and neckwear to \$1,993,247, making a total of \$20,874,546 for the entire industry. The capital investment aggregated \$14,124,124. Salaried employees in the entire industry numbered 487 males and 221 females, with a total payroll for the year amounting to \$1,389,669. Wage-earning employees numbered 807 males and 3,974 females with a total payroll of \$2,699,525. Piece-workers employed outside the establishments numbered 3 males and 337 females with a payroll of \$65,125. In Ontario the number employed was 544 males and 1,482 females; in Quebec, 488 males and 1,916 females; and in the other provinces, 265 males and 1,134 females. In the furnishing goods establishments the days in operation during the year averaged 246.71, the hours per day 7.95 and the hours per week .44. In the establishments making suspenders, the days in operation during the year averaged 243.50, the hours per day 8.50, and the hours per week 46.35. In the establishments making neckwear the days in operation during the year averaged 252.63, the hours per day 7.27, and the hours per week 40.63.



## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**E**MPLOYMENT as indicated in reports from employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a slightly downward trend, largely on account of heavy seasonal contractions in logging. Reductions in personnel on a considerably larger scale had been reported at the beginning of April, 1923, and 1922, when the situation was not so favourable as at the present time. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the comparatively slight decline recorded at the beginning of April, as well as the more steeply downward trend that it had shown at the beginning of April, 1923 and 1922.

Reports were received from 5,883 firms with a combined working force of 737,505 persons as compared with 749,048 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing as a whole showed further improvement; communication, shipping, stevedoring, highway and building construction and maintenance, and services employed a larger number of workers than in the preceding month. Logging camps showed very considerable curtailment of operations, owing to the completion of the season's cut. Street, electric and steam railways afforded less employment, and railway construction was slacker.

Firms in the maritime provinces and British Columbia increased their payrolls, but in the remaining provinces contraction was indicated. An aggregate working force of 63,536 persons was registered by the 510 firms making returns in the maritime provinces; this was 2.7 per cent more than on March 1. Recovery in coal mining, together with increased activity in shipping and stevedoring, rolling mills and railway construction, accounted for a large share of the increase. In Quebec statements were tabulated from 1,295 employers, whose staffs aggregated 202,174 persons, as compared with 206,210 in the last report. Contractions in logging and railway construction caused most of this decline of 2 per cent, although there was also a decrease in employment in tobacco, paper and electrical apparatus factories and in railway operation. On the other hand, railway car shops and other iron and steel works, sawmills, and textile factories were busier. The number of persons employed in shipping and stevedoring and construction also increased. The firms making returns in Ontario—2,718 in number—employed 312,007 persons on April 1, or 2.4 per cent less than in the preceding month. There were very heavy contractions in logging camps; steam railway transportation and con-

struction, pulp, paper, confectionery, non-ferrous metal product and textile plants also were slacker. Improvement, however, was indicated in iron, steel, automobile, sawmilling, clay, glass, stone, rubber and mineral products works and in building and highway construction, laundries and shipping. In the prairie provinces curtailment was indicated in logging and coal mining, in iron, steel and on street railways. Railway construction, on the other hand, absorbed more men than in the last report. According to returns from 768 firms, they employed 92,935 persons as compared with 95,815 in the last report; the difference was a 3 per cent decline. A large number of industries shared in the upward movement in British Columbia, where 1,509 persons were added to the payrolls of the 592 reporting concerns. They employed 66,853 workers on April 1 or 2.3 per cent more than in the preceding month. The greatest improvement was indicated in sawmills, construction and transportation. Paper mills afforded less employment and coal mines were also slacker. The following table gives the index numbers of employment in these provinces:—

District	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923	Apr. 1 1922	Apr. 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.6	84.6	82.4	90.5	80.6	87.2
Quebec.....	27.4	91.5	93.5	85.5	77.5	80.4
Ontario.....	42.3	87.6	89.8	88.4	81.1	83.5
Prairie provinces.....	12.6	87.0	89.6	83.5	82.1	88.7
British Columbia.....	9.1	99.6	97.1	92.8	85.9	88.1
Canada.....	100.	89.3	90.7	87.6	80.6	84.1

Of the six cities for which special tabulations are made, only one, Winnipeg, showed reductions in employment, while a moderately upward tendency was reported in the remaining five. A combined working force of 103,045 persons was recorded by the 725 firms in Montreal making returns, who had employed 100,102 on March 1. Railway car and other iron and steel shops, textile, printing and biscuit factories, shipping and building construction registered the greater part of this increase of 2.9 per cent. In Toronto statements were compiled from 816 employers with a staff of 93,276 persons or .4 per cent more than on March 1. There was general but slight improvement in a number of industries, notably retail trade and laundering, but printing and non-ferrous metal product works were slacker. According to reports from 127 firms, employment in Ottawa increased by 1.5 per cent;

they employed 9,648 persons as compared with 9,510 in the preceding month. Small additions to staffs were recorded in a number of industries in that city. The working forces of the 203 firms making returns in Hamilton aggregated 25,952 persons, or 586 more than on March 1. The greater part of this increase of 2.3 per cent occurred in textile works. In Winnipeg there were declines in employment on street railways, in woodyards and retail trade. Statements were tabulated from 292 employers, having 23,394 persons on their payroll as compared with 23,788 in the preceding month. This was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. Sawmills, shipping, stevedoring, building and highway construction registered considerable improvement in Vancouver, where 1,213 persons were added to the payrolls of the 226 firms making returns. As they employed 21,738 persons on April 1 as against 20,525 at the beginning of March, there was increase of 5.9 per cent. Index numbers of employment by cities are given in the following table:—

City	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922
Montreal.....	14.0	90.1	87.7	83.3	76.0
Toronto.....	12.6	84.8	84.5	86.7	82.7
Ottawa.....	1.3	90.9	89.3	90.6	.....
Hamilton.....	3.5	85.2	83.0	88.4	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.2	82.3	83.8	85.7	83.6
Vancouver.....	2.9	99.8	94.2	86.9	87.8

### The Manufacturing Industries

Further though moderate improvement was indicated in the manufacturing industries as a whole at the beginning of April, when 2,713 persons were added to the payrolls of the 3,851 employers reporting. Their staffs increased from 426,340 persons on March 1 to 429,053 for the month under review. Sawmills, carriage factories, rubber, cotton, thread, brick, rolling, automobile, railway car, boiler, and heating appliance works, foundries and machine shops recorded increased activity. On the other hand, biscuit, flour, pulp, paper, tobacco, woolen and carpet factories afforded less employment than in the preceding month. Considerable curtailment had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, largely on account of shutdowns over the Easter season, and the index number then was slightly lower than at the present time.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Dairies reported larger payrolls than in March, but meat slaughtering and packing establishments were slacker. The net result was an increase in employment in the edible animal products division of 19 persons. Returns were compiled from 140 employers, with an aggregate work-

ing force of 12,437 persons. A considerable decline had been recorded at the beginning of April, 1923, when the index number stood several points lower.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Practically no change in the situation was indicated in the leather industry as a whole; tanneries, boot and shoe factories were scarcely as fully employed as in the preceding month, while the production of miscellaneous leather goods showed improvement. A total working force of 17,672 persons was shown by the 203 manufacturers making returns in this group, who had 17,678 employees on March 1. Minor declines were recorded in all provinces. Contractions on a very much larger scale were registered at the same period of last year, but employment then was in slightly greater volume than at the present time.

**LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.**—Further improvement was shown in this group, all divisions of the industry sharing in the upward movement. The largest gains were indicated in lumber mills and in wooden vehicle plants. Firms in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported additions to staffs, while, in the maritime and prairie provinces losses were registered. According to returns from 695 firms, they had 42,102 persons in their employ on April 1; this was 2.3 per cent more than at the beginning of March. Although the increase during the period under review was somewhat larger than that indicated early in April, 1923, employment in the lumber industries then was more plentiful, the index number standing between 4 and 5 points higher.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—The production of musical instruments in Ontario provided work for a slightly larger number of persons than at the beginning of March. Thirty-nine manufacturers employed 2,707 persons, or 73 more than in the last report. A large reduction in personnel had been indicated at the same period of last year, when the index number was a good deal higher.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Flour and other cereal mills and biscuit factories recorded decreased employment; canneries were rather busier in anticipation of the season's work, but the increases were not large enough to offset the reductions mentioned above. Employment declined in the maritime provinces, Ontario and the prairie provinces, while in Quebec and British Columbia improvement was noted. Statements were compiled from 317 employers with a total payroll of 24,615 persons as compared with 24,884 on March 1. Curtailment of operations on a large scale had been indicated on April 1, 1923, and the situation was less favourable.



**PULP AND PAPER.**—The volume of employment afforded in pulp and paper mills declined considerably and printing and publishing shops also were slacker. The production of miscellaneous paper goods, however, increased slightly. This downward movement repeats that indicated at the same period of last year; the index number then was slightly lower than at the present time. According to 464 firms in the pulp and paper products group, they employed 50,956 persons as compared with 51,550 on March 1. Most of this decline of 1.2 per cent was reported in Ontario and British Columbia.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Further expansion was noted in employment in rubber, mainly in Ontario. A combined working force of 10,749 persons was indicated by the 32 reporting firms, who had employed 10,586 workers on March 1. This increase of 1.5 per cent was slightly larger than that registered on April 1, 1923, but the level of employment then was higher than at the present time.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Comparatively small additions to staffs were recorded by the 578 manufacturers of textile products making returns for April 1. They enlarged their working forces from 69,134 in the last report to 69,319 for the period under review. Cotton mills were decidedly busier and improvement was also reported by thread manufacturers. On the other hand, woollen and carpet works were slacker. Large declines had been recorded during the corresponding period of last year, but the index number then was several points higher than on April 1 of this year.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—Tobacco factories in Quebec reported considerable curtailment of operations, but breweries in the same province were busier. Reports were compiled from 95 firms, employing 10,427 persons, as compared with 10,859 in the preceding month. The situation was better than at the corresponding period of last year, when declines had also been recorded.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Brick factories and stone works were more fully employed than at the beginning of March, while glass factories reported a minor decline; 618 persons were added to the staffs of the 115 employers making returns, whose payrolls comprised 8,642 persons. A large share of this expansion of 7.7 per cent occurred in Ontario and Quebec. Increases in staff on a much smaller scale had been reported on April 1, 1923, and the index number then was lower.

**IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.**—Further improvement was shown in this industry on April 1, in

contrast with the heavy declines that had been recorded on the same date of last year which however, partly represented shutdowns over Easter. Employment then had been on a lower level. Rolling and forging mills, boiler, railway car, automobile, heating appliance and machine shops and foundries reported improvement, that in the land vehicle division being quite pronounced. Steel shipyards, on the other hand, reported some curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 651 manufacturers in the iron and steel division, employing 126,696 workers, which was 2,054 or 1.6 per cent more than on March 1.

**OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Very little change in the situation was shown on the whole in the fur, wood distillate, chemical, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and mineral product divisions.

### Logging

Heavy seasonal losses were recorded in logging at the beginning of April, when 14,099 persons or 40 per cent of the payroll were released by the 225 employers making returns. Their staffs declined from 34,947 on March 1 to 20,848 for the month under review. This contraction exceeded that indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when the index number stood about 3 points higher. The declines were widely distributed over the country; those in Ontario were the most extensive, while in British Columbia they were least pronounced.

### Mining

**COAL MINING.**—Marked fluctuations in employment in the different coal fields produced a net decline of 107 persons or .4 per cent. Decided improvement was registered in Nova Scotia, but in Alberta substantial curtailment was reported, and in British Columbia there was a slightly downward trend. According to the data received 27,739 persons were engaged in 92 coal mines on April 1, as compared with 27,846 in the preceding month. Very much larger reductions in personnel had been noted at the beginning of April, 1923, but the index number then was several points higher than at the present time.

**MINING OF METALLIC ORES AND OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS (OTHER THAN COAL).**—On the whole, little change in employment was indicated in these divisions. Metallic ore mining in Ontario employed a smaller number of workers than on March 1, but offsetting increases were recorded in British Columbia. The changes in non-metallic mineral mining were very small.

### Communication

Employment on telephones and telegraphs showed slight improvement at the beginning of April. Minor additions to staffs had also been recorded during the same period of 1923, but employment then was in smaller volume. A combined working force of 21,775 persons was reported by the 166 concerns making returns for April 1, 1924, who had employed 21,593 persons on March 1.

### Transportation

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—Slight decreases in employment were indicated in this industry generally, those in the prairie provinces being the largest. Returns were received from 104 employers, whose staffs declined from 18,688 persons on March 1 to 18,323 at the beginning of April. This reduction of 2 per cent was slightly larger than that recorded on April 1, 1923.

STEAM RAILWAYS.—The working force of the 104 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns in this division was 74,983 as compared with 75,815 in the previous month. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the decline of 1.1 per cent. Slight improvement had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, but the index number then stood rather lower than at the present time.

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.—Improvement in this industry was recorded; the largest increases occurred in the maritime provinces and Quebec. Additions to staffs on a much smaller scale had been indicated at the same period of last year, but the level of employment then was considerably lower than on April 1, 1924. Forty-nine employers in the shipping group reported a combined payroll of 11,574 persons as compared with 9,673 in the preceding month. The difference was an increase of 19.7 per cent.

### Construction and Maintenance

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—The commencement of seasonal activity in building resulted in an increase in employment of 5.5 per cent, which was somewhat larger than that recorded early in April, 1923. The situation then had been less favourable. The improvement during the present month was fairly generally distributed over the country. The largest increases occurred in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Statements were compiled from 304 building contractors, with an aggregate working force of 16,453, whereas in the preceding month their staffs had numbered 15,588 persons.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The resumption of spring operations on roads and highways caused the 64 contractors making returns in this group to increase their payrolls by 15.9

Industry	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923	Apr. 1 1922
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	58.2	86.5	86.0	85.6	78.0
Animal products—edible	1.7	81.0	80.7	76.3	78.1
Fur and products.....	0.1	80.2	89.7	82.1	86.7
Leather and products....	2.4	80.8	81.0	82.5	81.5
Lumber and products....	5.7	83.8	82.1	88.3	76.2
Rough and dressed					
Lumber.....	3.3	88.6	87.1	92.4	77.0
Lumber products....	2.4	77.9	75.8	83.1	75.3
Musical instruments..	0.4	61.7	53.8	70.7	64.5
Plant products—edible..	3.3	87.8	83.6	85.5	85.3
Pulp and paper products.	6.9	98.8	100.3	97.4	90.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	102.1	105.1	99.2	87.4
Paper products.....	0.8	90.8	89.5	89.5	85.6
Printing and publishing	2.8	97.8	98.3	97.8	94.9
Rubber products.....	1.5	75.1	73.9	83.2	72.6
Textile products.....	9.4	86.9	86.4	91.1	90.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	96.8	94.1	102.3	99.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	90.1	90.8	92.4	89.0
Garments and personal					
furnishings.....	3.1	75.4	75.0	80.4	83.4
Others.....	1.2	93.5	96.1	94.5	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and					
malt liquors.....	1.4	90.8	95.7	87.5	87.3
Wood distillates and ex-					
tracts.....	0.1	111.4	115.3	93.1	71.6
Chemical and allied pro-					
ducts.....	0.9	86.5	85.4	88.7	84.9
Clay, glass and stone pro-					
ducts.....	1.2	86.2	80.6	84.5	81.3
Electric current.....	1.5	116.9	115.9	109.9	110.8
Electrical apparatus....	1.2	110.8	112.0	101.2	75.2
Iron and steel products..	17.2	82.0	80.8	77.2	64.9
Crude, rolled and for-					
ged products.....	2.0	71.8	70.6	75.8	49.6
Machinery (other than					
vehicles).....	1.2	74.0	73.8	70.7	60.8
Agricultural implements.	0.9	60.4	61.5	64.6	54.2
Land vehicles.....	8.3	101.1	99.3	85.9	79.8
Steel shipbuilding and					
repairing.....	0.5	34.2	34.4	29.0	21.9
Heating appliances.....	0.7	84.8	83.1	93.9	81.1
Iron and steel fabrica-					
tion, n.e.s.....	0.8	93.6	92.2	86.4	67.0
Foundry and machine					
shop products.....	0.7	81.3	74.2	87.1	65.8
Others.....	2.1	74.0	73.9	78.1	63.4
Non-ferrous metal pro-					
ducts.....	1.6	84.6	85.2	84.1	64.8
Mineral products.....	1.2	96.8	96.0	92.9	87.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	88.9	88.0	91.0	87.8
Logging.....	2.8	54.2	90.8	57.8	27.2
Mining.....	6.3	99.5	99.7	97.0	88.9
Coal.....	3.8	88.8	89.2	94.8	92.6
Metallic ores.....	1.8	145.2	144.7	110.8	89.3
Non-metallic minerals					
(other than coal)....	0.7	87.0	86.8	88.0	68.4
Communication.....	3.0	106.0	105.4	98.9	93.2
Telegraphs.....	0.6	99.7	98.9	96.0	90.9
Telephones.....	2.4	107.6	107.2	98.5	100.1
Transportation.....	14.2	103.7	103.1	100.2	96.8
Street railways and car-					
tage.....	2.5	109.0	111.1	108.0	109.4
Steam railways.....	10.2	96.8	97.8	94.7	90.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	169.5	141.9	142.0	138.5
Construction and main-					
tenance.....	6.4	91.4	93.1	85.2	81.4
Building.....	2.2	85.4	80.6	67.8	60.2
Highway.....	0.5	521.9	406.3	652.9	436.4
Railway.....	3.7	85.1	92.9	90.6	82.3
Services.....	1.7	107.9	106.2	94.9	94.6
Hotel and restaurant..	0.8	111.1	111.8	91.7	93.9
Professional.....	0.2	108.7	108.3	98.7	90.5
Personal (chiefly laun-					
dries).....	0.7	103.8	99.0	98.0	96.3
Trade.....	7.4	91.0	91.2	90.2	88.6
Retail.....	4.7	89.3	89.5	88.5	86.7
Wholesale.....	2.7	94.0	94.1	93.3	91.9
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>80.6</b>





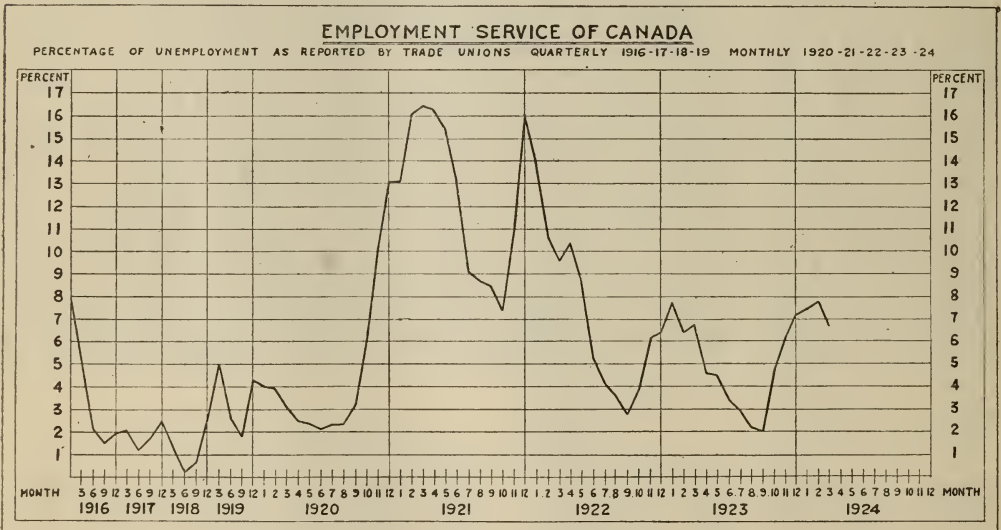
## UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1924, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending March 31, 1924. At the end of January the percentage of idleness stood at 7.5 or .3 per cent lower than in December. During the following month a slight decrease in employment was registered, but in March some improvement was shown, 6.7 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of that month. In the first month of the corresponding quarter of last year unemployment was in practically the same ratio as for January of this year, but improvement was registered during February and a slight decrease occurred in March when the percentage of idleness stood at 6.8. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes.) Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making

returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18-19 and by months for 1920-21-22-23 and to March of this year. During the first two months of the quarter under review the curve followed in an upward course as in the preceding quarter, but in March the trend was downward. The curve in January followed a course similar to that of January of last year, but in February and in March the trend was in an opposite direction from that indicated in each of these months during the previous year, the position being approximately the same at the end of March for both years.

In January, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all registered more employment than in December of last year,



but the improvement in these provinces was more than offset by the declines reported in the remaining provinces. Employment for workers in the manufacturing industries, especially in the garment trades, was on a higher level but building and transportation workers were slacker.

During February, less employment than in January was reported by unions in Ontario,

Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but in the other provinces the situation was more favourable. Building tradesmen reported more idleness, and workers in the manufacturing division were also less fully engaged. Transportation workers, however, showed some improvement.

During March, a greater volume of employment than in February was shown in Ontario,



Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but in the other provinces there were slight reductions. Workers in the manufacturing industries, and in the building trades were better employed but less work was afforded transportation workers.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1921	.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921	.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921	.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921	.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921	.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921	.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921	.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921	.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921	.....	8.7	7.0	13.3	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921	.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921	.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec. 1921	.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	6.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922	.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922	.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922	.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922	.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May 1922	.....	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June 1922	.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922	.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922	.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922	.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	-.7	-.5	1.4	4.8	2.3
Oct. 1922	.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov. 1922	.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec. 1922	.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan. 1923	.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb. 1923	.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March 1923	.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April 1923	.....	2.2	-.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May 1923	.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June 1923	.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July 1923	.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug. 1923	.....	-.5	-.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept. 1923	.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	-.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct. 1923	.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Nov. 1923	.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec. 1923	.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Jan. 1924	.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb. 1924	.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
March 1924	.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces and Table 3 on page 418 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

Fishermen were much busier in January than in the corresponding month of last year. Miners reported a somewhat larger percentage of inactivity and employment for workers in the manufacturing industries declined slightly. Building tradesmen were slacker but the situation for transportation workers was slightly more favourable owing to greater activity in the shipping division.

In February, employment for workers in the manufacturing industries was in somewhat lesser volume than in the same month of last year, papermakers and garment workers reporting a large share of the unemployment. In the building and construction group declines were registered. Transportation workers were slightly better employed, but fishermen and retail clerks were not so busy.

During March, unions in the manufacturing division reported more employment than in the corresponding month of last year, due partly to increased work for garment and glass workers. Papermakers, textile and iron and steel workers however, were not so well employed. Building tradesmen reported considerably less activity and transportation workers were not quite so fully engaged. A better situation was shown by coal miners.

The accompanying tabulations (Table 2 show in detail the returns for the month ending March 31, 1924. Reports were received from 1,459 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 150,129 persons, of whom 10,051 or a percentage of 6.7 were unemployed. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for all Canada for the months of January and February, 1924.

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Fishing</b> .....													1	23	0	0
<b>Lumber Workers and Loggers</b> .....																
<b>Mining</b> .....	12	5510	103	2.0					1	175	0	0				
Miners (Metallic Ores).....																
Coal Miners.....	13	5510	103													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores).....									1	175	0					
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	13	333	39	10.2	11	1000	23	2.8	73	18935	1030	5.4	193	17306	686	3.9
<i>Vegetable Products</i> (Except textile fibres and woods).....					1	7	7	100	6	888	117	13.2	8	322	54	16.8
Soft drink workers.....									1	90	0		1	78	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers.....					1	7	7		2	359	100		5	162	54	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill em- ployees.....									3	439	17		2	82	0	
<i>Pulp and paper products</i> .....	2	117	1	.9	2	169	3	2.8	15	2327	290	13.0	47	5617	165	3.9
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers.....									8	1106	240	21.7	15	2520	15	.6
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing.....	2	117	1	.9	2	109	3	2.8	7	1121	50	4.5	32	3097	150	4.8
Compositors.....	2	117	1		1	84	3		3	613	20		16	1945	110	
Pressmen and assistants.....					1	25	0		2	392	28		5	452	13	
Bookbinders.....													2	113	15	
Stereotypers and electrotyp- ers.....													4	146	0	
Engravers and lithographers.....									2	116	2		5	441	12	
<i>Wood products</i> (except paper) Furniture, wood workers, etc. <i>Fibres, textile and textile</i> <i>products</i> .....	1	28	13	46.4					3	54	11	20.4	9	340	20	5.9
(a) Textile and carpet workers.....					1	213	0	0	6	7643	168	2.2	19	3490	115	3.3
(b) Garment workers.....					1	213	0	0	1	1772	168	9.5	4	185	0	0
Tailors.....									3	5672	0	0	14	3183	110	3.5
Garment workers.....									3	5672	0		9	166	12	
(c) Hat, cap and glove workers.....									2	199	0	0	1	123	5	4.1
<i>Animal products</i> (except textile fibres).....									5	1039	107	10.3	10	1232	128	10.4
Butchers, meat and fish pack- ers.....													1	68	0	
Leather workers.....									5	1039	107		8	864	8	
Fur workers.....													1	300	120	
<b>Iron and its products</b> .....	10	238	25	10.5	7	671	18	2.7	29	5436	317	5.8	92	6498	178	2.7
Blacksmiths.....					2	101	0		3	229	0		5	221	5	
Boilermakers and iron ship- builders.....	1	14	2		1	23	0		3	175	143		11	639	12	
Machinists.....	2	55	20		1	450	18		6	255	12		22	2061	88	
Moulders.....	3	85	3		1	43	0		1	42	0		13	503	22	
Patternmakers.....	1	3	0						1	112	20		3	23	1	
Railway carmen.....	3	81	0		1	39	0		13	4413	142		33	2722	13	
Sheet metal workers.....					1	15	0		2	210	0		5	329	37	
<b>Non-ferrous metals</b> .....									1	143	0	0	3	167	14	14.4
Metal polishers.....									1	143	0		2	32	22	
Jewelry workers.....													1	135	12	
Mill and smeltermen.....													2	67	2	3.0
<i>Clay, glass and stone products</i> .....																
<i>Mineral products</i> (gas, oil, etc.) <i>Miscellaneous manufacturing in-</i> <i>dustries</i> (unclassified workers).....									8	1505	20	1.3	3	73	0	0





TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Building &amp; Construction</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7530</b>	<b>1299</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7166</b>	<b>2554</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Steam shovel and dredgemen.....													1	209	90	
Bridge & structural iron workers.....													2	159	52	
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.....	1	59	40		2	72	34		7	1540	373		30	2277	1238	
Carpenters and joiners.....	1	73	65		1	31	0		15	4832	630		32	3483	921	
Electrical workers.....					1	30	0		1	122	0		4	143	0	
Granite and stone cutters.....	1	20	10						5	299	167		7	174	41	
Painters, decorators and paper-hangers.....									2	498	41		4	109	5	
Plumbers and steamfitters.....					1	54	0		3	113	32		7	321	104	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers.....									1	16	6					
Hod-carriers and building labourers.....									1	110	50		3	231	103	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10596</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>21698</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1.8</b>
(a) Shipping and stevedoring.....	2	97	15	15.5					5	904	749	82.9	2	56	0	0
(b) Steam railway operation.....	28	1707	29	1.7	27	2112	67	3.2	75	7364	173	2.3	202	17502	383	2.2
Conductors.....	2	79	0		2	222	1		7	551	0		23	1266	9	
Locomotive engineers.....	5	180	1		4	371	0		10	549	0		31	2262	16	
Locomotive firemen.....	4	235	3		3	256	40		7	673	10		25	2162	151	
Trainmen.....	5	571	18		4	391	15		13	2524	93		27	5267	122	
Railway employees, n.e.s.....	6	182	4		6	199	7		20	1486	10		49	3017	57	
Express employees.....	1	12	0		1	59	4		1	16	2		6	510	1	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers.....	5	448	3		7	614	0		17	1565	58		41	3018	27	
(c) Local transportation.....	1	159	0	0	1	75	5	6.7	3	2238	300	13.4	12	4140	9	.2
Street and electric rly. emp.....	1	159	0		1	75	5		2	2193	300		12	4140	9	
Teamsters and chauffeurs.....									1	45	0					
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.1</b>
(a) Telegraph operation.....	10	460	2	.4	7	145	1	.7	10	1642	3	.2	9	2891	2	.1
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	317	0		7	145	1		8	1482	0		8	2847	2	
Telegraphers local.....	3	143	2						2	160	3		1	44	0	
(b) Telephone operators.....																
<b>Trade</b> .....									<b>5</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>5430</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>4.1</b>
(a) Governmental.....	8	195	0	0	7	243	0	0	13	1577	0	0	56	3882	125	3.2
Federal employees.....	8	195	0		4	127	0		9	546	0		46	2125	0	
Civic employees.....					3	116	0		4	1031	0		10	1757	125	
(b) Miscellaneous.....					1	33	0	0	11	529	13	2.5	51	1548	98	6.3
Hotel and restaurant emp.....									2	143	2		1	14	0	
Theatre and stage employees.....					1	33	0		2	20	2		13	353	28	
Barbers.....									4	241	6		17	525	4	
Stationary engineers and firemen.....									1	35	2		17	567	66	
Others.....									2	90	1		3	89	0	
<b>All Occupations</b> .....	<b>78</b>	<b>8663</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3795</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>41335</b>	<b>3589</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>55048</b>	<b>3860</b>	<b>7.0</b>



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—Concluded

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent		
																			Jan. 1924	Feb 1924	Mar 1924
7	282	52	18.4	8	124	67	54.0	9	354	94	26.6	10	417	49	11.8	167	16152	4264	26.3	28.7	26.4
																1	209	90	46.6	55.5	43.1
																3	245	66	16.5	3.7	26.9
4	150	36		2	33	29		3	105	74		2	69	15		51	4305	1839	35.8	50.1	42.7
1	20	10		3	50	32		1	22	4		1	21	0		55	8532	1623	23.5	23.4	19.5
				1	18	2		3	188	7		2	138	0		12	639	9	.9	.7	1.4
1	24	6		1	1	0						2	63	7		17	581	231	42.5	33.5	39.8
								1	32	4		1	21	7		6	607	46	27.4	11.0	7.6
1	88	0		1	22	4		1	7	5		1	19	6		15	651	151	16.4	20.7	23.2
																3	42	17	55.8	65.9	40.5
																4	341	153	55.5	50.0	44.9
44	5018	505	10.1	52	3334	348	10.4	50	4087	269	6.6	54	4447	69	1.6	558	53240	2921	4.3	3.5	5.5
																10	1257	774	10.7	7.3	61.6
43	4990	505	10.1	50	3200	345	10.8	47	3661	269	7.3	50	2747	59	2.1	522	43283	1830	4.4	4.0	4.2
6	374	0		5	284	0		5	418	0		5	308	0		55	3502	10	.1	.1	.3
6	435	0		6	361	0		3	173	0		7	334	21		72	4665	38	.9	1.1	.8
5	311	55		12	344	60		8	566	68		7	342	6		71	4889	396	6.3	6.8	8.1
6	1048	191		6	829	212		6	721	145		8	742	32		75	12093	828	5.2	4.9	6.8
8	845	36		7	211	15		10	622	35		8	200	0		114	6762	164	3.4	3.4	2.4
2	204	6		3	92	4		2	122	9		3	104	0		19	1119	26	2.5	2.1	2.3
10	1773	214		11	1079	54		13	1039	12		12	717	0		116	10253	368	6.4	4.5	3.6
1	28	0		2	134	3	2.2	3	426	0	0	3	1500	0	0	26	8700	317	3.1	.6	3.6
1	28	0		2	134	3		2	367	0		3	1500	0		24	8596	317	3.2	.6	3.7
								1	59	0						2	104	0	0	0	0
8	1074	0	0	7	448	0	0	7	769	0	0	8	873	0	0	66	8302	8	.2	.1	.1
7	929	0	0	7	448	0	0	7	769	0	0	8	873	0	0	65	8297	8	.2	.1	.1
7	979	0		7	448	0		7	769	0		7	835	0		58	7822	3	.0	.0	.0
												1	38	0		7	385	5	3.7	.4	1.3
1	95	0	0													1	95	0	0	0	0
																6	530	25	1.0	3.3	4.7
9	474	21	4.4	15	669	5	.8	25	1399	41	2.9	24	3065	94	3.1	220	13548	397	2.1	3.0	2.9
5	351	0	0	11	583	0	0	15	989	18	1.8	15	1756	0	0	130	9576	143	.8	1.7	1.5
4	296	0		9	527	0		5	287	0		7	946	0		92	5049	0	0	0	0
1	55	0		2	56	0		10	702	18		8	810	0		38	4527	143	1.6	3.5	3.2
4	123	21	17.1	4	77	5	6.5	10	410	23	5.6	9	1252	94	7.5	90	3972	254	5.3	6.4	6.4
1	36	4						1	58	4		2	285	25		7	536	35	7.8	8.1	6.5
2	75	17		1	14	4		3	78	10						22	573	61	4.1	5.7	10.6
				1	23	0		4	176	4		5	221	13		31	1186	27	2.4	4.0	2.3
1	12	0		2	40	1		2	98	5		2	746	56		25	1498	130	7.4	7.7	8.7
																5	179	1	1.1	7.9	.6
87	8663	641	7.4	105	6634	433	6.5	137	11848	633	5.3	145	14143	452	3.2	1459	150129	10051	7.5	7.8	6.7

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Percentage of Unemployment																															
	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garnment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
January 1921	70.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.0	.....	16.2	15.7	26.7	7.7	0	7.3	89.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2	2	1	4.7	5.0	4.5	13.1	
February 1921	69.1	65.6	8.4	11.3	16.2	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.5	5.2	2.7	.....	7.4	18.7	34.8	20.4	6.9	28.2	31.4	18.1	35.6	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4	3.6	3.6	5.6	16.1	
March 1921	32.1	60.8	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.5	7.5	3.9	13.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	.....	12.1	20.4	35.3	31.0	12.1	38.4	35.7	10.1	35.6	9.8	1.2	2.9	2.9	0	3.3	3.8	1.0	16.5	
April 1921	26.3	46.2	21.4	21.7	4.9	7.7	4.5	4.7	13.3	3.2	3.8	6.0	.....	8.7	27.3	39.7	33.5	16.9	6.6	20.0	9.4	4.5	10.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	0	6.1	5.1	7.4	16.5	
May 1921	24.9	35.2	16.7	20.9	23.6	1.5	4.0	2.3	5.6	4.3	2.0	6.1	.....	17.9	26.5	39.7	28.2	20.5	1.6	15.8	8.2	3.1	9.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	0	6.5	
June 1921	18.0	35.3	11.2	9.7	22.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	9.9	7.3	4.1	8.6	.....	27.1	13.2	30.9	19.9	31.9	3.8	18.7	5.0	4.0	6.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	1.8	6.7	6.7	8.9	8.7	
July 1921	14.5	22.6	7.9	11.3	11.1	8.4	6.0	3.0	8.6	6.6	3.0	8.0	.....	3.5	16.1	12.1	35.5	.....	3.4	11.7	2.6	7.0	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7	
August 1921	20.2	22.8	9.1	13.9	11.4	7.0	3.3	3.3	2.4	13.8	3.7	17.5	.....	8.4	19.1	16.4	33.8	.....	3.7	12.7	2.6	7.9	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.1	6.4	8.4	
September 1921	25.6	32.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	14.2	4.2	17.9	.....	9.6	12.0	13.0	33.5	.....	3.4	11.7	4.3	29.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	5.1	7.2	11.1	
October 1921	61.6	18.6	8.7	17.7	8.0	3.1	4.0	2.6	11.8	4.0	4.7	59.8	.....	14.0	10.1	9.5	35.7	.....	5.2	25.9	4.6	24.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	1.0	4.9	2.3	10.7	15.1		
November 1921	70.6	45.0	18.5	24.7	21.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	12.3	45.8	4.4	60.8	.....	2.3	22.2	11.0	29.7	.....	2.2	32.8	7.9	10.2	8.0	4.4	4.4	2.2	7.5	6.0	10.6	13.9		
December 1921	73.1	6.5	11.1	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	.....	5.2	22.2	11.0	29.7	.....	0.2	23.2	6.9	12.6	7.0	6.5	6.5	2.0	7.5	5.0	10.1	10.6		
January 1922	63.5	9.2	7.9	7.5	11.4	5.7	6.3	5.4	36.6	2.3	5.1	1.3	.....	10.3	8.1	14.5	6.7	0	13.5	23.4	7.2	9.2	7.9	3.6	3.6	4.9	3.0	5.6	9.1	10.6		
February 1922	58.2	7.0	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	1.8	.....	28.8	9.1	14.5	6.7	0	48.6	15.5	5.4	19.4	7.1	9.6	9.6	1.0	5.0	3.0	9.5	10.4		
March 1922	55.8	38.7	23.6	10.8	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	18.2	10.5	4.6	18.8	.....	15.6	16.6	8.6	9.4	8.7	1.6	6.3	5.4	13.7	5.6	3.1	3.1	5.0	2.5	4.6	8.3	8.7		
April 1922	37.7	2.7	11.0	15.0	3.2	2.7	1.0	3.5	10.4	4.1	5.6	5.1	.....	13.3	7.7	13.3	20.9	3.3	3.5	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.6	6.7	5.3		
May 1922	26.7	7.9	6.5	13.0	3.8	2.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	.....	10.5	7.7	13.3	20.9	0	2.5	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.6	6.7	5.3		
June 1922	17.5	2.7	1.1	6.2	8.1	4.3	8.5	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.1	8.0	.....	6.3	14.0	5.9	14.0	25.2	0	3.5	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.0	6.5	4.1		
July 1922	12.3	4.6	5.8	10.5	6.0	3.0	8.7	6.0	6.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	.....	10.5	3.9	14.0	25.2	0	2.5	4.4	2.9	5.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	5.0	6.0	3.6	
August 1922	16.1	.....	6.4	5.3	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	.....	.....	11.1	3.9	14.0	25.2	0	3.7	3.8	2.1	5.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	5.0	6.0	3.6	
September 1922	37.7	7.5	7.9	2.5	.....	2.2	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	.....	7.8	4.7	7.7	9.1	10.8	0	3.7	2.7	1.4	7.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.9		
October 1922	38.8	3.1	1.7	10.6	6.6	2.6	9.0	3.2	9.0	30.3	3.3	38.9	.....	12.6	7.2	27.9	15.1	0	2.6	1.0	1.9	11.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.4	6.1	6.2	
November 1922	64.8	3.8	1.5	8.5	7.9	3.3	8.4	4.6	21.8	4.4	3.8	4.6	.....	21.6	4.6	7.6	25.3	6.7	7.9	18.6	2.1	10.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	5.6	6.4	
December 1922	55.5	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	27.4	4.4	3.8	4.6	.....	0.2	4.1	4.3	6.2	0	8.0	24.6	5.0	30.0	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	7.7	7.8		
January 1923	1.4	4.4	3.1	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.0	4.1	22.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	.....	0.2	4.1	4.3	6.2	0	10.8	24.1	4.9	38.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.2	7.0	4.4	
February 1923	54.1	5.6	5.7	8.6	2.6	2.8	0	4.2	10.8	7.4	2.3	9.1	.....	1.1	19.5	1.6	2.1	1.3	0	3.2	9.6	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	3.3	3.7	7.3	6.6	
March 1923	20.2	6.3	8.9	3.7	4.4	2.8	0	4.2	6.7	1.5	1.8	7.0	.....	1.1	19.5	1.6	2.1	1.3	0	7.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	3.3	3.7	7.3	6.6	
April 1923	0	4.9	5.4	9.2	3.9	2.3	1.1	5.2	9.9	7.4	1.4	8.8	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
May 1923	0	0	7.5	5.4	3.2	2.5	1.1	5.2	9.4	3.2	1.4	8.8	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
June 1923	0	3.2	2.4	2.9	9.9	3.2	1.1	4.8	10.0	7.9	3.5	9.4	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
July 1923	0	0	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	4.6	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.9	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
August 1923	0	0	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	4.6	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.9	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
September 1923	4.1	0	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	4.6	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.9	.....	0	10.4	3.8	6.0	0	1.1	4.3	2.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	4.4		
October 1923	3.1	0	4.8	10.4	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.7	12.0	32.7	4.5	41.8	.....	1.3	3.2	5.7	4.5	3.2	0	4.3	0.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.8
November 1923	49.4	0	8.1	7.8	1.5	1.7	2.2	3.4	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	.....	0	2.0	21.7	4.8	11.0	2.0	4.3	0.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.7	6.2
December 1923	41.9	0	8.8	6.7	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	14.9	13.0	5.7	15.4	.....	1.3	4.8	3.6	3.6	0	0	8.6	3.8	10.7	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	5.3	7.8
January 1924	33.0	0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.7	4.6	16.1	9.4	7.1	10.4	.....	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	0	1.9	8.7	4.5	7.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	6.3	7.8	
February 1924	33.0	0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.7	4.6	16.1	9.4	7.1	10.4	.....	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	0	1.9	8.7	4.5	7.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	6.3	7.8	
March 1924	33.0	0	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.7	4.6	16.1	9.4	7.1	10.4	.....	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	0	1.9	8.7	4.5	7.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	6.3	7.8	



## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MARCH, 1924

A DECLINE was reported during the month of March, 1924, in the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada as compared with the preceding period and with the corresponding period of last year. The contrast from activities during the previous month is very marked but is explained by the fact that a large volume of work of a seasonal and casual nature was offered during February, approximately twice as many placements being effected in casual work as in permanent employment. The figures as during March indicate a return to the normal seasonal demand. It will be noted also in comparing the returns with those of March, 1923, that only a slight decline is recorded during March of this year. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a decided fall in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, during the first half of the month, followed by a pronounced upward curve at the end of the month. The curves reached approximately the same level at the end of March, 1924, as at the same time last year, while it may be noted that applications were in excess of a year ago. A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of vacancies reported during the first half of March was 906 daily as compared with 1,623 during the previous period, and with 1,311 during the same period a year ago. Vacancies reported by employers during the latter half of the month averaged 1,102 daily in comparison with 1,138 daily during the same period in March, 1923. Applications for work averaged 1,273 and 1,411 daily during the first and second half of March, 1924, as compared with 1,572 and 1,337 daily during the same period last year. Applications during the latter half of February, 1924, averaged 1,930 daily. The average number of placements effected daily by the offices during the first half of March was 820 in contrast with 1,521 during the preceding period and with 1,158 during the corresponding period a year ago. Placements made during the latter half of the month averaged 912 daily as compared with 969 daily during the same period of 1923. During the first and second half of the month under review, placements in regular employment averaged 519 and 587 daily respectively, while those in casual work numbered 301 and 325 daily.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	263,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (3 months).....	42,874	48,464	91,338

During March, 1924, references to employment made by the offices totalled 24,194, while placements effected numbered 22,523. Of the placements in regular employment, those of men numbered 11,394 and of women 2,994, a total of 14,388. Placements in casual work during the period were 8,135. The number of applications for work was 34,897, of which 25,877 were of men and 9,020 of women. The Service received a total of 26,104 vacancies from employers, of which 18,200 were for men and 7,904 for women workers.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 272 men, 59 women; New Brunswick, 165 men, 73 women; Quebec, 453 men, 463 women; Ontario, 4,319 men, 1,003 women; Manitoba, 1,464 men, 436 women; Saskatchewan, 1,561 men, 353 women; Alberta, 1,601 men, 363 women; British Columbia, 1,559 men, 244 women.

## MARITIME PROVINCES

The employment situation in these provinces showed a slight betterment during March, due in part to improved weather conditions. A few municipal public works, repairs to dams and generating plants, as well as some excavation, offered work to many labourers but little reduction of the unemployment lists at the offices was expected until the opening of the building season in the latter part of April. A reduced demand for choppers and sawyers was reported, while at a few offices early orders for river drivers were received. Longshore work at the ports was fair. In the Women's Department, the demand for domestics and generals exceeded the supply, and spring cleaning caused an increase in the demand for day workers.

## QUEBEC

No material change has been effected in the employment of building tradesmen. It is an-

anticipated that the early part of next month will bring renewed activities in outdoor employment but during March a few orders for inside workers, painters and plasterers were the only requirements in the building trades. Slackening was shown in logging operations, the offices expecting little of this type of business until the commencement of the spring drive. The agricultural group and the manufacturing industry remained quiet. Demands for domestic workers and housekeepers were reported in increasing numbers, with a shortage of experienced applicants.

#### ONTARIO

A supply of farm labour sufficient to meet the demands was sometimes lacking throughout the month, nevertheless the farmers appeared to be approaching the season's work with expectations of a good year. Further expansion in this group may be anticipated also for the following month. Contractors and building tradesmen were preparing for a large building program, and if all the work contemplated throughout the province is set under way, labourers and skilled workmen will find employment without difficulty. At present, however, the number registered as out of work remains large, though by no means abnormal for this season of the year. Civic sewer work, surface drains and several repair jobs afforded employment to many in the larger centres, while a few advanced orders for rock men and section gangs for the railways were filled at Cobalt, Fort William and St. Thomas. A seasonal "let up" in the demand for loggers was shown at all the northern offices, a few calls being registered for teamsters, tie makers and skidders. The opening of the rivers for driving will doubtless create a heavy demand for men during the coming month. The mining industry was quiet. Slightly greater activities were shown in the manufacturing industries, a large number of orders being received at Oshawa, Kitchener and Toronto, for mechanics, sheet metal and auto workers. Difficulty was felt in placing women applicants having only shop, factory or clerical experience, as the greater number of vacancies available were in domestic employment. A slight increase was shown in the casual work offered.

#### MANITOBA

Farm labour was still scarce, there being a greater demand than supply, but, with the seasonal curtailment of logging activities, a number of men were available for farms. This section will without doubt show an increase

in placements during the coming weeks. From Winnipeg, however, despite the slackening in demand for bushmen, several placements of tie makers and skilled workers for the spring cut were effected. The construction groups were inactive and as yet reports showed no large schemes in contemplation either in building or highway work. In railway maintenance an active demand was anticipated for the next few weeks. A general decline in the volume of employment offered for women domestics and generals was evidenced, especially at Winnipeg.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The central prairie province, as usual, showed an early and large demand for farm workers, increasing as the season advances. The response of applicants, however, has not been so well marked, experienced workers being secured with difficulty. The employment outlook on the whole was encouraging, although the slackening in building and construction work was reflected in the large lists of unemployed, including skilled tradesmen and carpenters, as well as the unskilled workers. Curtailment in logging operations added slightly to the number out of work, the offices, however, at The Pas and Saskatoon effecting a few placements of bushmen and teamsters in the camps. Calls for domestic workers for rural districts were received in increasing numbers, but the majority of applicants preferred work in the urban centres. There were a few requests for institutional workers, with a rising demand for casual help.

#### ALBERTA

Experienced farm labour was scarce, there being a large demand for workers. It was expected that with the decline in logging a number of men would be available for farms. Quietness characterized the construction groups, it being too early as yet for the spring expansion in building, while casual and temporary jobs incidental to the winter season had fallen off. A number of men were employed on repair work at Calgary, while in other districts several workers were placed in jobs on the railways. In spite of the lateness of the season the offices continued to supply a few workers to fill the demand for bushmen, skidders and loggers. A small demand for women domestics and institutional workers was reported with a shortage of experienced applicants.

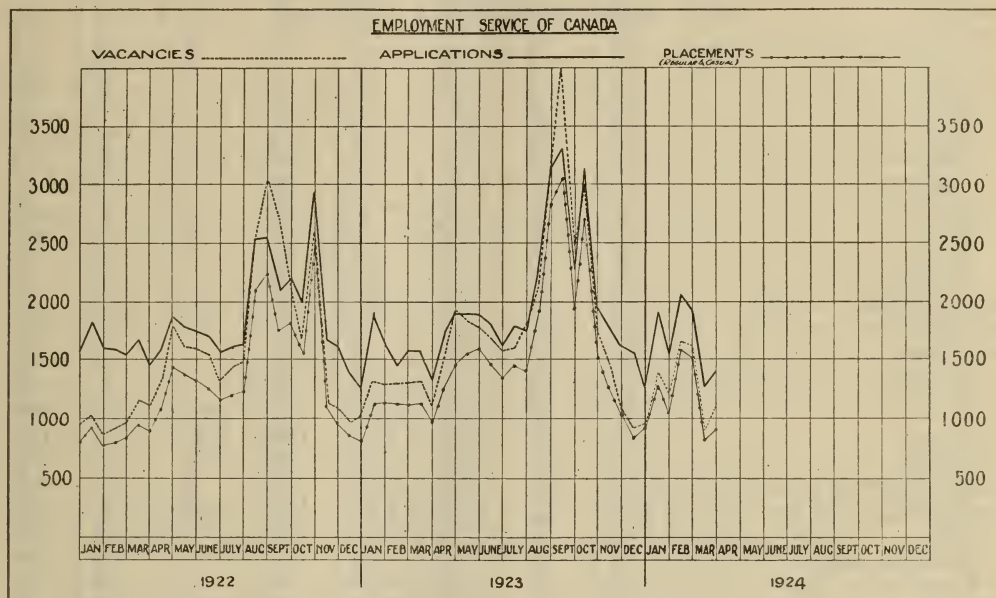
#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Conditions were quiet in the construction groups. Very few vacancies were available and large numbers of skilled tradesmen and



labourers were unemployed. Some excavation, repair jobs on bridges and buildings, gave employment to many, but the expansion in construction had not commenced. Although logging camps along the coast were active the demand for workers in this group was not up to expectations. The mining industry was quiet, with indications toward greater activity at Revelstoke, Prince Rupert and Cranbrook. Work along shore was brisk but far more men were applying for jobs than there was work available. Little change was shown in the demand in the domestic group, a slight increase being recorded in the institutional section.

linemen, structural workers, moulders and shoe lasters, going to various points in the province. Manitoba offices despatched 679 workers at the reduced rate, 263 of whom, chiefly bushmen, sawyers, station workers with a few maids and kitchen workers, were going to points near Timmins and Port Arthur, Ont. To the province of Saskatchewan the office at Winnipeg sent 88 farm workers, 8 maids and housekeepers, 1 gas tractor operator, 2 river drivers and 1 lath grader. One farm hand was transferred from Winnipeg to Calgary, Alta. Of the 315 provincial transfers 293 were granted to farm workers, the remainder being



### The Movement of Labour

During March, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service made 14,388 placements in regular employment, of which 9,038 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,867 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,158 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 709 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec province granted 149 certificates, of which 132 were to bushmen going to camps near Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury, Ont., and 17 were to bushmen going to points near Quebec and Montreal. The certificates issued by the Ontario offices numbered 338, of which 323 were to bushmen, loggers, construction and railroad labourers, going to points in Northern Ontario, the remainder including electricians,

waitresses, farm housekeepers, 3 teamsters and 1 hotel worker going from Winnipeg to Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie. Saskatchewan offices issued 178 certificates, 92 to workers going to points within the province and 86 to other provinces. Of the latter 1 farm hand was sent from Saskatoon to Calgary and 1 housekeeper from Regina to Edmonton, Alta. To Cranbrook and Revelstoke, B.C. were sent 84 bush workers. Farm hands transferred to points within the province numbered 69, while the remaining transfers consisted of housekeepers, a few bushmen, cooks and institutional workers. From Edmonton 41 farm hands and 3 farm domestics were sent at the reduced rate to points near Saskatoon and North Battleford. Of the 271 certificates issued by Alberta offices to points within the province, 132 were to farm hands, 55 to bushmen, 10 to miners, 63 to labourers and mill hands, the remainder waitresses, farm

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>355</b>
Halifax.....	381	46	517	351	105	243	395	136
New Glasgow.....	167	49	193	172	138	7	224	99
Sydney.....	652	515	190	162	88	44	192	120
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>676</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>358</b>
Chatham.....	71	0	71	69	36	33	101	29
Moncton.....	328	41	356	325	95	215	148	138
St. John.....	277	9	347	276	107	169	175	191
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>947</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>765</b>
Hull.....	54	4	235	107	96	0	61	80
Montreal.....	618	76	2,397	660	570	22	1,221	503
Quebec.....	81	12	404	115	90	4	255	73
Sherbrooke.....	114	18	124	116	107	0	12	80
Three Rivers.....	80	10	198	107	53	0	118	29
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>9,738</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>12,724</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>6,085</b>
Belleville.....	156	9	190	155	116	37	96	58
Brantford.....	133	26	166	107	72	33	64	137
Chatham.....	171	174	164	164	120	44	140	231
Cobalt.....	176	9	181	164	152	8	17	221
Fort William.....	191	16	232	218	142	7	68	271
Guelph.....	122	42	189	101	60	22	112	80
Hamilton.....	929	128	1,224	933	351	521	1,938	330
Kingston.....	271	57	240	228	94	133	76	71
Kitchener.....	190	27	319	172	63	109	189	72
London.....	672	72	686	643	230	379	303	226
Niagara Falls.....	199	47	326	199	105	79	164	146
North Bay.....	235	148	104	60	46	14	45	94
Oshawa.....	116	15	329	75	65	10	163	88
Ottawa.....	550	130	590	548	411	45	628	264
Pembroke.....	83	76	105	103	100	3	8	30
Peterboro.....	113	21	156	146	101	7	159	124
Port Arthur.....	620	502	463	463	457	6	6	478
St. Catharines.....	289	5	272	280	178	102	203	173
St. Thomas.....	201	36	172	174	88	86	50	114
Sarnia.....	116	13	141	102	86	16	134	83
S.S. Marie.....	285	141	344	154	127	8	158	230
Sudbury.....	507	46	501	468	456	12	13	341
Timmins.....	186	34	205	175	172	2	31	234
Toronto.....	2,788	517	4,986	2,586	1,228	1,031	4,066	1,476
Windsor.....	439	50	439	398	302	96	513	513
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,347</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,795</b>
Brandon.....	350	132	263	213	192	21	47	132
Dauphin.....	83	140	145	66	50	15	183	45
Portage la Prairie.....	196	42	164	135	101	8	54	160
Winnipeg.....	2,688	377	4,052	3,035	1,557	1,160	1,628	1,458
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,887</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1,872</b>
Estevan.....	120	39	76	66	61	5	30	72
Moose Jaw.....	737	316	581	554	427	38	258	481
North Battleford.....	78	85	49	49	43	4	5	42
Prince Albert.....	108	55	105	80	69	11	34	91
Regina.....	740	73	757	725	609	116	268	522
Saskatoon.....	632	159	558	520	476	44	151	467
Swift Current.....	230	123	111	108	106	2	29	87
Weyburn.....	131	43	93	90	72	18	10	64
Yorkton.....	111	56	69	71	51	20	4	46
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,490</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,459</b>
Calgary.....	656	82	1,051	643	547	89	269	454
Drumheller.....	170	10	251	115	84	31	47	30
Edmonton.....	1,159	100	1,201	1,144	916	155	170	731
Lethbridge.....	329	17	311	287	260	27	77	139
Medicine Hat.....	17	17	156	158	157	1	51	96
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,819</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,186</b>
Cranbrook.....	156	86	107	91	77	0	63	365
Kamloops.....	99	46	246	115	70	12	64	55
Penticton.....	57	7	89	65	28	22	7	—
Nanaimo.....	61	4	48	21	14	7	56	11
Nelson.....	115	3	111	109	104	0	22	85
New Westminster.....	149	4	243	146	73	33	83	85
Prince George.....	153	11	132	132	129	0	3	146
Prince Rupert.....	150	1	249	143	85	58	96	60
Revelstoke.....	47	69	39	7	3	4	86	34
Vancouver.....	3,395	164	5,199	3,527	1,018	2,404	1,996	1,144
Vernon.....	84	6	76	80	26	51	20	23
Victoria.....	383	16	604	423	176	192	343	178
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>26,104</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>34,897</b>	<b>24,194</b>	<b>14,388</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>18,427</b>	<b>15,005*</b>
Men.....	18,200	3,593	25,877	16,814	11,394	4,829	14,897	12,283
Women.....	7,904	1,832	9,020	7,380	2,994	3,306	3,530	2,722

\* 139 placements effected by offices since closed.



housekeepers and maids. British Columbia offices transferred 208 persons to employment at a distance, 42 being farm hands going from Vancouver and Victoria to Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton, Alta., and 41 were farm hands and a few farm housekeepers to Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Saskatoon, Sask. From Vancouver were transferred 29 machine miners, 7 rockmen and 4 labourers to points near Cranbrook and Revelstoke, while to the district near Prince George were sent approximately

60 bushmen and tiemakers. Several of the offices showed farm workers transferred to the districts near Kamloops, Penticton, Nelson and Vernon, with a few domestic workers sent to various points within the province.

Of the 1,867 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 989 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 862 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern and 4 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING PERIOD JANUARY-MARCH, 1924

A REVIEW of employment conditions for the first quarter of 1924, as indicated from the reports of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, shows a very considerable betterment from the same period of 1923, the gains in the volume of business transacted being more than seven per cent in applications reported and placements effected and approximately five per cent in the number of vacancies offered. The decrease from last year in placements effected in regular employment was .74 per cent, and in casual work the increase was 13.98 per cent. This advancement is attributable, chiefly, to the increase in opportunities in the logging group during January and to the expansion in the farming group during the latter part of February and March. A marked gain in the shipping and stevedoring group in British Columbia is explained by the fact that, since the settlement of the industrial dispute among the longshore workers in this province, hiring of labour for the docks has been done through the offices of the Employment Service. Owing to the unusually severe weather experienced in Ontario during February a slightly larger number of casual jobs of a seasonal nature was available. Manufacturing industries showed a decline, as did also trade and finance groups. Comparison with the last quarter of 1923 shows a decline in vacancies offered and placements made of approximately 19 per cent. However, placements in regular employment during the winter months declined more than 101 per cent, while placements in work of less than one week's duration increased approximately 110 per cent. All industries showed a reduction with the exception of the construction and maintenance groups, the gain here being in casual employment.

A chart on page 421, which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for March, 1924, shows the trend of employment for the period under review. The curves of applications, vacancies and placements fol-

lowed a course during the first half of January parallel to that of January, 1923. The decline during the latter part of the month was more than offset by the abrupt rise during February. In March, however, a further drop is shown, the curves falling to approximately the same level as at December, 1923. The peaks in the curves through the period under review in comparison with the even level of a year ago may be attributed mainly to the unusually severe weather in Ontario during February and to the large increase in the volume of casual work available. At the end of March the upward trend indicates the beginning of the usual spring expansion in industry.

During the period January to March the offices reported that they had made 95,992 references to positions and had effected a total of 91,338 placements, 42,874 of which were in regular employment and 48,464 in casual work. The placements in regular employment were 34,494 of men and 8,380 of women. During the same quarter in 1923 the placements made totalled 85,075, representing an increase during this year of more than seven per cent. Employers notified the service, during the quarter, of 100,691 vacancies for work, of which 79,224 were for men and 21,467 for women, as compared with a total of 96,154 vacancies during the corresponding period of a year ago. Applications for employment registered at the offices totalled 129,425, of which 102,719 were from men and 26,706 were from women, in contrast with a total of 120,817 during the first quarter of 1923.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period under review (January-March 1924). On another page in this issue will be found a full report of the transactions of the Employment offices for the month of March 1924.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	NOVA SCOTIA			NEW BRUNSWICK			QUEBEC			ONTARIO		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>449</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>1,001</b>
Animal products, edible.....	1		1	2	2		1	1		147	48	98
Fur and its products.....										6	3	3
Leather and its products.....							13	9	4	86	39	40
Lumber and its products.....	117	99	5	72	59	8	30	18		301	156	72
Musical instruments.....										12	5	7
Pulp and paper products.....	59	52	7	14	6	7	33	10	15	394	235	147
Rubber products.....							2	2		482	434	22
Textile products.....	1			24	4	19	59	52	1	253	160	76
Plant products, edible.....	16	4	11	12	8	4	7	7		341	236	94
Wood distillates, etc.....												
Chemical and allied products.....	17	15	2	1		1	1			97	52	27
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1		1			1	1		51	45	6
Electric current.....										43	28	13
Electric apparatus.....						2				140	90	47
Iron and steel products.....	191	79	110	40	1	38	24	11	9	986	764	174
Non-ferrous metal products.....	14		14				1			84	69	12
Mineral products.....	30	23	7	46	36	10	84	79		421	287	141
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	1	13	3	5	29	21	3	71	44	22
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>478</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>660</b>		<b>7,863</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Fishing</b> .....										<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Farming</b> .....	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>2,204</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>501</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>5</b>
Coal.....	500	6		16	6						2	
Metallic ores.....		1						2		379	372	5
Non-metallic ores.....	1									2	2	
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>							<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>70</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>502</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>266</b>
Street railway and cartage.....	42	6	37	7	4	3	9	6		305	111	192
Railway.....	9		9	13	5	8				109	40	68
Shipping and stevedoring.....	19	18		48	11	37				88	79	6
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	<b>276</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27,298</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>23,567</b>
Railway.....	37	5	20	165	33	132	128	71	47	2,557	1,491	898
Highway.....	73	60	13	15	3	12	16	16		23,325	1,287	22,489
Building and other.....	166	149	27	84	58	25	247	206	17	1,416	1,149	180
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>898</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>6,636</b>
Governmental.....	30	14	15	76	6	65	11	10		2,836	1,005	1,352
Hotel and restaurant.....	70	43	15	40	26	7	176	139	8	550	331	85
Professional.....	61	18	30	36	15	26	29	18	5	667	268	245
Recreational.....	30	1	29	12	7	5	5			175	59	116
Personal.....	83	12	69	229	28	200	79	45	29	1,650	383	1,222
Household.....	624	156	368	684	208	385	1,177	1,076	11	7,284	1,907	3,616
Farm household.....				1	1					74	38	
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>117</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>440</b>
Retail.....	83	24	49	66	39	26	103	66	20	616	232	350
Wholesale.....	34	7	24	4	2	2	13	11		161	68	90
<b>Finance</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>2,856</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>56,431</b>	<b>18,667</b>	<b>32,127</b>
Men.....	2,141	978	524	1,244	608	630	1,421	1,341	159	47,555	15,797	28,202
Women.....	715	208	382	757	246	405	1,402	1,256	11	8,876	2,870	3,925



SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY-MARCH, 1924

MANITOBA			SASKATCHEWAN			ALBERTA			BRITISH COLUMBIA			CANADA		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>343</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>6,612</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>1,976</b>
11	3	8	15	2	13	14	6	2	31	19	11	222	81	138
16	6	3	10	1	9	3	2	4	7	1	7	29	4	25
48	41	19	49	25	14	137	118	14	437	313	88	1,191	829	220
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9	7
52	16	25	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	49	26	20	612	356	223
5	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	1	4	496	437	35
32	20	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	29	2	27	401	240	129
50	12	36	8	6	2	34	28	5	20	9	11	488	310	163
11	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
5	3	2	4	3	.....	8	5	.....	7	.....	7	142	79	40
2	2	.....	1	.....	1	19	12	7	8	6	2	90	71	17
12	3	8	3	2	1	13	3	.....	27	21	6	86	54	28
40	18	17	27	16	10	81	38	43	211	53	154	1,600	980	555
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14	11	4	115	83	30
35	20	7	20	15	5	25	14	11	7	7	.....	668	481	181
16	9	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	28	4	19	161	82	59
<b>591</b>	<b>1,489</b>	.....	<b>325</b>	<b>864</b>	.....	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14,549</b>	<b>11,974</b>	<b>50</b>
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	8	12	5	7	34	19	15
<b>2,426</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10,042</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>251</b>	.....	<b>1,327</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>10</b>
.....	3	.....	33	24	2	155	140	3	3	5	.....	707	186	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	236	.....	607	611	5
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	10	.....	13	13	.....
1	1	.....	57	45	12	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	71	57	14
89	51	29	143	38	104	158	132	22	6,928	255	6,332	7,967	756	6,847
73	42	24	125	22	102	64	38	22	192	26	143	817	255	523
13	9	4	18	16	2	94	94	.....	63	65	.....	319	229	91
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,673	164	6,189	6,831	272	6,233
<b>155</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>29,701</b>	<b>5,542</b>	<b>24,298</b>
3	2	.....	77	53	.....	219	178	3	203	197	2	3,389	2,030	1,102
48	42	4	3	.....	3	73	65	8	87	27	56	23,640	1,500	22,525
104	74	71	118	101	37	96	71	25	441	204	229	2,672	2,012	611
<b>4,584</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>27,943</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>13,739</b>
12	5	7	17	3	14	6	5	1	47	24	14	3,035	1,072	1,468
321	159	161	182	139	7	178	159	6	250	180	47	1,767	1,176	536
84	39	39	450	347	16	65	32	30	59	37	16	1,451	774	416
71	16	53	19	2	17	45	8	37	25	2	22	382	95	279
307	19	281	211	27	179	115	42	74	374	58	322	3,048	614	2,376
3,527	852	2,426	1,004	466	416	1,349	605	645	1,544	487	946	17,193	5,757	8,813
262	128	50	387	170	1	338	187	.....	5	8	.....	1,067	532	51
<b>397</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,181</b>
253	83	158	184	113	69	86	40	45	216	53	163	1,607	650	880
144	33	108	5	.....	5	5	6	37	60	22	35	464	149	301
<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>8,628</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>14,925</b>	<b>4,463</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>100,691</b>	<b>42,874</b>	<b>48,464</b>
4,442	3,965	900	4,573	3,746	545	4,755	4,300	390	13,093	3,759	7,632	79,224	34,494	38,982
4,186	1,161	2,680	1,773	968	417	1,926	967	677	1,832	704	985	21,467	8,380	9,482

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MARCH, 1924

A VERY large increase in the building authorized by 56 cities as compared with the preceding month was reported during March, when the value of the building permits issued exceeded that for February by \$5,483,607, or 150 per cent. In comparison with the returns for March, 1923, however, there was a slight decline of 3 per cent. The total for March, 1924, was \$9,141,132 as compared with \$3,657,525 in February, 1924, and with \$9,432,350 in March, 1923.

Detailed reports were furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 45 cities, which reported that they had issued over 1,000 permits for the construction or alteration of dwellings at an estimated cost of approximately \$4,500,000. The number of other buildings for which permits were issued was about 1,700, at a proposed cost of some \$4,450,000. The construction of several buildings may be authorized by a single permit; the number of buildings to be erected, therefore, is usually in excess of the number of permits issued.

All provinces except Nova Scotia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with February. The increases of \$1,678,950 or 214 per cent in Quebec, of \$399,824 or 142 per cent in Ontario and of \$1,257,777 or 172 per cent in British Columbia were especially large.

In comparison with the returns for March, 1923, Nova Scotia recorded a negligible decrease, and Ontario reported a substantial decline. In the remaining provinces improvement was registered. The reduction of \$1,725,223 or 30 per cent in Ontario, however, was sufficiently large to offset the increases reported elsewhere, of which that of \$933,465 or 88.5 per cent in British Columbia was the largest.

The value of the building authorized during March in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver exceeded that registered in February, 1924, and in March, 1923. In Toronto, the building permits issued had a considerably higher valuation than in the preceding month, but the total was less than during the corresponding month of last year. St. John, Quebec, Westmount, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Point Grey, Prince Rupert, South Vancouver and Victoria recorded increases in the estimated

value of building as compared with February of this year and also with March, 1923.

The value of the building permits issued during the first three months of 1924 was lower

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN FIFTY-SIX CITIES DURING MARCH, 1924

City	March 1924	Feb. 1924	March 1923
	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	31,095	183,545	31,425
*Halifax.....	26,605	183,410	21,325
New Glasgow.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Sydney.....	4,490	135	10,100
New Brunswick.....	31,200	7,936	29,745
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton.....	6,300	7,286	445
*St. John.....	24,900	650	20,300
Quebec.....	2,464,910	785,960	2,126,530
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,164,585	671,985	1,999,200
*Quebec.....	217,995	45,215	89,645
Shawinigan Falls.....	3,780	Nil	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	6,500	5,000	25,300
*Three Rivers.....	21,525	57,760	8,750
*Westmount.....	50,525	6,000	3,635
Ontario.....	4,094,330	1,694,546	5,819,553
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	5,500
*Brantford.....	9,395	1,325	5,580
Chatham.....	15,100	9,800	5,150
*Fort William.....	43,200	12,400	153,550
Galt.....	13,660	75	7,350
*Guelph.....	48,430	7,685	54,258
*Hamilton.....	254,500	82,850	379,400
*Kingston.....	49,537	13,500	11,655
*Kitchener.....	81,000	13,710	122,461
*London.....	104,160	61,670	249,900
Niagara Falls.....	41,920	4,150	17,807
Oshawa.....	94,850	26,050	72,000
*Ottawa.....	139,335	93,600	94,725
Owen Sound.....	8,000	Nil	500
*Peterboro.....	7,850	Nil	2,115
*Port Arthur.....	30,241	915	3,982
*Stratford.....	35,643	2,730	28,930
*St. Catharines.....	40,370	11,831	21,655
*St. Thomas.....	863	1,500	4,075
Sarnia.....	54,263	21,605	65,040
Sault Ste. Marie.....	37,540	18,000	11,235
*Toronto.....	2,386,230	787,289	3,068,318
York Township.....	326,750	104,100	893,200
Welland.....	18,125	9,050	1,685
*Windsor.....	215,745	408,201	436,170
Woodstock.....	37,623	2,470	103,312
Manitoba.....	244,149	91,640	131,862
*Brandon.....	1,252	Nil	587
St. Boniface.....	73,147	2,840	21,775
*Winnipeg.....	169,750	88,800	112,500
Saskatchewan.....	78,966	36,870	68,860
*Moose Jaw.....	10,460	3,395	5,520
*Regina.....	50,550	13,275	49,840
*Saskatoon.....	17,956	20,200	13,500
Alberta.....	208,327	126,690	175,685
*Calgary.....	113,800	14,800	97,200
*Edmonton.....	33,175	110,095	33,800
Lethbridge.....	Nil	1,570	42,580
Medicine Hat.....	61,352	225	2,105
British Columbia.....	1,988,155	730,378	1,054,690
Nanaimo.....	5,125	7,800	22,605
*New Westminster.....	21,505	45,775	16,000
Point Grey.....	449,000	267,600	244,600
Prince Rupert.....	33,450	Nil	6,550
South Vancouver.....	63,675	48,637	40,990
*Vancouver.....	1,373,145	326,740	694,200
*Victoria.....	42,255	83,826	29,745
Total—56 cities.....	9,141,132	3,657,525	9,432,350
Total—35 cities.....	7,803,772	3,133,553	7,868,366
Accumulative Total for 56 cities—first three months.....	1924 16,819,745	1923 19,089,184	1922 18,361,798



by 11.9 and 8.4 per cent than in the first quarters of 1923 and 1922, respectively, but it was 27 per cent higher than during the first three months of 1921. The total for this year is \$16,819,745; for 1923, \$19,089,184; for 1922, \$18,261,798 and for 1921, \$13,231,827.

The table on page 426 shows the value of the building permits issued during March as compared with February, 1924, and with March, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

### FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1924

During April, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to six fair wage contracts, five of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of wharf, Robichaud (Savoy) Landing, N.B. Name of contractor, Arcade and Frank T. Landry, Shippigan, N.B. Date of contract, April 1, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

Supply and installation of passenger elevator in Christie Street hospital, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Turnbull Elevator Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 5, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,495.

Renewal of storage battery in quarantine station, William Head, B.C. Name of contractors, Stapleton & Carter, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, April 24, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,370.

Supply and installation of new generator in quarantine station, William Head, B.C. Name of contractors, D. J. Laverock and M. H. Horie, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 24, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,812.

Supply and installation of fittings in postal station "K", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Art Furniture Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, April 10, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,271.35.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Repairs to structural steel and machinery of Wellington Street Bridge over the Lachine Canal at Montreal, Que. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Lachine, Que. Date of contract, April 5, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in April, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	1,100 44
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	144 13
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	1,742 03
Scales, hampers, etc., repaired.....	279 85
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	359 46
Mail bag fittings.....	9,420 39
Letter carriers' satchels.....	975 94

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION AND AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 47.

Agreement to be effective from July 3, 1923, until April 30, 1925, and from year to year, unless three months' notice of change is given previous to April 30.

Wages per hour, October 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923, journeymen, 77½ cents; junior journeymen, 52½ cents; from January 1, 1924, journeymen, 80 cents; juniors, 55 cents.

Hours per day, eight; per week, forty-four. Overtime, time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight, and Saturday afternoons. After midnight, and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Each party is to appoint a board of five to settle disputes.

Travelling expenses are to be paid for out-of-town work. Employees are not to charge more than eight hours out of twenty-four while travelling.

No member of the local is to do any jobbing while working for any employer.

Question of an apprenticeship plan is to be referred to the joint committee, but rules for same, if adopted, are to become part of the agreement.

Two apprentices are not to be allowed to work together unless under the supervision of a journeyman.

After four years' training an apprentice should become a junior journeyman for one year. Apprentices may not be admitted to the union before the expiration of the apprenticeship period.

Only union members are to be employed, if available.

Employers needing sheet metal workers agree to notify the business agent who will supply same, if possible. If not, non-union men may be employed until union men are available. Shop stewards may approach non-union men regarding joining the union after two weeks' employment.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 416.—

Agreement signed by one firm and verbally in effect in the case of others, from October 1, 1922, until October 1, 1924.

*Newspaper Agreement.*—Minimum wage scale: From October 1, 1923, to October 1, 1924: per week: advertisement, floor and make-up men and typesetting machine operators, day, \$35; night, \$37; machinist operators and foremen, day, \$37; night, \$39.

Wages to be paid on a set day each week in cash. Hours: day work, eight per day, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., forty-eight per week; night work, seven and one-half per night, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., forty-five per week. Overtime on day work, time and one-half until 11 p.m., double time thereafter; night work, time and one-half until 10 a.m., double time thereafter; Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Newspapers operating more than six typesetting machines shall employ two machinist-operators to make repairs and adjustments.

Foremen are to be judges of competency; to select and employ help and supervise and control all employees of the composing room; and to discharge, in certain cases. In decreasing the force, the last employed is to be the first discharged, and persons reinstated to be taken on in reverse order.

When the discharge of a member is contested by the union, and the matter cannot be settled by a conference, the regular procedure outlined by the International Typographical Union shall be followed.

Apprentices: Each office employing one or more journeymen, exclusive of the proprietor, shall be entitled to one apprentice; term of apprenticeship to be not less than five years; apprentices to be not less than sixteen years of age at time of beginning and to have common school education. Apprentice shall be examined at the end of his first year by the apprentice committee, and if qualified he shall continue his term. No apprentice may move to another office without the consent of his first employer and the union president. Apprentice, beginning with third year, shall pay the chairman of the chapel 50 cents per week for sixty weeks, for a course of instruction approved by the International Typographical Union, apprentice to continue the course until he receives a certificate of graduation. Scale for apprentices: second year, one-third of journeymen's scale; third year, one-half; fourth year, two-thirds; fifth year, four-fifths. Each office shall be entitled to one apprentice for every five members or major fraction thereof. Apprentices to work six days per week, with time and one-half for overtime.

*Job Agreement.*—In effect October 1, 1922, until October 1, 1924.

Minimum scale, to run from October 1 of each year without interruption, provided either party shall give notice in writing 60 days previous to October 1 of any year of intention to open question of wages: Per week, hand and floor men, and typesetting machine operators, day work, \$33; night work, \$35; machinist operators and foremen, day work, \$35; night work, \$37. A superannuated scale of 66⅔ per cent of the day scale applies to old and incapacitated members, but not more than one member shall be allowed to any one office at this scale.

Wages to be paid in cash on a set day in each week. Hours for day work, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and for night work, between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. In either case, eight hours for five days and four on Saturday; forty-four hours per week. Overtime as in newspaper offices. Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Other provisions of the job offices agreement are the same as those for newspaper offices.



**VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—VANCOUVER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226.**

Agreement to be effective from January 1, 1923, until December 31, 1925, and up to thirty days thereafter, as may be required to negotiate a new agreement.

Only members of the above local may be employed if available, otherwise any members of the International Typographical Union may be employed.

A joint standing committee of two from each party is to be selected to settle questions regarding the agreement or any violation thereof. If they fail to settle a matter, the same is to be referred to a fifth person agreed on by them. If an arbitration contract is in existence disputes are to be arbitrated under the same.

The foreman is to be judge of competency.

If any different terms regarding wages, hours or conditions are allowed in Vancouver during the life of this agreement, members of this local are to have the benefit. Wages to be paid weekly. Wages per hour, morning newspapers, \$1.10, 7½ hours per night (excepting 30 minutes for lunch), six nights per week; evening newspapers, 96½ cents per hour, January 1, 1923, to June 30, 1923; and thereafter \$1 per hour, 7½ hours per day (excepting 30 minutes for lunch), six days per week.

Subs showing up regularly and getting less than four days' or nights' work in a week, to be paid 50 cents extra for each shift worked.

Overtime, and work on certain holidays: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and other holidays, double time.

Machinist-operators to receive 50 cents per shift above scale.

Employees called back after one hour will receive \$1 per call.

Apprentices: one to each six journeymen; apprentices are to be examined, and to serve five years.

Rates of wages: third year, at least one-third of journeymen's wage; fourth year, at least one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Learners on machines are to be journeymen members of the union and to serve seventeen weeks. Learner may work overtime only if there are no journeymen available.

Beginners' scale: first three weeks, 40 per cent of scale; second three weeks, 50 per cent; third three weeks, 66½ per cent; next four weeks, 75 per cent; last four weeks, 85 per cent.

Foreman may employ and discharge help.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Verbal agreement to be effective in a radius of ten miles from Hamilton and along the highway of the western limits of Oakville, from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925.

Wages per hour, eighty cents. Hours, forty-four per week. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day and Carpenters' Picnic Day. Transportation for travelling beyond the city limits is to be paid for by employers when in excess of ten cents per day, and travelling time one way from the city limits to the job. Trans-

portation charges from one job to another in working hours are to be paid by employer.

Wages are to be paid in cash every two weeks, in working hours or at quitting time; not more than two days' pay being kept back.

Only union carpenters are to be employed, and such workmen are not to work on jobs where labourers or other tradesmen are permitted to do carpenters' work or where non-union carpenters are employed. The latter part of the above will not be enforced without the consent of the contractor.

A contractor is to be allowed one apprentice to every four journeymen, at wages mutually agreeable to the employer and the union.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER HOUSE PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER-HANGERS OF AMERICA, No. 407.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1924, until March 31, 1925, and thereafter from year to year unless notice of cancellation is given by either party on or before October 1.

Hours of labour, eight per day for five days and four on Saturday.

Minimum wages per hour, 75 cents.

Any member of the local union taking work for himself shall charge master painters' prices.

Any grievance is to be referred to a committee of three members of each party.

The union shall not order any strike against a member of the Master Painters' Association. Matter to be referred to a joint committee for settlement.

Overtime from 6 p.m. to midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays, double time. Holiday rate, time and one-half.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, LOCAL No. 488.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1926. Notice of change must be given on or before January 31, 1926, and agreement is to be settled on or before February 28, 1926. Agreement is to be effective for another year if no notice is given.

Hours of labour, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour off at noon, for five days, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays. Overtime until midnight and Saturday until 5, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Holiday rate, double time.

Expenses of board and room are to be paid to a member working outside of the city, also single time for travelling, unless sleeper is provided, when members will be paid regular working hours.

Each shop is to be allowed one plumber's apprentice and one extra for each additional five journeymen, with not more than four apprentices to a shop. None to be over 18 years of age when starting work.

Apprentices are to serve five years and for the last year they may work with the tools and shall receive one dollar a day less than regular rate. No steamfitter is to be allowed more than one helper.

Only union members are to be employed by the Master Plumbers' Association, and union members are to work only for the Association.

Wages are to be paid weekly.

In case of any grievance, the business agent is to call on employer to settle same; or a committee of from two to four from each party is to be appointed to settle same within a week.

### Transportation and Public Utilities

#### ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES AT WEST ST. JOHN.

Rates of pay and rules to be effective from November 1, 1923, until November 1, 1924, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice from either party on or after October 1, 1924.

Hours of work from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. for day work and from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. for night work. Overtime or work during meal periods, time and one-half. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Basic rate of pay, 50 cents per hour.

### Service: Public and Municipal

#### MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF MEDICINE HAT, AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, No. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, and thereafter, unless amended, cancelled or substituted, as agreed upon, after 30 days' notice.

City Council shall appoint a committee upon proper notice being given, to receive a grievance committee from the union. The City Council and Heads of Departments shall not discriminate against employees because of connection with a trade union. Heads of Departments shall not solicit donations from employees for any purpose.

Monthly employees are to be paid for holidays. Sick leave, not exceeding one month, is to be granted to employees in service for at least six months on production of medical certificate.

Union members appointed as union delegates will be granted leave of absence without pay.

The secretary is to be sent a copy of all resolutions affecting the employees adopted at meetings of the Council.

The agreement applies only to employees at present employed by the city, or to those who may fill positions on permanent staff rendered vacant during the year. Senior men are to be given preference for promotion if efficient, in case of increase of staff, former employees who are returned soldiers are to have preference if efficient.

Employees working out of town are to be allowed reasonable expense allowance.

Hours for outside labour, October 1 to May 1, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; May 1 to October 1, 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and to 1 p.m. on Saturdays; one hour for lunch. Two weeks' holidays with pay each year to outside men after twelve months' service, except in case of men employed by hour or day, who shall have overtime pay at rate of time and one-half.

In case of alterations in hours, pay or conditions, contrary to agreement, Council to confer with a committee of the Civic Union.

*City Treasurer's Department:* Hours, 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., five days; 1½ hours for lunch. Saturday, 8.30 a.m.-12 noon. Wages—per month—machine operator, bookkeeper, \$120; clerk, meter readers, \$110; stenographers, etc., \$70-\$85. Cashier's cage to be closed at 4.30 p.m., five days a week, Saturday at noon.

Wages of temporary men, \$100 per month, or \$4.50 per day. Permanent staff, fourteen days' leave with pay per year, after one year's service. \$25 to be allowed for meter reader's equipment.

*Police Department:* Hours, eight per day, six days per week. Certain clothing and equipment to be supplied. Leave of absence per year with pay after one year's service, sergeants and detective, eighteen days. In case of sickness or injuries through accident resulting from their employment, all ranks to be granted pay, less compensation, for period not exceeding sixty days.

Wages per month, constables, 1st class, \$125; 2nd class, \$115; 3rd class, \$107; sergeants and detective, \$135 and \$140; clerks and desk officer, \$10 extra per month.

*Public Works and Engineer's Department:* Hours, eight per day. Teamsters' hours, ten per day and nine on Saturday. Wages: per month, sub-foremen, \$130 and \$135; pipe fitter, \$125; pipe layer, \$115; janitor, \$110; stableman, \$100; street cleaners, \$75. Per hour—labourers, first year, 40 cents; thereafter, 50 cents. Teamsters, first year, 45 cents; thereafter, 50 cents.

*Sanitary Department:* Two weeks' leave of absence per year after one year's service. Wages: caretaker, Isolation Hospital, \$80 per month.

*Gas Department:* Hours, eight per day. Wages per month—pipe fitters, lamp repairers, \$120.

*Parks Department:* Hours per day, eight. Wages per month—parks foreman, \$125; cemetery caretaker, \$115 (and overtime pay); market cleaner, \$75. Labourers, \$4 per day.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the various index numbers of wholesale prices being considerably lower than for March. The chief decreases were seasonal, but in both retail and wholesale prices the downward tendency appeared to be general.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in about sixty cities in Canada at the beginning of April was \$10.16 as compared with \$10.58 for March, \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important decline was in eggs, which showed a net fall of 27.6c. for the two dozen included in the budget. Butter, cheese, and bacon were also substantially lower while there were slight declines in the prices of milk, salt pork, lard, flour, sugar, rice, beans and prunes. Sirloin steak, shoulder roast of beef, and mutton advanced somewhat. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.58 at the beginning of April as compared with \$21 for March; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$20 for April, 1918, and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to a decline in the price of coal. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was again lower at 151.1 for April as compared with 154.3 for March; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 180.8 for April, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); 251.3 for April, 1920; and 198.2 for April, 1919. Twenty-four price quotations were higher, seventy-one were lower and one hundred and forty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material seven of the eight main groups averaged lower. The iron group advanced slightly. The vegetables group, the animals group, the wood group, and the non-ferrous metals group each showed substantial decreases, declines in the prices of flour, sugar, potatoes, dairy products, eggs, and non-ferrous metals being mainly responsible for the lower levels. The textiles group showed a

smaller decline, due to lower prices on cotton textiles and silk in spite of increased prices for raw cotton. The non-metallic minerals group and the chemicals group each showed slight declines, the former due to decreases in the prices of anthracite coal, glass, and salt.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower. In the former group the decline was due chiefly to a decline in the index for foods caused by a fall in the prices for flour, milk, butter, cheese, sugar, and eggs. In producers' goods building and construction materials fell because of lower prices for pine, fir, and spruce lumber, white lead, linseed oil, and glass. Manufacturers' materials were also lower, due to declines in the prices of materials for the textile, the fur, the leather, the metal working and the chemical industries.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products fell because of decreases in the prices of dairy products and eggs. Articles of forest origin fell because of lower prices for lumber and wood pulp; and articles of mineral origin because of declines in the prices for non-ferrous metals, coal and glass.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 as 100 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 declined to 222.7 for April as compared with 224.5 for March; 227.4 for April, 1923; 225.0 for April, 1922; 253.7 for April, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 353.1 for April, 1920; 269.4 for April, 1918; and 136.7 for April, 1914. The principal declines occurred in eggs, butter, cheese, milk, oats, corn, flax, bran, shorts, potatoes, bananas, flour, sugar, raw silk, jute, bar iron, lead, anthracite coal, copper wire, white lead, and linseed oil, while wheat, barley, cattle, lard, dressed lamb, lemons, oranges, molasses, woollen yarn, raw cotton, nickle, quicksilver, bar silver, and binder twine showed the most important advances.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.

to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Department list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 150.3 for April as compared with 152.1 for March; 155.9 for April, 1923; 147.8 for April, 1922; 164.9 for April, 1921; 249.8 for April, 1920; 195.0 for April, 1918, and 101.0 for April, 1914. A seasonal decline in dairy products was mainly responsible for the lower levels reached, though prices of sugar, oilcloth, anthracite coal, and glass were substantially lower.

The index of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 148 for February as compared with 146 for January; 144 for December, 1923; and 152 for February, 1923. All groups were higher.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 173.9 for April as compared with 176.9 for March; 176.2 for April, 1923; 161.2 for April, 1922; 190.0 for April, 1921; and 268.4 for April, 1920. Foods declined slightly but manufacturers' goods advanced slightly.

The Bank of Commerce index of both exports and imports declined, the former from 150.30 for March to 145.82 for April, and the latter from 166.04 to 163.87. The combined index of exports and imports declined from 158.17 for March to 154.84 for April.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each com-

modity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations, in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modification of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same



class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householder\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Sirloin steak advanced from an average of 27.2c per pound in March to 27.7c in April. Prices in all provinces averaged higher. Round steak also was slightly higher, averaging 22.4c per pound in April as compared

with 22.1c in March. Prime rib roast advanced ½c per pound in the average of 20.7c. Shoulder roast rose from 14.5c per pound to 14.8c, the increase being fairly general. Stewing beef was slightly higher, averaging 11c per pound. Shoulder roast of veal was down from an average of 18.3c per pound in March to 18c in April. Mutton rose from an average of 26.9c per pound to 27.8c. Prices in nearly all provinces averaged higher. Fresh pork roast was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Salt pork fell from an average of 23c per pound in March to 22.8c in April. Bacon also showed a general decline, averaging 33.6c per pound as compared with 34.9c in March. Boiled ham fell from 56.4c. per pound to 55.7c. In fresh fish, cod and halibut were lower. Salt herrings advanced slightly. Lard was down from an average of 28.1c per pound in March to 21.4c in April.

Eggs showed a general decline, fresh averaging 32.4c per dozen in April as compared with 47.7c in March, 56.7c in February, and 61.3c in January and cooking averaging 28c per dozen in April as compared with 40.3c in March. Milk prices declined in Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Brandon and Medicine Hat. Butter showed a decline in practically all localities, dairy averaging 41.2c per pound in April and 43.5c in March and creamery 46.1c per pound in April as compared with 49.1c in March. Cheese also was lower at 31.4c per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average. Flour was slightly lower, averaging 4.1c per pound. Rolled oats showed little change. Tapioca advanced slightly to an average of 15c per pound. Canned vegetables were steady. Beans fell somewhat, averaging 8.4c per pound. Potatoes showed little change at an average of \$1.62 per 90 pounds as compared with \$1.61 in March. Evaporated apples were unchanged. Prunes fell from 16.3c per pound to 15.9c. Raisins and currants were practically unchanged. Raspberry jam was slightly lower at 97.1c per four-pound tin as compared with 98.8c in March. Marmalade and corn syrup showed little change. Granulated sugar was down from an average of 12.1c per pound in March to 11.9c in April and yellow sugar from 11.6c per pound in March to 11.4c in April. Coffee and tea were steady. Cream of tartar was up from an average of 64.7c. per pound in March to 65.7c in April.

Anthracite coal averaged lower at \$17.41 per ton in April as compared with \$17.71 in March. Prices were lower in Fredericton, St.

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

Hyacinthe, Belleville, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, St. Thomas and Timmins. Bituminous coal also declined, averaging \$10.88 in April as compared with \$11.08 in March. Lower prices were reported from Kingston, Orillia, St. Catharines, Kitchener, St. Thomas, Windsor, and Timmins. Hard wood, four feet long, showed little change in the average at \$12.49 per cord, the only decrease being at Charlottetown. Soft wood also showed little change at an average of \$9.19 per cord. Coal oil advanced slightly from an average of 30.6c per gallon to 30.9c in April.

An increase in rent was reported from Niagara Falls, an upward tendency having appeared recently. The inclusion of an additional city, Sarnia, also raised the averages for the Dominion and for the province of Ontario.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were on the whole fairly steady during April. Manitoba Northern wheat averaged 98½c per bushel as compared with 98c in March. Prices advanced from a low level of 95½c per bushel early in the month to 99½c toward the end. With the opening of navigation grain began to move in considerable quantities, but large available supplies prevented any marked advance in price. Barley rose from 61½c per bushel to 62½c, while oats fell from 37½c per bushel to 37½c and flaxseed from \$2.13½ per bushel to \$2.09½. Rolled oats were down from \$3 per 90-pound sack to \$2.80. Flour fell from \$6.30 to \$6.10 per barrel. Shorts also were lower at \$28.50 per ton. Linseed oil fell from \$1.20½ per gallon to \$1.11½, the reasons reported being the competition of imported oil and the reduction in the sales tax. Raw sugar declined from \$6.88 per hundred to \$5.85 and granulated sugar from \$9.74 to \$9.03 due to accumulated supplies at producing centres. Potatoes at Montreal declined from \$1.57½

per bag to \$1.25, while at Winnipeg they declined from \$1 per bushel to 95c. Bananas were down from \$5 per bunch to \$4.25. Oranges were higher. In cattle, choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$6.75 per hundred to \$7.12½, and choice butchers' cattle at Winnipeg from \$6.12½ to \$6.53. Hogs declined somewhat at Toronto, being \$8 per hundred in March as compared with \$7.87 in April. Bacon was down slightly at 22½c per pound. Dressed fowl rose from 20c per pound to 24c. Butter, eggs, and cheese also showed seasonal declines. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was down from 39c per pound to 31c and dairy prints at Toronto from 36c per pound to 32c. Cheese was 17c per pound as compared with 21c in March. Fresh eggs were 30c per dozen as compared with 34c in March. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 28½c per pound in March to 30½c in April. A buying movement commenced early in the month which carried the prices higher, but toward the latter part of the month the tendency was again downward. Manufactured cottons were lower, denim being down from 81c per pound to 75c and Saxony from 95½c per pound to 91½c. Raw silk continued to decline, being \$6.10 per pound as compared with \$6.55 in March. Binder twine advanced from 11½c per pound to 13½c, but because of the new sales tax regulations declined later to 12½c. White pine lumber at Toronto was down from \$52 per M to \$50, and box boards from \$35 per M to \$34. British Columbia fir fell from \$55 per M to \$52. Spruce sidings at St. John declined \$2 per M to \$23. Ground wood pulp continued to decline, being \$28-\$35 per ton in April as compared with \$30-\$37.50 in March. Non-ferrous metals were generally lower. Copper fell from \$16.20 per hundred to \$15.50, lead from \$8.90 per hundred to \$7.45, spelter from \$8.30 per hundred to \$7.75, and tin from 60c. per pound to 54c. Anthracite coal declined from \$12.57 per ton to \$12. Window glass was lower at \$4.80 per box as compared with \$5.13 in March. White lead was down from \$17.20 per hundred to \$16.95.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Dec. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	152.0	151.4	156.9	153.5	153.1	153.5	153.0	156.7	156.6	154.3	151.1
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>												
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	136.8	151.2	146.8	141.6	135.2	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	141.5	135.8	126.1	135.1	141.6	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	23	174.7	189.0	202.9	198.6	197.8	207.1	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	158.9	169.1	171.8	167.4	168.7	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	95.5	102.5	95.4	93.8	95.1	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	185.7	186.4	182.8	184.1	182.5	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	166.4	164.5	165.4	164.5	162.2	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>												
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	128.2	132.4	123.9	123.0	127.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	130.1	125.5	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	156.9	160.8	158.0	157.1	156.8	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	142.8	148.2	144.4	143.1	142.7	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.6	140.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	156.7	164.6	157.6	157.9	156.4	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>												
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	153.0	154.2	148.2	152.5	153.0	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	148.1	149.6	143.4	150.1	152.1	147.6	151.4	150.6	145.3	137.7
Beverages.....	4	197.0	212.0	223.7	222.3	224.6	229.1	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	142.3	136.2	130.1	123.6	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	131.7	125.5	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	187.3	216.4	197.1	165.8	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	136.8	131.6	121.9	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	155.6	128.5	149.7	154.4	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	238.9	238.9	243.5	234.4	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	151.4	164.3	171.2	165.4	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0
Eggs.....	2	133.9	160.9	108.2	92.2	134.4	203.0	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	156.9	162.0	160.7	161.8	160.9	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.3	159.9	154.3	155.6	154.2	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	164.5	165.4	164.8	159.9	158.3	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	158.2	151.0	154.2	152.8	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	322.1	302.9	303.5	274.7	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	156.8	149.6	152.8	151.6	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	143.6	151.7	147.4	143.5	141.0	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	188.8	184.4	186.4	185.3	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	187.9	188.2	184.2	186.0	184.4	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	199.5	185.7	192.6	203.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	138.8	147.8	143.4	139.0	136.2	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.4	136.3
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	163.8	166.4	169.4	167.0	166.3	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	164.2
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	168.9	167.0	165.8	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	161.0
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	215.9	200.9	192.5	189.1	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	163.2	168.1	168.1	164.8	165.7	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	133.2	143.6	137.6	132.7	129.5	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	194.4	210.8	206.5	205.4	215.8	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	324.1	300.0	273.9	245.0	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	107.0	95.9	94.2	85.0	95.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	114.4	123.4	120.3	117.3	118.4	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	158.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	153.9	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	103.9	105.3	95.8	89.2	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	138.1	124.4	114.2	107.1	125.0	111.1	114.9	111.7	112.7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	160.4	155.1	153.8	150.0	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF  
COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1924, MARCH, 1924, APRIL, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917,  
1916, 1915, 1914 and 1913  
(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	Number of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		April, 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1923	April 1922	April 1921	April 1920	April 1919	April 1918	April 1917	April 1916	April 1915	April 1914	April 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	172.8	175.7	184.6	207.9	211.6	399.0	297.8	344.5	276.2	177.0	204.0	145.4	136.0
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	215.0	213.4	231.9	256.6	303.2	359.9	377.4	355.7	282.7	218.1	185.4	194.8	183.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	182.5	208.7	201.6	196.5	248.5	302.6	282.9	241.7	215.1	170.1	160.7	148.6	150.9
IV.—Fish.....	9	168.3	172.2	179.3	186.2	225.5	239.2	240.3	237.3	213.5	171.4	145.2	157.4	158.4
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables.	16	209.5	211.3	193.2	242.3	193.9	377.8	236.1	256.6	294.6	173.5	114.7	136.8	116.5
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	184.6	186.5	187.5	181.4	217.8	304.6	245.2	234.4	193.2	147.3	143.9	112.6	116.7
VI.—Textiles.....	20	249.5	249.1	241.2	227.9	250.3	428.7	371.6	335.6	238.1	186.1	145.5	133.6	128.8
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	153.6	153.4	167.5	155.0	188.0	391.8	272.2	252.9	264.1	207.6	179.5	172.6	161.9
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	197.2	197.9	206.3	182.5	215.8	273.2	205.1	278.0	221.2	144.0	103.9	102.7	106.1
B. Other Metals.....	12	182.9	183.2	177.0	140.2	148.3	236.8	181.0	255.2	277.4	283.2	173.8	124.9	133.2
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	225.9	224.7	254.4	250.3	235.6	220.9	166.0	134.8	110.6	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	200.8	201.2	201.6	179.9	203.0	253.0	205.6	251.9	224.7	191.8	131.4	112.3	116.3
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	259.6	241.9	256.9	243.2	267.6	289.3	243.2	192.0	169.3	124.4	107.6	113.7	119.4
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	340.7	345.3	350.0	314.9	414.7	485.0	277.7	268.3	204.8	182.4	176.7	182.4	178.4
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	227.7	228.2	222.9	205.1	250.0	256.7	219.9	222.0	191.2	152.5	111.2	113.3	111.8
C. Paints, Oils and Glass.	14	274.3	275.3	292.5	260.8	302.6	473.5	330.7	297.9	255.2	198.9	150.4	140.8	146.9
All.....	48	274.2	276.1	280.3	253.4	313.4	386.6	269.1	257.6	213.8	174.8	141.7	141.5	141.6
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	264.2	264.2	269.6	287.5	352.7	371.8	302.3	229.4	188.8	148.7	135.2	128.8	126.2
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	180.2	179.9	176.8	186.9	203.6	227.2	238.2	275.9	272.8	260.9	159.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	573.8	622.0	631.7	498.0	1779.7	887.4	535.4	412.4	295.7	133.8	241.3	346.5
B. Liquors and Tobacco..	6	266.8	266.8	264.6	264.4	270.1	316.3	256.2	209.0	159.0	143.5	135.8	138.4	134.5
C. Sundries.....	7	160.0	158.2	161.0	157.5	187.3	207.5	213.2	217.1	172.1	139.9	113.8	108.4	113.4
All.....	17	294.5	294.3	306.0	306.8	289.7	615.8	387.0	289.1	224.0	177.5	126.3	150.3	175.7
All Commodities.....	†262	222.7	224.5	227.4	225.0	253.7	353.1	279.6	269.4	231.1	181.0	146.4	136.7	136.3

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA\*

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)					Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
		1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1924	1924
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.0	46.6	48.4	58.0	67.8	75.4	76.4	70.4	57.6	54.6	54.4	55.4	
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.0	32.8	33.2	39.6	48.2	52.4	49.8	44.4	32.4	30.2	29.0	29.6	
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.1	18.1	21.7	26.3	27.4	26.5	25.2	19.0	17.9	18.3	18.0	
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	20.8	22.6	26.9	33.2	35.5	35.8	32.0	27.4	28.1	27.4	27.8	
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.9	27.3	35.7	36.1	38.8	34.8	30.0	26.0	23.1	23.1	
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	34.8	37.0	47.6	67.2	69.4	72.2	66.8	53.2	50.6	46.6	45.6	
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.1	24.7	27.6	34.5	48.1	50.6	53.7	53.0	41.3	40.0	34.0	33.6	
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	38.2	35.0	37.8	56.4	69.4	72.6	78.2	56.0	45.0	45.0	43.6	42.8	
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	24.0	23.4	26.6	37.1	46.0	49.8	55.8	40.3	33.5	36.3	47.7	32.4	
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	23.2	21.8	26.0	32.9	43.9	43.2	48.6	38.3	30.6	31.7	40.3	28.0	
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.8	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.9	90.6	89.4	74.4	70.8	74.4	73.2	
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	66.2	66.6	85.2	98.4	121.6	131.2	109.4	76.4	96.6	87.0	82.4	
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	37.9	38.3	47.9	54.8	65.7	72.3	63.9	44.9	55.3	49.1	46.1	
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.7	33.2	35.9	40.2	39.8	30.5	33.5	33.2	31.4	31.4	
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.3	22.0	23.3	30.8	31.1	34.5	37.7	38.4	28.5	33.5	33.2	31.4	
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	93.0	117.0	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	43.0	37.0	59.0	67.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	48.0	45.0	41.0	41.0	
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	26.0	24.0	28.0	40.0	37.5	42.0	32.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	21.4	24.2	23.4	22.4	18.6	20.6	21.0	20.8	
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	18.6	26.8	33.8	24.0	33.8	18.0	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.8	
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.0	11.6	13.3	14.6	22.1	22.4	27.9	22.4	23.0	20.6	18.9	18.9	
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.5	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.6	20.2	27.5	20.4	18.9	18.8	16.3	15.9	
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	34.4	38.4	42.4	47.6	78.0	51.2	33.6	48.0	48.4	47.6	
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	20.0	22.0	36.8	24.2	16.0	22.8	23.2	22.8	
Tea, black, medium.....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.9	12.8	15.7	16.4	14.1	13.6	16.1	17.4	17.4	
Tea, green, medium.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.8	12.1	15.5	17.0	15.4	15.0	16.1	17.4	17.4	
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	12.1	14.8	14.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.8	
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.3	32.0	61.5	99.0	64.3	56.0	159.5	48.5	49.2	40.5	53.7	54.0	
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.79	\$ 8.34	\$ 10.77	\$ 12.57	\$ 13.35	\$ 15.99	\$ 12.68	\$ 10.26	\$ 10.64	\$ 10.58	\$ 10.16	
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	64.7	71.8	80.3	94.4	115.0	108.7	115.7	110.7	108.8	
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.2	37.7	50.8	57.8	61.5	67.7	83.4	68.3	74.2	69.2	68.0	
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	43.8	34.1	41.5	50.6	67.1	77.2	79.7	88.6	78.1	79.9	78.2	78.0	
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	34.2	31.4	30.2	36.9	49.9	55.9	61.4	68.8	58.1	59.5	57.5	57.5	
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.4	23.6	23.0	24.5	26.8	28.1	34.1	38.6	31.6	31.5	30.6	30.9	
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.03	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.43	
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.91	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.95	
Grand totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.32	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.21	\$ 17.34	\$ 20.00	\$ 21.34	\$ 25.34	\$ 23.31	\$ 20.66	\$ 21.21	\$ 21.00	\$ 20.58	

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS, BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.37	7.70	8.52	10.64	12.80	13.43	16.16	13.23	10.47	11.15	10.58	10.63		
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.55	6.71	7.52	9.34	11.01	11.85	14.47	11.91	9.68	9.63	9.61	9.33		
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.1	7.66	8.41	10.70	12.50	13.28	15.97	13.03	10.54	10.90	10.88	10.54		
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.04	7.19	8.03	10.66	12.24	12.78	15.22	12.03	9.82	10.41	10.17	9.70		
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.62	8.30	11.68	12.57	13.32	16.07	12.65	10.20	10.59	10.55	10.05		
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.99	7.94	8.54	9.83	11.97	12.92	16.14	12.43	9.92	10.06	10.03	9.59		
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.02	8.24	8.30	10.30	12.58	13.37	15.77	12.58	9.82	10.32	10.13	9.84		
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.99	8.29	8.30	10.76	12.72	13.36	15.99	12.48	9.83	10.06	10.15	9.90		
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.12	8.90	8.50	11.14	13.08	14.40	17.07	13.67	11.43	11.27	11.38	11.11		

\* The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. † December only. § Kind most sold. ‡ For electric light, see text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	27.7	22.4	20.7	14.8	11.4	18.0	27.8	23.1	22.8	33.6	38.2	55.7
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	30.2	24.6	21.9	16.9	13.7	15.6	25.4	25.1	23.8	33.3	37.7	58.1
1—Sydney.....	31.1	23.6	22.7	16.3	14.5	14.3	28	26.6	26	34.5	38.5	56.5
2—New Glasgow.....	27.4	23.8	19.8	15.2	12.3	14.4	20.6	23.2	24	34	37.2	58.3
3—Amherst.....	25	22.5	18.6	15.8	12.4	18.3	23.5	22.4	21	32	36.9	62
4—Halifax.....	32.5	25.4	25.7	17	14	15.3	30	27	23.1	31	36	55.6
5—Truro.....	35	27.5	22.5	20	15.5		25	26.5	25	35	40	58
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	25	23.2	20.2	15.2	12.1	14.8	22.6	21	19.1	29	33.5	51
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.2	23.2	21.8	15.4	12.2	15.5	22.3	25.3	23.5	32.1	37.7	56.2
7—Moncton.....	31.2	22	22.2	16.5	12	19		29	23.4	31.2	36.6	56.5
8—St. John.....	33.3	24.6	25.3	14.6	12	17.6	26.8	24.5	21.8	36	40	60
9—Fredericton.....	31.2	25	23.7	18.2	14.2	13	20	23.7	24.3	32	36.2	58.3
10—Bathurst.....	21.2	21.2	16	12.4	10.5	12.5	20	24	24.5	29	38	50
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	22.7	21.3	20.7	13.6	9.6	13.6	23.4	19.9	21.4	31.3	34.5	54.6
11—Quebec.....	22.9	21.1	18.5	14.6	10.1	16.1	23.9	19.7	21.7	31.2	33.8	56
12—Three Rivers.....	25	23.6	19.9	13.9	9.9	13.1	21.7	20.7	22.4	26.6	30	52.5
13—Sherbrooke.....	27.7	26.7	26	19.2	11.5	13.7	30	23.5	22.5	33	35.7	60
14—Sorel.....	18.3	18.7	19	11.3	8.3	10.7	21	16.3	20	36.7	40	51.7
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.1	18.9	15.6	11	8	12	20	17.7	19.2	27	30	47.5
16—St. John's.....	21.8	21.5	21.5	12	10	17.8		19	21.2	33.8	40	61.7
17—Theftford Mines.....	17	15.5		14	11	16.5	19	18	21.9	31.5	33	
18—Montreal.....	28.5	23.3	24.8	12.5	9.1	8.4	28.5	21.6	22.7	30.8	34.3	56
19—Hull.....	26.4	22.6	20.5	13.7	8.4	13.9	23	22.4	21.1	30.8	33.7	51.6
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.7	23.0	21.3	15.7	12.0	20.2	27.7	22.9	22.2	30.7	35.0	53.3
20—Ottawa.....	27	21.5	21.8	14.3	10.7	17	30.3	21.9	21.5	31.5	35.7	57
21—Brockville.....	31	26	21.5	14.8	10.4	17.2	26.3	23.4	21.2	32.2	37.6	46.9
22—Kingston.....	27.9	22.7	22.6	15.8	9.8	12.8	23.8	22.7	19.2	28.2	35.7	51.4
23—Belleville.....	25.2	19	21.2	14.8	10	19.4	29	22.4	18.5	31.6	36.7	54.1
24—Peterborough.....	27.5	22.4	20.4	14.9	10.6	19.8	22.5	21.6	24	34.6	38.4	51.6
25—Oshawa.....	29.5	24.3	21	15.8	13.5	21.7		23.5	22.5	25.8	33.8	52.9
26—Orillia.....	28.5	23.5	19.8	15.8	12.3	20.3	27.3	22.5	23.3	30.6	33.7	54.6
27—Toronto.....	30.7	22.6	23.6	14.3	12.9	20.5	30	22.3	23.1	29.8	34.7	52.3
28—Niagara Falls.....	26.7	21.6	21.4	15	10.5	24	33.3	22.2	23.3	27.4	29.8	52
29—St. Catharines.....	29	22.4	21.6	15.2	11.4	20	25	22.8	19	29	32.1	49.9
30—Hamilton.....	31.1	24.7	24.5	16.7	13.8	20.3	29.5	21.6	20	30.4	35	51.5
31—Brantford.....	28.3	22.1	20.3	15.7	12.3	19	31	23.1	21.2	30	32.8	50
32—Galt.....	29.6	23.4	21.8	15.8	11.5	22	27.7	24	21.5	29.9	32.6	52.7
33—Guelph.....	26.3	20.3	19.3	15	13.3	21.8	30	19.4	23.5	26.8	31.5	50.5
34—Kitchener.....	28.8	26.2	20.3	17.3	13.9	22.5	30	23.5	22.5	29.6	32.8	51.6
35—Woodstock.....	30	22.8	23	15.5	13.1	18.7	26	23.5		29	32.2	51.1
36—Stratford.....	30	25	20.6	16.6	11.6	22.2	25	20.8	20.7	28.4	32.6	53.2
37—London.....	29.6	24.4	23	15.4	11.5	19.8	28	22.2	19.1	30.2	33.3	55.1
38—St. Thomas.....	29	24	19.9	15.1	12	18.1	24	21.7	22.8	28	31.7	53
39—Chatham.....	28.3	24.1	21.3	15.9	11.5	20.2	25.8	22.1	24.2	30.9	33.8	55.4
40—Windsor.....	27.8	20	21	15.3	11	22	30.2	25	23	34.6	39.9	56.2
41—Sarnia.....	30	25	25	17	10.8	21.5	25	22.5	20	30.8	35	55
42—Owen Sound.....	25	20	20	16.9	13.7	20.6	23.3	22.6	21.7	29.5	32.7	53
43—Cobalt.....	29	25	23	16	14	19		25	25	36.3	39.5	55
44—Timmins.....	27	22.7	18	16	12.5	24	28.3	28	23	33.8	38.3	52.5
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.1	26	23.3	18	12.4	22.5	28.3	25	24.6	33.6	37.2	57.7
46—Port Arthur.....	29.7	21	19.7	15.3	11.6	17.3	31.6	23	25.8	32.7	42.5	61.2
47—Fort William.....	29.1	20	18.5	14.3	12.6	20.3	28.3	23	25	33	37.3	56.2
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	24.3	18.1	17.0	12.0	8.7	14.4	24.8	21.2	22.3	34.1	38.7	58.8
48—Winnipeg.....	25	17.6	18.1	11.1	8.2	14	26.4	20.3	25	33.5	38.7	57
49—Brandon.....	23.5	18.5	15.9	12.8	9.1	14.8	23.1	22.1	19.5	34.7	38.7	60.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	26.5	19.1	17.8	12.0	9.4	15.4	28.8	20.5	22.4	41.2	48.8	59.4
50—Regina.....	26.5	17.4	16.9	11	9.6	14.6	29.7	19.3	18.5	40.9	50.6	63.2
51—Prince Albert.....	22.5	17.5	15	11	9	13.5	25	19	21.7	42	45.7	50
52—Saskatoon.....	25.9	19.7	19.1	13	9.1	15.9	31	22.5	23.4	37.9	44.8	56.4
53—Moose Jaw.....	31.1	21.6	20	13.1	9.9	17.4	29.5	21	26	43.9	54.2	67.8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	25.6	19.0	15.6	11.0	8.1	14.2	31.3	21.4	22.9	40.1	45.1	56.7
54—Medicine Hat.....	25.8	17.8	15.5	10.2	6.7	14.8	30	23	23.3	42.5	43.7	54.3
55—Drumheller.....	30	25	15	12	8	15	35	25	25	45	50	65
56—Edmonton.....	24.2	16	17.3	10.7	8	15	33.1	20.6	20.6	36.9	43.2	53.5
57—Calgary.....	22.6	16.9	14.7	10.4	8.5	13.2	28.5	19.9	22.6	35.3	42.5	55.4
58—Lethbridge.....	25.5	19.3	15.4	11.5	9.4	13.1	30	18.7	23	40.9	46.2	55.5
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.9	24.5	22.6	15.6	12.9	22.6	35.0	28.0	26.3	39.9	45.3	60.7
59—Fernie.....	28	23	22	15	10	18	35	30	30	37.3	44.9	60
60—Nelson.....	30	24	21.3	14.7	11.3	18.3	31.7	27.5	28.7	37.5	46.2	58.7
61—Trail.....	30.8	25	20.8	16.8	13.2	21.4	37	30.4	28.7	46.9	51.3	62.9
62—New Westminster.....	32.5	25	22.5	18.3	13	25	30	25	28	36.8	42.5	60.3
63—Vancouver.....	31.9	24.2	22.3	13.9	13.5	25.5	37.8	25.3	23.9	38.2	43	60.3
64—Victoria.....	30.7	22.8	23	13.4	13.8	24.7	35.3	24.9	21	41.1	44.1	57.7
65—Nanaimo.....	31.7	25	24.5	18.2	15.2	29.2	37.5	29.4	22.5	39.4	43.3	59.5
66—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	24	14.6	13.3	18.7	35.7	31.7	27.5	42	47	66



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1s and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prims, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prims, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.2	29.6	19.2	14.4	58.1	20.7	19.3	32.9	21.4	32.4	28.0	12.2	41.2	46.1
11.8	27.7			53.0	17.7	15.8	27.0	22.1	37.5	31.5	11.9	44.0	50.4
10				60	18.6	16.2	29.6	23.3	43.9	31.6	12-14	46.3	51.4
13	35			60	17.1	15.7	27.5	20.7	34.4		13	42.7	52
12	23			45	18.4	16	27.6	21.3	37.5	35	9	42	46.6
12	25			50	17	16	24.1	23.4	38.3	32	a13.3	43.6	51
				50	17.5	15	26	21.6	33.5	27.5	11	45.6	51
12	35			60	16	17.7	36.7	22.5	27.1	22	9-10	38.2	44.9
12.0	35.0			51.9	17.8	16.8	32.8	22.1	34.0	29.9	12.5	45.4	49.3
12	35		10	60	18.1	17	37.8	21	35	27.5	11-13	49	51.1
	35			45-60	17	16.5	33.3	22	34.4	32.3	14	43.8	48
12	35			50	18.3	17.5	29.4	21.5	33.8		12	48.8	49.5
				45	17.7	16	30.8	24	32.6		12	40.8	46.6
13.4	30.4	17.7	10.0	57.9	20.9	18.8	29.2	21.3	35.8	33.8	11.8	40.3	43.3
15-20	30	20		50	20	21.2	31	22.8	36.1	33.5	12	40.1	43.6
15	35			50	20	19	29.5	22.4	39.3	35	14	42.6	46.6
10	30			23.2	16.7		32.5	22	36.1		a11.1	40	45.3
				60			27.4	21.5	33.4		12	41	44
		15					20.9	18.1	29.4		9		43.8
8		18	10	60			36.7	20.8	33.7	32	11	45	45.3
18	32		8	50	22.6	21	21	21	39.7	36.6	12	40.5	43.6
15	25			75	18.7	16.2	33.6	20.7	39.6	34.4	14	39.5	42.6
18.4	30.4	21.1	11.8	60	19.7	18.7	30.5	22.4	35.1	31	11	36.7	42
18	35	22	10	65.6	20.8	17.3	33.9	20.5	32.4	28.8	12.2	41.1	45.4
	25-30	15-20			21.3	19		21.6	37	31.1	11	41.1	43.7
12.5-15	30	18-20			19.5	15.8	30.5	20	29.3	26.6	10	40	43.7
		15			17.5	16.5	26	21.3	26.3	23.5	a9	41.3	43.5
15		22		75	17.9	21	28.1	19.1	27	23.5	10	41.4	43.6
20	30	20				17.4	30.7	21	30.7	28	13	41.5	45.3
		20			20	18	27.7	21.8	29.1		10-11.5	42.6	46.6
16	28	16		50	20	17.7	34.5	20.4	35.5	32.1	a13.3	40.5	44.2
22	35	25	12.5	20	20	18	35.9	19.7	30.5	25	12	44	46.4
15	30	25		21.3	19.8	37	18.7	30.1	30	30.2	12	43.5	44
20	35	25		70	19	18	41	20.2	35.4	30.2	13	39.6	46
22	30	23	15	20.2	16.1	16.1	32	20.8	30.4	28	12	41.1	44.4
	30	22	12	20	20	19.3	28.7	19.7	30.1		a11.8	43.2	43.5
	30	20		15.2	16	16	34.3	21.7	30.7		10-11	40	43
	28-33			90	17.5	19.3	26	18.4	29	25.4	a11.8	41.4	43.7
20	30	22		19.5	21	32.7	18.9	18.9	26.3	23.3	10	38.2	42
20	35	25	10	20	19.8	33.6	19.2	29.7	27.3	27.3	12	39.2	41.2
20	28	20		60	19.5	18	37.1	20.5	34.6	28.6	10	42	48.4
20-25	30	25	10	50	20.1	19.2	38.7	20.3	29.8	29.4	10	45.4	47
18	30	18	12	20.9	21.1	32.7	19.2	25.3	24	24	12	42.7	46.3
	28	20		22.1	22.3	38.2	20.4	35	29.9	15		49.3	40
20	35	25	15	18	20	45	21.7	25	23.5	a12	42	47.5	41
15		10		18.3	19.6	27.3	19.4	28.7	27.7	a11	40.9	42	42
	30			21.3	19	28.5	24.3	43.5	40	17		50.9	43
	25			18.7	20	29.8	20	45	36.3	20		47	44
				23.3	20.3	40.5	21.6	46	35.8	13		40.2	50.3
18	30	25		20.6	16.1	40.6	20.8	39.5	33.3	a14.3	33	38.3	46.9
12.5-20	25-30	18-20		19	17.1	42	21.7	38.7	31.7	a14.3	37.5	46.8	47
	29.3	16.7			16.2	34.4	20.6	29.0	25.7	10.3	36.7	43.6	
	25-32	18		23	16.9	38.2	19.8	30.2	26	12	35.8	43.4	48
	30	12.5-18			15.5	30.5	21.4	27.2	24.6	a8.5	37.5	43.8	49
20.0	28.1	13.2		24.6	22.4	33.6	21.7	25.7	22.0	13.0	35.3	44.4	
	30			25	21.6	31.3	22.6	27	23	13	37	45.9	50
	25	12		22.5	22.5	27.9	21.7	23.3	21.3	11	34.5	43.1	51
15	25-30	12.5	15	50	24.2	20.4	37.1	21.2	25.7	20.7	12	34.7	41.2
25	30	15		26.7	25	37.9	21.1	26.8	23	16	35	47.2	53
22.9	27.7	15.5	18.8	24.7	22.2	37.2	20.7	27.2	21.4	10.9	39.0	45.9	
25	30	17.5	20	25	24	36	22.4	23.1	20	11	39	46	54
25-30	30-35	15-20	20	30	25			27.5	22.5	12.5a	45	50	55
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15	21.7	21.4		37.5	20.7	29.6	a11.1	37	44.5	58
25	30	15		22.9	20.3	39	21.2	30	32.1	10	44.6	57	
18	22	15	20	24	20.4	36.3	19.4	25.9	19.2	10	41.7	44.5	58
18.5	26.7	20.0	18.0	23.5	22.6	34.5	21.5	32.3	27.8	14.2	44.2	49.5	
20-25	30-32	20	18	25.8	25	36.2	25	35	28.7	15	40	50	59
25	30	20	20	24.2	25	25	25	23.5	30.5	a17	42.5	48.7	60
25	30	20	20	25	25	31.2	22.4	33.4	30	15	42.5	45	61
15	20			21	21	38.9	19.8	28.6	22.5	10	45	49.2	62
14	22.5	15		21.2	18.8	34.8	18.8	30.9	26	a11.1	41.3	49.1	63
13	30	20	55	24	19.8	32.9	19.9	29.1	24.3	a12.5	47.3	51.4	64
15	25			21.7	21.4	38.1	22.3	25.6		13	50	52.5	65
	25	15		25	25	39.2	20	45	35	20	45	50	66

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Canned Vegetables									
	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas standard 2½ s. per can.	Corn, 2½ s. per can.
	cents.	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	32.2	8	18.1	5.1	7	10.3	17	20.6	20.2	19.8
2—New Glasgow.....	31	6.7	17.1	4.7	5.3	10.2	15.8	20.7	19.6	19.7
3—Amherst.....	32	7.3	20	4.7	7	10	.....	21.7	19.5	19
4—Halifax.....	30.6	7.3	16.5	4.5	5.6	9.4	17	21.3	19.2	18.1
5—Truro.....	33.2	7.3	17	4.7	5.7	9.9	17.2	20.6	18.3	19
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	6.7	19	4.2	5	10	18.1	20.6	17.7	18.6
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	<b>32.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>
7—Moncton.....	33.1	7.3-8.7	17.8	4.6	5.8	11.8	16.4	20.7	18.7	17.7
8—St. John.....	32.8	8	18.6	4.3	5.7	9.9	17.1	19.3	16.7	17
9—Fredericton.....	31.4	8	16.7	4.5	5.4	9.5	17.6	20.2	17.1	17.1
10—Bathurst.....	32.5	8	17	4.9	5.6	10	18	20	19.5	17
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	<b>29.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>
11—Quebec.....	29.9	7.5	17.4	4.5	5.8	10.2	15	20.1	18.7	17.8
12—Three Rivers.....	29.1	6	19.2	4.4	5.6	9.4	17	19.4	17.5	16.3
13—Sherbrooke.....	33.2	7.3	17.7	4.1	5.7	9.7	16.4	19.1	19.1	16.4
14—Sorel.....	27.6	5.3	18.6	4.2	7	9.2	15	18.2	19.7	15
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	27.5	4.7	18.4	4.4	7	9.1	16.4	18.8	20.7	18.5
16—St. John's.....	32.7	5.3	17.7	4.5	5.7	9.9	15.7	17	18.2	16.5
17—Theford Mines.....	29.3	6	17.2	4.7	6.8	8.1	12.9	19.1	18	16.8
18—Montreal.....	30.6	6.7	18.4	4.5	5.3	10.4	14.7	18.6	17.2	16.3
19—Hull.....	28.6	6	17.6	4.7	5.1	8.3	15	17.1	16.2	15.3
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>
20—Ottawa.....	31.5	6.7	18	4.7	5.7	10.8	15.5	19	17.1	16.4
21—Brockville.....	29.9	6	18.2	4.3	5	10	14.7	17.9	15.1	14.8
22—Kingston.....	30.4	6	16.4	4.4	4.9	8.9	14.6	18.4	15	15
23—Belleville.....	31.3	5.3	17.4	4	4.7	10.9	15.4	19	16.3	17.2
24—Peterborough.....	30.7	6.7	18.1	3.5	4.8	10.7	15.3	18.3	16.7	15.7
25—Oshawa.....	32.2	6	15	3.6	5	11.9	14.1	20.4	17.1	16.5
26—Orillia.....	31	6	18.6	3.6	4.8	12.1	16.7	19.9	18	17.1
27—Toronto.....	32.7	6	18.1	4.0	5.1	10.1	14.8	19.1	16.3	16
28—Niagara Falls.....	31.7	6.7	17.8	3.9	4.9	11.5	16.3	20	18.2	15.7
29—St. Catharines.....	26	6.7	16.3	4	4.9	11.3	16	19.1	15.7	15.5
30—Hamilton.....	32.6	5.3	17.5	3.6	4.7	10.9	14.6	19	16.8	16.6
31—Brantford.....	30.1	6	17.7	3.5	4.8	11.3	14.6	18.3	15.3	15.3
32—Galt.....	32.2	6.7	18.1	3.8	5.1	11.8	16.5	19.2	17.2	16.5
33—Guelph.....	33.1	6	17.7	3.7	5.2	11.6	14.7	18.9	16.6	16.8
34—Kitchener.....	29.4	6	17.5	3.5	4.9	11.3	16.2	18.5	16.7	16.2
35—Woodstock.....	29.9	6	17.6	3.6	4.8	10.3	14.9	18.6	16.5	16.4
36—Stratford.....	31.4	5.6	17.9	3.6	5.4	11.4	15.6	19.1	17.1	16.6
37—London.....	29.3	6	17.6	3.8	4.9	10.9	15	19.2	17.2	17
38—St. Thomas.....	30.7	6	18.2	3.8	5	12.2	14.7	19.4	17.6	17
39—Chatham.....	30.9	6.7	18.6	3.7	5.2	11.1	15	18.9	17.6	16.2
40—Windsor.....	29.8	6.7	17.9	3.8	4.7	10.2	13.9	20.9	16.2	16.7
41—Sarnia.....	35	6.7	18	3.6	4.5	11.3	18	21.5	17.5	17.5
42—Owen Sound.....	30.5	5.3	18.4	3.7	4.5	10.3	14.7	19.8	17.7	17.7
43—Cobalt.....	32.5	6.7	19	4.3	6.3	10.9	17.5	20.1	18.9	18.6
44—Timmins.....	33.8	7.3	15	5	4.5	8.5	15	20.9	19.2	18
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31	6.7	19.3	4.1	5.7	11.6	16.2	19.4	17.2	15.9
46—Port Arthur.....	31.4	6.7	18.6	4.1	4.8	10.1	15.2	19.3	18.5	17.4
47—Fort William.....	31.9	6.7	18.8	4.3	5.3	10.5	15.1	20.3	18.2	18
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	<b>28.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>
48—Winnipeg.....	29.2	6	18.2	4	5.4	11	15.1	20.5	19	18.4
49—Brandon.....	27.5	5.7	17.5	4.1	6.4	11	15.8	20.4	20	20
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	<b>30.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>
50—Regina.....	29.4	6.4	20	3.9	5.5	10.9	14.1	19.9	18.8	18.8
51—Prince Albert.....	30.7	6.7	18.8	3.8	5.1	9	14.2	21.5	20.3	19.2
52—Saskatoon.....	31.6	6.7	15	4.0	5.1	11.9	14.4	20	20.5	20.3
53—Moose Jaw.....	30	6	21	4.2	5.5	11.9	14.1	19.6	20.7	19.8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	<b>32.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>
54—Medicine Hat.....	34.2	5.7-6.7	17.8	3.9	5.3	9.7	13.7	20.1	20.1	19.2
55—Drumheller.....	32.5	8	20	4.2	5.6	12.5	.....	20.2	22.5	22.5
56—Edmonton.....	30.4	7.2	17.9	4.0	4.7	9.4	13.7	18.3	19.6	19.5
57—Calgary.....	34.6	7.2	19.7	3.9	5	10.8	13.9	18.6	19.5	20.5
58—Lethbridge.....	30.5	8	16.4	3.9	5.4	10.6	13.7	18.6	19	18.3
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	<b>33.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>
59—Fernie.....	35.6	7.7	16	4.2	5.5	12.1	14.2	20	20	20
60—Nelson.....	35	8.3	17.7	4.1	5.8	10	12.5	19	20	20
61—Trail.....	35	7.7	18	3.8	5.2	8.8	12	15	18.1	17
62—New Westminster.....	31.3	8.3	22.9	4	5.5	8.6	11.5	18.2	18.2	17
63—Vancouver.....	32	6-6.7	22.6	4.2	5.5	8.7	12	18.5	18.1	17.1
64—Victoria.....	30.5	7.4	19.5	4.2	6	8.9	12.2	19.2	17.7	17.5
64—Nanaimo.....	34	7.4	20.5	4.1	7	10.1	11.6	18.9	18.9	18.3
66—Prince Rupert.....	35	8.3	21.7	4.4	7	10	13.2	20.8	19.2	19.2



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1924 (Continued)

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.4	6.7	1.620	32.1	27.7	18.9	15.9	17.3	20.9	.971	30.4	.818	49.0
8.3	6.3	1.664	31.8	26.7	18.6	17.0	19.0	21.7	1.020	32.4	.901	51.3
9.1	7.6	2.140	40.1	.....	19	17.1	21.0	25.1	1.08	32	.....	.....
8.6	5.3	1.78	33.5	28.3	18.6	16.1	17.4	20.4	1.02	29.6	.....	.....
8	5.4	1.20	24	.....	20	16.4	19	20.4	.90	35	1.00	52.5
7.7	6.5	1.90	36.6	25.4	17.4	17.6	18.4	21	1.03	33	.....	.....
7.9	6.9	1.34	25	26.5	18	18.2	18.3	22.2	1.07	32.5	.....	.....
8	7.9	1.11	20	17.6	19	15	16	20.3	1.12	29	.....	.....
8.0	6.4	1.435	31.6	33.0	18.5	17.0	17.7	21.2	.935	31.7	.....	.....
8.4	6.4	1.56	31.1	38.3	19	16.4	18.1	21	1.00	31.1	.....	.....
7.5	5.6	1.58	36.1	37.5	16.6	17	16.3	19.4	.75	33.1	.....	.....
7.5	6.4	1.27	30.7	23.3	19.2	17.4	17.1	22.2	.99	29.1	.....	.....
8.4	7.7	1.33	28.3	.....	19.3	17	19.2	22.3	1.00	33.3	.....	.....
8.2	7.8	1.447	27.8	30.8	18.2	16.3	19.7	21.2	1.070	31.7	.....	.....
8.8	8.4	1.35	26.8	30.8	19.5	18.2	19.4	21.2	1.05	31	.....	.....
8.2	8.7	1.36	26.2	26	18.1	16.4	22.2	20.8	1.12	31	.....	.....
8	7.9	1.64	30.4	25	19.7	17.4	18.3	22.1	1.08	33.2	.....	.....
7.8	8	.787	19	.....	16	15.7	20	25	1.09	26	.....	.....
8	5.8	1.03	21	.....	18.7	15	21.7	19.3	1.12	35	.....	.....
8	9.2	1.81	30	40	15	13.7	20	21.7	1.00	40	.....	.....
7.7	7.2	1.52	27.2	.....	19.7	18.4	18.7	20.7	1.10	35	.....	.....
8.5	7.2	1.89	35.3	32	18	15.4	19.1	20.7	1.09	26.7	.....	.....
9.2	7.6	1.64	34.5	30	18.3	16.3	17.7	20.8	.95	27	.....	.....
8.8	6.9	1.635	32.9	26.9	17.5	15.6	17.0	19.8	.911	28.0	.....	.....
9.2	8.6	1.83	35.7	35.1	19.4	16	16.7	22.1	1.02	30.4	.....	.....
8.4	8.1	1.72	33.8	25	17	16.6	18	19.9	1.04	30.4	.....	.....
8	6.8	1.81	35.5	34.3	18.3	14.4	17.3	18.8	.916	27	.....	.....
8.2	8	1.61	32.2	25.7	.....	14.3	16.9	18.2	.914	24.6	.....	.....
9	8.4	1.85	34	20	14.8	14.5	15.2	18.5	.941	27	.....	.....
8.5	6.9	1.75	32	23.8	15	17	17.9	21.3	.983	29.3	.....	.....
8.4	6.9	1.42	29.5	28.2	19	14.8	15.8	17.8	.976	27	.....	.....
9.1	6.3	1.80	34.2	29.8	17	14.7	15.3	18.8	.873	25.6	.....	.....
9.3	7.5	1.80	36.7	22	.....	15.7	17	19.1	1.05	28.8	.....	.....
9.4	7	1.93	35	24.3	.....	15.1	17.1	18.2	.957	25.4	.....	.....
8.8	6.4	1.59	33.3	31.6	20.3	15.6	16.6	19	.989	25	.....	.....
8.1	6.3	1.26	26.3	22.5	.....	13.9	15.7	17.5	.978	26.1	.....	.....
9	6.9	1.29	26.5	28.6	15	14.7	17.1	19	.937	24.5	.....	.....
8.5	6.1	1.36	29.6	25	15	14.5	16.7	18.8	.898	28.6	.....	.....
8.3	7.3	1.35	27.3	28.8	16.5	15	16.3	19.9	.805	28	.....	.....
8.7	6.6	1.32	26.3	.....	.....	15.8	15.5	19.3	.94	27.3	.....	.....
8.7	6.4	1.55	32.7	.....	15	16.1	17.1	19.5	.998	26.1	.....	.....
8.8	6.7	1.48	30.2	22	.....	15.3	16.7	18.2	.913	27.7	.....	.....
8.2	5.5	1.50	29.6	18	20	17.8	17.6	18.8	.998	28.4	.....	.....
8.7	7.5	1.73	33.9	17.9	.....	15.7	16.2	19.2	.998	32.3	.....	.....
10	4.9	1.81	32.3	.....	15	17.3	16.9	20.2	1.01	27.8	.....	.....
8.6	4.9	1.85	35	20	17.5	16	17.5	22.5	1.10	30	.....	.....
9.4	6.8	1.42	28.2	19.2	18	14.9	14.7	18.7	.833	28	.....	.....
9	7.7	1.66	37.6	20.6	18.9	18.9	22	25	1.04	30	.....	.....
10	7	2.31	48.3	45	16	13	18	17.8	1.00	25	.....	.....
9	6.8	1.53	31.9	29.1	15.5	15.9	19.7	23.5	1.04	28.8	.....	.....
8.3	7.3	1.62	34.3	35	20	18	16.9	21.6	1.00	29.5	.....	.....
8.7	5.3	1.62	31	40.8	18.2	16.4	17.9	24.3	1.07	29.5	.....	.....
8.8	7.8	1.750	34.1	.....	18.2	16.9	19.0	21.0	.910	30.1	.....	.....
8.7	5.3	1.72	32.2	.....	18.4	15.7	17.8	21.1	.909	29.1	.....	.....
8.6	5.3	1.78	36	.....	18	18	20.1	21.1	.91	31	.....	.....
8.6	6.8	1.393	27.5	20.6	15.4	18.6	23.7	25.7	.936	32.9	.....	.....
8.6	6.8	1.64	30	19.3	15.3	17.9	18.2	23.5	.924	30.1	.....	.....
9	8	1.38	28.3	.....	21.7	15.9	19.1	23.6	.917	33.8	.....	.....
9	7.2	1.61	32.5	.....	21.7	15.9	19.1	23.9	.941	34.3	.....	.....
8.1	6.2	1.324	32.5	.....	18.8	15.1	19.2	22.3	.962	33.3	.....	.....
8.4	5.9	1.35	26.6	.....	21.6	16.9	18.8	22.3	.907	32.5	.....	.....
8.5	5.9	1.35	26	.....	20	15.3	19.6	22.2	.812	31.7	.....	.....
8.5	5.5	1.50	20	.....	20	20	20	22.5	1.00	35	.....	.....
7.9	5.3	.85	20	.....	21.6	16.3	18.1	22.2	.925	35	.....	.....
8	5.3	1.62	32.7	.....	19.9	16.9	18.7	22.2	.911	35	.....	.....
7.7	5.7	1.30	27.5	.....	25	15.8	17.6	21.8	.887	32.1	.....	.....
7.8	5.6	2.159	41.7	.....	21.6	14.5	17.1	21.2	.934	33.2	.....	.....
8.8	5.7	2.02	45	.....	20	14.2	15	25	1.05	31.7	.....	.....
6.8	1	1.91	35	.....	25	16	20	25	1.00	35	.....	.....
8.1	6.4	2.09	38.1	.....	21.2	15	18	22	.80	35	.....	.....
6.9	5.2	1.93	36.7	.....	18.3	15.3	17.2	18.6	.844	31.4	.....	.....
7.1	4.8	2.29	43.5	25	19.8	13.8	20.7	20.7	.892	30.8	.....	.....
7.2	4.9	2.24	42.1	.....	21.7	15	15.8	20.4	.904	30.6	.....	.....
7.7	5.7	2.34	45.4	.....	21.7	13.2	17.2	19.4	.944	34.7	.....	.....
8.7	6.2	2.45	47.5	.....	21.7	13.5	19.2	23.3	.95	36.7	.....	.....

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	cents 11.9	cents 11.4	cents 54.3	cents 69.4	cents 27.6	cents 15.2	cents 3.9	cents 42.1	cents 65.7	cents 12.2	cents 8.2
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	12.3	11.6	60.2	66.2	29.1	12.9	4.3	45.0	47.3	12.7	8.6
1—Sydney.....	13	12.4	61.1	70	31	14.6	4.4	55	56.4	14.1	8.9
2—New Glasgow.....	12.4	11	62	67	29.1	12	3.6	41.3	36.4	13.4	8.8
3—Amherst.....	12	11.6	58.9	66	31	14.7	4.7	40	.....	10	8
4—Halifax.....	11.6	11.1	59	65.4	29.4	11	3.7	47.6	59	13	8.1
5—Truro.....	12.5	11.6	59.2	67	27.3	14.7	4	41.3	37.5	12.8	9.1
6—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	12	11.4	59.2	67	27.3	14.7	4	45.6	46.1	14	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	12.1	11.4	59.9	67.6	26.8	12.9	4.0	40.7	47.0	12.3	8.5
7—Moncton.....	12	11.3	63.5	68.7	29.3	12	3.8	50.7	51.2	14	8.9
8—St. John.....	12	11.2	59	63.6	28.3	11.5	3.9	37	44.3	12	8.4
9—Fredericton.....	12.4	11.6	55.8	69.1	25.8	12.4	4	35	42.6	11.4	8.5
10—Bathurst.....	12	11.6	61.2	69	28.3	15.7	4.1	40	50	11.6	8
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	11.5	11.0	55.1	67.9	27.6	13.6	3.8	44.3	72.9	11.4	8.1
11—Quebec.....	11.7	11	55.3	69.3	27.4	16.8	3.7	40.4	75.1	10.8	8.4
12—Three Rivers.....	11.7	11.1	55.3	67.3	26.4	14.5	4.6	47.1	83.3	11.5	8.2
13—Sherbrooke.....	11.8	11.2	55	69.3	27.9	12.5	3.6	39.3	60	10.9	7.9
14—Sorel.....	11.6	11.2	52	63.3	30	12	3.7	44	90	11	8.8
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11.3	10.7	52.5	64.2	26.7	13.6	4.2	45	90	10	7.6
16—St. John's.....	11.1	10.7	61.7	68.7	28.3	13.4	3.2	56.7	65	11.8	8.1
17—Theford Mines.....	12	11.5	55.4	67.1	26.7	13.7	3.8	40	55.8	11.8	8
18—Montreal.....	11.2	10.8	54.6	72	26.7	14.6	3.7	45.9	68	11.2	8
19—Hull.....	11.5	10.7	54.4	70.3	28.1	11.4	3.6	40.6	68.7	11.3	7.7
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	11.8	11.4	53.9	70.3	26.3	12.8	3.6	39.4	62.3	11.3	8.5
20—Ottawa.....	11.4	11	53.3	70	27.5	12.4	3.8	46.2	61.1	10.9	8.5
21—Brookville.....	11.3	11.1	52.7	72.5	25.8	12.6	4.1	38.3	57	11.2	8.3
22—Kingston.....	11.3	11	50.6	66.4	25.4	11.3	3.5	36.3	51.3	10.4	8
23—Belleville.....	11.7	11.3	52.1	67	25.5	11.9	3.5	32.4	54.1	10.6	8.2
24—Peterborough.....	11.4	11	57.7	66.9	26.1	13.3	3.6	38	66.4	11.4	8.1
25—Oshawa.....	11.6	11.1	60	76.3	25.8	13.1	4.3	40	55	11.4	8.6
26—Orillia.....	12	11.8	57	70.1	26.9	13.6	3.6	38.8	57	11	9
27—Toronto.....	11.3	10.8	55.3	70.7	25.4	11.6	3.8	38.7	54.6	10.2	7.9
28—Niagara Falls.....	11.8	11.3	54.3	75.1	27.5	12.9	4.1	42.1	53.2	11.3	8.1
29—St. Catharines.....	12	11.6	54.5	72.6	25.6	11.5	3.6	36	62	10.4	8
30—Hamilton.....	11.5	11.2	54.6	69.3	24.6	10.2	3.6	37.4	60.6	10.5	8
31—Bramford.....	11.5	11.3	54	70	24.5	11.8	3.6	41.2	69.9	11.2	8.8
32—Galt.....	11.7	11.3	54	69.6	24.5	12.9	3.6	44.5	57.8	10.8	8.6
33—Guelph.....	11.9	10.7	54.4	68.5	26	13.4	3.9	41.5	62.7	11.6	8.7
34—Kitchener.....	11.6	11.5	45.4	67.3	26.2	12.5	3.5	36.4	56.1	10.7	8.4
35—Woodstock.....	11.9	11.8	55.7	73.5	25	11.4	3.6	38.1	62	10.7	8.3
36—Stratford.....	11.8	11.6	52.5	70.3	25.9	12.6	3.5	39.5	56.6	10.6	9.6
37—London.....	12.1	12	57.4	70.1	25.3	13.7	3.7	40.4	59.3	10.8	8.7
38—St. Thomas.....	12	11.5	58.2	70.3	26.1	13.3	3.7	42.1	69.4	10.9	8.7
39—Chatham.....	11.5	11.1	49.4	68.7	25.2	13.5	3.5	38.3	66.1	10.7	8.5
40—Windsor.....	11.6	11.1	51.2	70.5	26.3	12.9	3.5	37.7	59.8	9.9	8.2
41—Sarnia.....	12.3	11.5	57.5	72.5	27.5	13.8	4	36.5	65	11	9.1
42—Welland Sound.....	11.9	11.5	56.5	68.6	26.1	12.6	4	36.8	57.9	11.7	9.1
43—Cobalt.....	12.3	12	57	72	31	15.4	4.3	48	73.8	14	9.4
44—Timmins.....	12.5	12.3	47.5	62.5	28.9	15	3.3	25	75	15	9
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12.2	11.9	48	76	27	15	3.9	42.8	73.3	13.1	9.1
46—Port Arthur.....	12.4	12.1	46	70.6	27	12	2.8	43.6	75	11.1	8.3
47—Fort William.....	12.3	12.1	58.5	71.6	29.5	13.5	3.5	43.3	72.5	11.8	8.4
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	12.8	12.6	51.7	69.1	28.4	13.7	3.8	39.8	65.5	13.3	8.6
48—Winnipeg.....	12.3	12	49.3	68.1	27.2	12.3	4	39.6	63.4	12.8	8.5
49—Brandon.....	13.3	13.1	54	70	29.5	15	3.6	40	67.5	13.7	8.7
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	12.5	12.1	54.3	72.3	30.0	19.6	4.3	44.1	76.4	15.3	8.4
50—Regina.....	12.1	11.8	55	69.6	29.1	17.5	4	40	70	14.8	8.2
51—Prince Albert.....	12.3	11.9	51.7	74.3	30.1	19.7	4.2	43.1	65	15	8.5
52—Saskatoon.....	12.5	12.1	56.2	73.5	31.9	23.1	4.3	44.2	85.7	16.2	8.6
53—Moose Jaw.....	13.2	12.5	54.2	71.6	29	18.1	4.6	49	85	15	8.4
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	12.6	11.9	50.0	71.9	29.3	20.5	3.8	40.2	70.7	14.0	7.7
54—Medicine Hat.....	12.3	11.8	50.5	70	28.7	25.5	4.3	41.7	72	14	7.8
55—Drumheller.....	13	12	45	72.5	30	25	2	35	80	14	8.3
56—Edmonton.....	12.4	11.6	53	71.6	29.2	17.8	3.9	41.3	67.5	14.3	7.6
57—Calgary.....	12.4	11.8	53.9	72.7	28.8	16.9	4.1	43.8	68	12.9	8.1
58—Lethbridge.....	12.7	12.4	47.5	72.9	29.7	17.5	4.6	39	66.2	15	n6.7
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	11.5	10.9	51.0	67.8	29.3	22.9	4.2	48.5	81.8	13.2	7.2
59—Fernie.....	12.3	11	55	70	26.7	15	4.3	53.3	77.5	13.7	n
60—Nelson.....	12.3	11.7	51.2	70	27.5	28.5	4.3	42.5	85	15	7
61—Trail.....	10.7	10.3	47.6	67.6	28.7	28	4.1	42	80	14.1	n7
62—New Westminster.....	11.4	10.9	50	63.5	30	22.5	4.2	55.7	79	13.1	n6
63—Vancouver.....	11.3	10.7	50.8	67.3	29.2	20.8	4.2	43.9	78	11.2	n7
64—Victoria.....	11	10.5	51.3	66	28.9	18.4	4.2	49.5	81.7	10.8	n7
65—Nanaimo.....	11.6	11.3	55.6	72.2	31.7	20.8	4	46.9	76.2	14.5	8
66—Prince Rupert.....	11.3	10.8	46.7	65.6	31.7	25	4.8	54.3	96.7	13.2	8.3

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar at 5c. \*The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\*New houses as high as \$40 per month. †Mining



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Coal		Matches, parlburl.		Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	(500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month		
\$ 17-408	\$ 10-876	\$ 12-487	\$ 14-661	\$ 9-193	\$ 11-494	\$ 10-508	c 30-9	c 14-3	\$ 27-785	\$ 19-586		
18-813	9-376	9-600	10-660	6-800	7-000	8-477	33-3	14-8	22-300	15-200		
.....	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	.....	33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1	
.....	a7-35	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	b8-00	b11-43	30-33	14	25-00	18-00	2	
.....	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	31	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3	
.....	11-50-12-50	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	35-00	20-00-30-00	4	
.....	11-00	9-00	12-00	4-00	5-00	.....	35	15	16-00-26-00	12-00-15-00	5	
.....	11-00-11-50	13-00	14-00	3-00	9-00	b9-00	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00	6	
.....	11-281	10-750	13-000	7-250	9-000	7-800	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250	7	
.....	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	.....	32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8	
.....	11-00-14-00	16-00	18-00	3-00	10-00	b10-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9	
.....	8-00-12-00	9-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	10	
.....	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	.....	35	13	18-00	15-00	11	
.....	11-417	13-084	15-233	9-071	10-643	11-226	29-8	14-6	23-656	15-188	12	
.....	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	25-00-30-00	.....	13	
.....	10-00	10-00	10-00	8-00	12-00	b8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	14	
.....	14-00	12-00	14-00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00	15	
.....	10-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	16	
.....	12-00	12-00	13-00	.....	10-00	.....	30	15	22-00	12-50	17	
.....	12-00	b12-00	14-00	8-00	b10-00	b12-00	27-28	15	**23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00	18	
.....	8-00-14-50	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b12-00-16-00	30-35	13-15	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19	
.....	17-00	b16-00	b17-85	7-50	9-00	.....	23	15	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00	20	
.....	16-795	13-716	16-134	10-413	13-342	11-590	27-5	13-7	29-491	21-071	21	
.....	11-00	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	27-30	15	28-00-36-00	21-00-27-00	22	
.....	10-50	.....	b18-46	.....	b16-62	b14-400	30	10	25-00	16-00	23	
.....	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b14-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	24	
.....	11-00	12-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	23-25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	25	
.....	10-00	14-00	15-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25	15	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00	26	
.....	16-00	16-00	17-00	12-00	13-00	b14-00	25-28	13	12-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	27	
.....	10-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	8-00	b 7-72	30	15	15-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	28	
.....	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00-18-00	28-35	15	35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00	29	
.....	c	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	30	
.....	11-00-12-50	12-00	15-00	11-00	15-50	8-00	27	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	31	
.....	7-50-9-00	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	28-30	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	32	
.....	*10-50-15-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	28	15	35-00-40-00	18-00-25-00	33	
.....	8-50-10-00	17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b12-00	27	15	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	34	
.....	15-50-16-00	14-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	.....	24-25	10	40-00	30-00	35	
.....	15-50	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	b13-33	27	12-5	20-00	15-00	36	
.....	16-00	12-00	12-00	16-00	.....	.....	28	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	37	
.....	16-50	13-00	17-00	.....	16-00	15-00	27	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38	
.....	17-00	14-00	15-00-16-00	19-00	17-00	b18-67	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39	
.....	16-00	10-00-12-00	b20-00	.....	b18-00	b9-00-15-00	25	12-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	40	
.....	16-00-17-00	10-50-12-00	c	c	c	c	25	15	30-00-50-00	20-00-35-00	41	
.....	17-00	12-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	30-32	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42	
.....	16-00	10-00	10-00	6-00	10-50	5-00-10-00	28	15	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43	
.....	19-00	13-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00	27-30	15	22-00	14-00	44	
.....	21-00	15-00	10-00	13-50	7-00-7-50	11-75	28	12-5	.....	25-00-35-00	45	
.....	17-50	9-00-11-00	9-00	12-75	7-00	10-50	b7-00	30-35	15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	46
.....	19-00	9-75	11-50	15-00	10-00	13-00	.....	25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	47
.....	18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	.....	25	15	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	48
.....	22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000	33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500	49	
.....	21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00	30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	50	
.....	23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	51	
.....	d9-00-12-50	10-688	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	34-3	14-6	35-625	22-500	52	
.....	d9-50-10-50	f7-00	f8-50	5-50	7-00	.....	32	13-3	35-00-50-00	30-00	53	
.....	23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00	54	
.....	c	7-470	f13-00	f & b18-00	12-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	55
.....	d6-50	c	c	c	c	10-833	36-3	15-0	28-750	19-500	56	
.....	d5-50-6-50	c	c	8-00	b6-00-8-00	c	35	15	25-00	17-50	57	
.....	d5-75-12-00	8-50	.....	.....	13-00-14-00	b13-00	40	15	35-00	25-00	58	
.....	11-256	.....	.....	9-375	11-159	5-373	h36-8	15-3	25-500	19-513	59	
.....	7-75-8-25	.....	.....	12-00	16-00	.....	40	15	20-00	18-00	60	
.....	10-25-13-25	.....	.....	9-00	12-00	.....	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	61	
.....	9-50-12-50	.....	.....	9-00	11-25	.....	40	15	30-00	20-00	62	
.....	12-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7-50	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	63	
.....	12-00-12-50	.....	.....	.....	7-00	4-00	30-35	17	29-00	25-00	64	
.....	12-00-12-50	.....	.....	7-50	b9-544	b4-491	29	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00	65	
.....	a8-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-50	35	15	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	66	
.....	14-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	67	

company houses at \$20; others \$45 and \$60. fFor new tenant \$30 and \$35 and \$20 and \$25. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. φScottish coal. \*Mining company houses \$10.00-\$20.00; others \$35.00-\$40.00

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Statistics received up to the beginning of May showed falling tendencies in wholesale prices in Great Britain, France, Finland, China, and in both Canada and the United States. In other countries of Europe and in South Africa and New Zealand prices showed an upward trend during the early months of the year. The only countries where a decline in the cost of living was in evidence were Great Britain, Finland, Netherlands, Switzerland, India, New Zealand (February), Canada and the United States.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number for March stood 0.9 per cent below the February level, being 165.4, or the same as it was in January. During March all foods declined 3.1 per cent, owing to declines in cereals and in meat and fish. Industrial materials rose 0.18 per cent the most noticeable changes being a decline in cotton and increases in other textiles and in metals and minerals other than iron and steel.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 100 in 1901-05 was 210.9 in March, a decline of 0.6 per cent from the level of the previous month. This decline, the first since the end of July last, was attributed to the slackening in trade noticeable after the early days of the year. Cereals and meat declined 1.7 per cent, and other food declined 1.8 per cent. Textiles advanced 0.4 per cent, the principal changes in the group being a drop in silk and a rise in flax. Minerals declined 1.7 per cent and the miscellaneous group declined 0.3 per cent. Prices at the end of April were at the level 210.8, an increase of 3.8 per cent in textiles being offset by a decline of 4.8 per cent in "tea, sugar, etc."

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) declined during March 1.3 per cent, or from 138.8 at the end of February to 137.0 at the end of March. Each of the foodstuffs declined, the figure for foodstuffs declining 3.1 per cent. Of industrial materials, minerals and sundries declined while textiles advanced 3.2 per cent. All materials remained practically unchanged, declining about 0.07 per cent.

The *Times* index number on the base 100 in 1913, fell 2 per cent during March, to 169.0 at the end of the month. The largest declines during the month were in the groups of cereals, meat and fish, other food, and miscellaneous materials. Metals and minerals declined slightly; cotton remained at practically the same level; and other textiles advanced 5.5 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour index number declined 5 points or 2.8 per cent at April 1 from the level of a month previous, reaching 173 on the base 100 in July, 1914. Food fell 5 per cent to 167; rent at 147, clothing at 225 and sundries at 180, all showed no change; and fuel and light advanced 2½ points to 190.

### Austria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base July, 1914 = 1, rose from 11,940 in February to 11,996 in March, or 0.5 per cent. Foods rose 0.8 per cent, clothing rose 2.8 per cent, heating and lighting declined 3.5 per cent, and rentals showed no change.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, of which the base is 100 in April, 1914, rose from 580 in January to 642 in February, an increase of 10.7 per cent. All groups advanced with the exception of fuels and tar and its products which declined.

**COST OF LIVING AND RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of the cost of living (compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour) for a working class family of the lowest of the three categories for which the records are kept, namely, a family spending less than 20 francs per *quet* in a fortnight was, on the base 100 in 1921, 128.43 for February and 131.95 for January, increases of 5.4 per cent and 2.7 per cent for the respective months. All items of the budget showed increases. The budget for a middle class family with a moderate income rose 2.6 per cent to 128.37 in February and 0.5 per cent to 129.0 in March.

The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles in 59 localities, on the base 100 in April, 1914, rose from 480 in January to 495 in February and 510 in March.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of Statistique Générale, on the base 100



in July, 1914, rose 9.9 per cent in February to 555 and fell again 8.1 per cent to the level 510 in March, with the recovery of the franc. These changes were noticeable in the index numbers of all groups. All foods rose 9.8 per cent and then fell 6 per cent, while all materials rose 10.1 per cent and then fell 9.5 per cent, or below the January level.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The cost of living for Paris according to the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living, on the base 100 in 1914, rose from 345 in the last quarter of 1923 to 365 in the first quarter of 1924, an increase of nearly 6 per cent. Foods rose nearly 7 per cent; clothing rose 5.1 per cent; heat and light rose 1.7 per cent; sundries rose 10 per cent; and rent showed no change.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office showing the trend of gold prices on the base 100 in 1913, was 117.3 for January, 116.2 for February, and 120.7 for March. The weekly index number for all commodities showed a steady advance week by week from the beginning of February until the beginning of April, the only interruption being a slight decline at the end of March. The monthly figures showed a rise in this period from January to March of 3.3 per cent in foods and 2.3 per cent in industrial materials. Goods produced showed no change while imported goods rose 12.3 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number was quoted for March as 1.07 billion times the pre-war level. This gives the cost of living index number as in paper marks, on the base 1 in 1913-14. This was an increase of 2.9 per cent above the February level. During the latter half of March there was no change registered by any item of the budget. For the month, the indexes in billions were as follows: food, 1.20; heat and light, 1.51; rent 0.38; clothing, 1.49. (A billion here means one million million, as in Germany).

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Chamber of Commerce at Milan, rose 1.1 per cent during March to 549.34 on the base 100 in 1913. All foods rose 2.0 per cent and materials rose 0.8 per cent. Textiles fell in value considerably, and animal foods and miscellaneous vegetable foods fell slightly in value. All other groups rose during the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living at Milan (July, 1920=100) rose

from 114.20 in January, to 115.41 in February. Foods declined from 113.48 to 113.13; heat and light declined from 85.93 to 84.17; and sundries rose from 122.42 to 134.32. Clothing showed no change at 92.07 and rent at 283.30.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office on the base 100 in July, 1914, fell 2 points in February and 3 points in March, reaching the level of 153. During the two months all foods declined 7 points or 4.5 per cent to 147; fuel and lighting advanced 2 points or 1.2 per cent to 163; clothing advanced 5 points or 2.2 per cent to 229; and house rent showed no change, remaining at 165.

### China

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index numbers of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, showing the trend of prices at Shanghai, on the base 100 in February, 1913, fell 2 points or 1.25 per cent in March to 157.5. All groups declined considerably except metals, which advanced, and sundries, which showed no change.

### Japan

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number compiled by the United States Federal Reserve Board was published recently for the latter half of 1923 for the first time since the disaster of September. The accompanying table gives the index numbers by groups twice yearly since its inception, and by months since July last. It will be seen that the peak of high prices consequent on the disaster was reached in December and January, a decline having been noticed in February in all groups. The highest point in gold prices was reached in November. The exchange began to decline in December, with the result that gold prices ceased to advance although currency prices continued upward.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 100 in 1913, fell again two points in March to 150. The most marked declines for the period under review were in farm products and cloths and clothing. Foods, chemicals and drugs and house furnishing goods also declined; fuel and lighting and metals and metal products advanced slightly and building materials and the miscellaneous group showed no change.

Gibson's index number of wholesale prices of 22 foods rose from 76.1 in February to 77.0 in March, and fell again to 76.5 in April.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices for May 1, totalled \$12.5568, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from April 1, and of 6.5 per cent from the high point of December last. Seven groups declined in the month of April,

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS  
INDEX NUMBER OF CHANGES IN THE COST OF  
LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.  
(Prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and light	Furniture	Miscellaneous	All	Electricity*
Dec. 1914....	105.0	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.0	103.0	96.3
Dec. 1915....	105.0	104.7	101.5	101.0	110.6	107.4	105.1	93.8
Dec. 1916....	126.0	120.0	102.3	108.4	127.8	113.3	118.3	91.4
Dec. 1917....	157.0	149.1	100.1	124.1	150.6	140.5	142.4	88.9
Dec. 1918....	187.0	205.3	109.2	147.9	213.6	165.8	174.4	93.8
June 1919....	184.0	214.5	114.2	145.6	225.1	173.2	177.3	93.8
Dec. 1919....	197.0	268.7	125.3	156.8	263.5	190.2	199.3	92.6
June 1920....	219.0	287.5	134.9	171.9	292.7	201.4	216.5	92.6
Dec. 1920....	178.0	258.5	151.1	194.9	285.4	208.2	200.4	95.1
May 1921....	144.7	222.6	159.0	181.6	247.7	208.8	180.4	95.1
Sept. 1921....	153.1	192.1	160.0	180.7	224.7	207.8	177.3	95.1
Dec. 1921....	149.9	184.4	161.4	181.1	218.0	206.8	174.3	95.1
Mar. 1922....	138.7	175.5	160.9	175.8	206.2	203.3	166.9	95.1
June 1922....	141.0	172.3	160.9	174.2	202.9	201.5	166.6	93.8
Sept. 1922....	139.8	171.3	161.1	183.6	202.9	201.1	166.3	93.8
Dec. 1922....	146.6	171.5	161.9	186.4	208.2	200.5	169.5	92.6
Mar. 1923....	142.0	174.4	162.4	186.2	217.6	200.3	168.8	92.6
June 1923....	144.3	174.9	163.4	186.6	222.2	200.3	169.7	92.6
Sept. 1923....	149.3	176.5	164.4	181.3	222.4	201.1	172.1	91.4
Dec. 1923....	150.3	176.3	166.5	184.0	222.4	201.7	173.2	91.4
Mar. 1924....	143.7	175.9	167.0	182.3	221.3	201.1	170.4	91.4

\*The base is price in December, 1913=100. The figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

five advanced, and one, chemicals and drugs, was steady. The groups declining were live stock, provisions, hides and leather, metals, oils, naval stores and building materials. Those advancing were breadstuffs, fruits, textiles, coal and coke, and miscellaneous products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life on the base 100 in 1913 fell 0.3 per cent during March to 150.2. Foods fell 0.6 per cent, and clothing 0.6 per cent. Fuel and light advanced slightly and shelter and sundries showed no change.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN JAPAN  
ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL  
RESERVE BOARD.  
(Prices in 1913=100)

	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1921 Jan....	177	170	175	161	192	179	176
July....	186	140	166	141	184	197	178
1922 Jan....	198	153	197	168	191	203	191
July....	197	167	196	170	195	203	192
1923 Jan....	176	175	199	178	176	174	176
July....	184	173	192	179	176	186	182
Aug....	182	164	185	170	173	187	179
Sept....	193	178	196	186	186	194	190
Oct....	198	187	207	195	194	197	196
Nov....	199	199	205	202	194	199	199
Dec....	205	205	211	213	201	201	205
1924 Jan....	204	211	215	222	203	196	205
Feb....	199	205	211	214	202	192	200

### Child Labour Law in United States

A proposed child labour amendment to the United States constitution was passed by the House of Representatives on April 26, by a vote of 297 to 69. The resolution reads as follows:—

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

### Medical Examination of Young Factory Workers

The British Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the working of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts for the medical examination of young

persons as to their fitness for employment in factories, and to consider—

(a) Whether the existing requirements of a certificate of fitness, limited to a particular factory, should be modified; whether any other changes should be made in the examination and certificate, and what arrangements should be adopted for the future.

(b) What measures should be taken for linking up the examination of young persons under the Factory and Workshop Acts with their examination under the school medical inspection service, and, if considered desirable, with other public health services of the country.

(c) What arrangements could best be made for providing medical supervision of young persons (where such supervision is considered necessary by the Department) during employment in factories or processes where the conditions of work are unfavourable to health or physique.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

**D**URING the first quarter of 1924, the Department received reports of 275 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada, 94 of which occurred in January, 84 in February and 89 in March. The remaining 8 were due to accidents which occurred in the previous year. There were, therefore, 267 fatalities during the first quarter of 1924 as compared with 374 in the previous quarter and 307 in the corresponding quarter of 1923. In the transportation and public utilities group there were 61 accidents reported, of which 27 occurred on the steam railways and 23 in water transportation. There were 49 deaths due to industrial accidents in the logging industry, 46 in the manufacturing industries, 47 in mining, and 13 in agriculture.

Nineteen deaths were caused by machinery, 6 of these being accounted for by falls on saws, machines, etc. Eight deaths were due to infection, 5 were due to falls into elevator

shafts and four to being struck by elevators. Four fatalities occurred through being struck by buckets while hoisting, 4 to being struck by material falling from hoisting apparatus, and one was due to the fall of a hoist. Five deaths were due to explosions and three to burns caused by inflammable substances.

In addition to the industrial accidents, there were reported to the Department during the quarter three deaths among workmen due to syncope of the heart, one to acute indigestion which it was thought might have been caused by overwork, and one case of general septicæmia believed to have resulted from bur-sitis due to constant kneeling.

The following table of industrial accidents has been prepared from information received from all sources available. It does not, however, necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Chesley, Ont.....	Jan. 11	.....	Thrown from car ladder when engine shunted unawares.
Farmer's son.....	Dublin, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Kicked by a colt.
Farmer.....	Near Baltimore, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Struck by rack. Sleigh upset in snow-blocked road.
Farmer.....	Lestock, Sask.....	" 26	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Delia, Alta.....	Feb. 14	.....	Gored by a bull.
Thresher.....	Omemee, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Crushed under threshing machine.
Farmer.....	Morell, P.E.I.....	Mar. 1	52	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Almonte, Ont.....	" 3	33	Crushed under load which upset when support gave way.
Farmer.....	Rapide de l'Original Que.	" 10	over 21	Roof of covered way fell in.
Farmer.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	St. Boniface, Que.....	" 18	60	Clothing caught in machinery.
Farmer.....	Duck Lake, Sask.....	" 18	45	Fell on to blade of power saw.
Farmer.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	" 25	60	Fell from load.
<b>FISHING AND HUNTING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Chester Bay, N.S.....	Feb. 29	.....	Fell from motor boat.
Fisherman.....	Portlock Banks, Alaska.	Mar. 3	27	Drowned when boat swamped in storm.
Fishermen (2).....	Barrington, N.S.....	" 11	.....	Drowned when skiff overturned.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Employee.....	Bolkow, Ont.....	Jan. 2	.....	Struck thumb with axe—gangrene.
Employee.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 8	17	Struck by log.
Feller.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	" 8	65	Crushed by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	" 10	19	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Nairn Centre, Ont.....	" 10	40	Frozen in blizzard.
Brakeman.....	Union Bay, B.C.....	" 12	38	Struck by log while unloading.
Teamster.....	Tabon, Ont.....	" 15	30	Kicked by a horse.
Labourer.....	Minaki, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Struck by tree.
Employee.....	Lake Saguenay, Que.....	" 19	22	Burned. Fell into reservoir of boiling water.
Labourer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	Jura, B.C.....	" 21	60	Struck by log falling from load.
Feller.....	Ste. Sophie de Lévrard, Que.	" 21	.....	Struck by falling tree.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Brakeman	Knox Bay, B.C.	" 21	27	Load upset while releasing hand brake.
Woodsmen	Portneuf Co., Que.	" 22	25	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Chisholm, Alta.	" 23	48	Sliver in finger—infection.
Woodsmen (2)	Lake Superior—between Beaver and Garden Islands.	" 29	.....	Drowned while crossing ice.
Woodsmen	Near Ingersoll, Ont.	" 30	73	Struck by limb of tree.
Tie maker	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 31	36	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Feb. 5	39	Drowned. Fell into water while pulling logs from float.
Chopper	Westchester, N.S.	" 6	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Flanders, Ont.	" 6	40	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Blunden Harbour, B.C.	" 6	38	Struck by flying snag.
Tie maker	Yahk, B.C.	" 8	22	Struck by falling tree.
Bull cook	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 8	26	Drowned. Fell into water while sawing wood on float.
Woodsmen	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 13	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Blunden Harbour, B.C.	" 15	24	Struck by flying cable.
Loader	Duncan, B.C.	" 18	23	Struck by log while loading.
Woodsmen	Parkdale (Lunenburg Co.), N.S.	" 20	60	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer	Swan River, Man.	" 20	60	Slipped and fell on saw.
Woodsmen	North Marysburg, Ont.	" 22	43	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Waldo, B.C.	" 23	27	Struck by log while loading.
Feller	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 25	35	Struck by falling limb.
Employee	Buckley Bay, B.C.	" 26	.....	Drowned during storm while bringing boat from boom.
Employee	Vancouver, B.C.	" 28	.....	Struck by lumber when brake on winch slipped.
Signal man	Deep Bay, B.C.	" 28	18	Struck by falling snag.
Woodsmen	Le Pas, Man.	" 29	60	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger	Bainbridge, B.C.	" 29	40	Struck by falling limb.
Logger	Cumshewa Inlet, B.C.	Mar. 1	29	Crushed by rolling log.
Logger	Port Alberni, B.C.	" 1	.....	Struck by falling branch.
Woodsmen	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 7	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen	Plymouth, N.S.	" 10	42	Fell while carrying timber—crushed.
Cook	Elmvale, Ont.	" 10	58	Sliver in thumb—infection.
Logger	Bowser, B.C.	" 20	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Flanders, Ont.	" 24	29	Struck by tree.
Logger	East Wellington, B.C.	" 27	33	Struck by falling tree.
Log drivers (2)	Montmagny, Que.	" 30	16, 28	Drowned.
Logger	Courtney, B.C.	" 31	23	Struck by falling snag.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining:</i>				
Miner	Cobalt, Ont.	Jan. 6	.....	Crushed between skip and shaft timbers when conveyance dumped, wrong signal being given.
Brakeman	Anyox, B.C.	" 7	35	Crushed between train and guard rail.
Timberman	Rossland, B.C.	" 9	43	Fell down slope when section of floor gave way.
Trammer	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 11	34	Struck by car.
Labourer	Creighton Mines, Ont.	" 17	.....	Explosion.
Labourer	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 22	.....	Struck by another workman.
Labourer	Silver Centre, Ont.	Feb. 15	.....	Fell down shaft.
Labourer	Indian Mine, near Stewart, B.C.	" 18	38	Struck by falling tree.
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	Mar. 7	.....	Caught by skip.
Miner	Guibord, Ont.	" 13	26	Struck by bucket.
Miner	Matheson, Ont.	" 20	.....	Fell down shaft.
Driller	Garson, Ont.	" 28	34	Fell down mine shaft.
<i>Coal Mining:</i>				
Miner	East Wellington, B.C.	Jan. 17	37	Crushed by runaway trip of cars.
Stableman	East Wellington, B.C.	" 29	65	Struck by runaway trip of cars.
Shiftman	Joggins, N.S.	" 30	55	Fall of stone.
Machine runners (2)	Drumheller, Alta.	Feb. 6	.....	Asphyxiated—fall of rock from roof.
Miners (4)	Inverness, N.S.	" 7	.....	Crushed by fall of coal.*

\*See Labour Gazette, April, page 283.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 7	51	Struck by rock.
Miners (2).....	Louisburg, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 29	53	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	Mar. 3	44	Fall of roof rock.
Miner.....	Wakesiah Mine, B.C.....	" 4	38	Caught by bar of machine.
Miners (2).....	Sterco, Alta.....	" 5	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 14	over 21	Struck by falling coal.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 14	.....	Fall of stone—crushed.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 20	59	Fall of coal—crushed.
Miner.....	Westville, N.S.....	" 20	48	Fall of coal.
Pipemen's helper...	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 24	26	Derailement of cars. Grip flew off when cable slackened then tightened.
Miner.....	Lantzville, B.C.....	" 27	23	Fall of roof rock.
Box car loader.....	Coalspur, Alta.....	" 29	.....	Crushed between cars.
<i>Non-metallic Mining and Quarrying:</i>				
Labourer at gravel pit.	Amos (Pontiac Co.), Que.	Jan. 1	.....	Premature explosion while blasting.
Labourer (municipal).	Near Fergus, Ont.....	" 7	19	Struck by pick.
Workman at gravel pit.	Maple Ridge, Ont.....	Feb. 16	21	Struck by falling frozen earth.
Workman at gravel pit.	Near Staynerville Station, Que.	" 19	26	Crushed under falling gravel.
Miner at soapstone quarry.	Pontbriand, Que.....	" 19	21	Struck by falling rock.
Workman at gravel pit.	North Easthope, Ont...	Mar. 3	.....	Cave in.
Loader at gravel pit	Near Leamington, Ont..	" 3	.....	Cave-in.
Teamster at gravel pit.	Tralee, Ont.....	" 12	21	Projected part of bank caved in.
Mine worker.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 25	over 21	Died following operation (no further particulars).
<i>Clay Products and Structural Materials</i>				
Employee at cement plant.	Montreal East, Que.....	Jan. 30	40	Suffocated under rock slide.
Employee at cement plant.	Tod Inlet, B.C.....	Mar. 27	45	Crushed by truck when lifting tackle broke.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Driver for bakery..	Quebec, Que.....	Jan. 25	.....	Thrown against pole when wagon overturned.
Baker.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Mar. 10	.....	Smothered. Fainted and fell into dough mixer.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Dairyman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Jan. 3	61	Cut hand on can—infection.
Employee at butcher shop.	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 11	23	Burned by explosion at artificial ice plant.
Night watchman at packing plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	42	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Foreman at blanket factory.	Dundas, Ont.....	Jan. 25	29	Cut finger—lockjaw.
Carder at wollen mill.	Arnprior, Ont.....	Mar. 10	46	Fell on head on machine.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at pulp mill.	Campbellford, Ont.....	Jan. 3	50	Struck by propellor while adjusting belt.
Labourer at paper mill.	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	" 10	20	Caught in shafting.
Labourer at pulp mill.	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	40	While clearing ice from flume rope broke and ice gave way—drowned.
Rigger at paper mill	Kenora, Ont.....	Feb. 25	.....	Struck by roll of paper.
Labourer at pulp-wood camp.	Near Lake Shebandowan, Ont.	" 12	45	Struck by falling tree.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>MANUFACTURING—Con.</i>				
<i>Pulp, Paper, etc.—Con.</i>				
Labourer at paper mill.	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mar. 14	26	Thrown against post in attempt to stop water wheel.
Labourer.....	St. Casimir, Que.....	" 31	70	Caught under pile of pulpwood which had been loosened by dynamite.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Employee.....	Stewiacke River, N.S..	Jan. 1	65	Coat belt caught in pulley.
Labour.....	Dollarton, B.C.....	" 3	45	Drowned. Fell off boom.
Employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	49	Struck by saw carriage and carried against rolls.
Proprietor.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 22	24	Backed against machine and caught in revolving saw.
Mill worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 25	73	Log fell on foot—infection.
Edgerman.....	Advocate Harbour, N.S.	" 29	.....	Pulley burst. Struck by piece of flying wood.
Mechanic.....	St. Francois, Que.....	Feb. 11	27	Caught in belt.
Employee.....	St. Romuald, Que.....	" 11	17	Caught in belt.
Machine feeder.....	The Pas, Man.....	" 20	22	Shock from kick-back of wood when feeding rip saw.
Sawyer.....	Swan River, Man.....	" 20	52	Fell on circular saw.
Employee.....	Barrhead, Alta.....	Mar. 1	19	Caught between belt and shaft.
Employee.....	St. Jean de Dieu, Que..	" 6	.....	Clothing caught while placing belt on moving machinery.
Night watchman...	Port Greville, N.S.....	" 6	23	Scalded when blow-off of boiler loosened.
Proprietor.....	Alexandria, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Struck by board flung from saw.
Sawyer.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 12	19	Struck by piece of saw.
Employee.....	near Priceville, Sask...	" 21	.....	Fell against saw.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Painter at sash factory.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Feb. 7	45	Fell from scaffold when jack plate broke.
Teamster for cooperage company.	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 28	25	Crushed by log which slipped from load.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Employee at railway shop.	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 21	56	Collapsed while at work.
Employee of sewing machine factory.	Highwater, Que.....	Feb. 1	35	Scalds and later blood poisoning. Fell with plank being dropped into vat of boiling water.
Blacksmith's helper	Algoma, Ont.....	" 4	24	Slipped while oiling shaft, caught lever and put machinery into gear. Crushed in machinery.
Labourer at steel plant.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	58	Crushed between car and coal bucket when cable snapped.
Pipe fitter.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 14	.....	Fell from ladder.
Employee at hardware factory.	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	64	Crushed when laden hoist tilted and fell.
Oilier at rolling mill	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	21	Caught in revolving shafting.
Labourer at steel plant.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	Mar. 5	.....	Struck by train.
Boilermaker's helper.	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 8	55	Electrocuted while handling electric lamp.
Carman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	31	Fell on machine.
Employee at iron works.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Crushed by falling boiler plate.
Labourer at steel plant	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Crushed by elevator.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Workman at lime kiln.	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 15	41	Burned. Fell into kiln while putting stones in furnace.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Pipefitter at oil works.	Sarnia, Ont.....	Feb. 11	59	Burned. Oil in pipe ignited.
<i>CONSTRUCTION—</i>				
<i>Building:</i>				
Plumber.....	St. Catharines, Ont....	Jan. 9	.....	Explosion while installing tank, believed due to mixture of air with gasoline used for cleaning tank.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	15	Fell down elevator shaft when elevator started unawares.
Elevator builder...	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	49	Struck by descending elevator.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Foreman.....	Weston, Ont.....	" 29	43	Fell while removing hoisting tower.
Painter.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Feb. 1	.....	Infection. Ran nail into foot.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	.....	Fell down elevator shaft. Misunderstood signal.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	72	Fell off trestle.
Builder.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Mar. 12	48	Fell when ladder slipped.
Slater.....	New Westminster, B.C.	" 18	60	Fell from scaffold.
House mover.....	Parkland, Alta.....	" 12	26	Struck by bricks from chimney.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Bridgeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 11	55	Struck by bucket of coal elevator.
Bull cook.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 13	57	Run over by engine.
Tunnel worker.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 15	.....	Run over by engine.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>				
Employee at ship repairing yard.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Jan. 23	.....	Run over by backing truck.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Bridgeman.....	near Cardinal, Man.....	Jan. 9	38	Thrown to ground when falling pile struck bridge scaffold.
Driller.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 19	35	Fell off cliff.
Workmen at dam (2)	Roberval, Que.....	Feb. 2	40, 42	Explosion when thawing dynamite.
Employee of power company.	La Gabelle, Que.....	" 8	19	Slipped on crushed stone and fell from car.
Workman at dam ..	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	" 20	over 21	Premature explosion.
Workman at dam ..	St. Alban (Portneuf Co.) Que.	Mar. 6	over 21	Drowned. Fell from dam when struck by cable.
Foreman at bridge construction.	Aberdeen, Ont.....	" 5	65	Bridge collapsed.
Labourer.....	Hemming's Falls, Que..	" 20	40	Struck by derrick basket which descended unawares.
Labourer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Struck by falling ice.
Labourer.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Struck on head by rod.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Section labourer....	Rainy River, Ont.....	Jan. 3	36	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Undora, Sask.....	" 10	33	Fell in front of train.
Switchman.....	Redditt, Ont.....	" 21	56	Run over by train.
Sectionman.....	Matapédia Sd., Que.....	" 20	42	Train struck speeder.
Conductor.....	Cartier, Ont.....	" 26	51	Struck by engine.
Section foreman....	Washago, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Burned in wreck of snowplow.
Trainman.....	Stephen, B.C.....	Feb. 4	22	Fell from top of train while shunting.
Section labourer....	Labelle, Que.....	" 8	32	Run over.
Labourer.....	Montreal West, Que.....	" 13	19	Fell between cars and run over.
Conductor.....	Falding, Ont.....	" 14	45	Run over.
Trainman.....	Brampton, Ont.....	" 16	35	Fell off side of car.
Sectionman.....	Pickernel Landing, Ont..	" 16	29	Train struck velocipede.
Caretaker.....	Moulinette, Ont.....	" 20	68	Run over.
Brakeman.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 21	23	Derailment.
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Snow shovellers (3)	Mimico, Ont.....	Feb. 23	29, 25, 40	Struck by shunting car which slipped on icy rails.
Yardman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 25..	30	Fell between cars.
Engineer.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 25..	.....	Engine overturned when it struck rock-slide.
Foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27..	42	Slipped and fell under wheels.
Car inspector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Mar. 12..	31	Crushed between drawbars.
Yardman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 12..	36	Crushed by cars while coupling.
Watchman.....	Shaunavon, Sask.....	" 14..	21	Stepped in front of engine during blizzard.
Conductor.....	Pyramid, B.C.....	" 14..	40	Run over.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14..	42	Fell when jumping from car ladder to platform—run over.
Sectionman.....	M. 50 Thompson Sd. B.C.	" 16..	44	Train struck velocipede.
Fireman.....	Waubaushe, Ont.....	" 28..	35	Struck by side rod when rerailing engine.
<i>Electric Railway:</i>				
Street car conductor	Sandwich, Ont.....	Mar. 22..	.....	Fell between cars—crushed.
Lineman.....	Grimsby, Ont.....	" 31..	.....	Struck by train.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Crew of schooner (8).	Between Louisburg, N.S. and Newfoundland.	Jan. 8..	.....	Left Dec. 31—missing, thought drowned.
Deckhand.....	Proctor Slip, B.C.....	" 17..	18	Drowned. Fell from barge.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Concluded</i>				
Longshoremen (2) ..	Vancouver, B.C. ....	" 18..	20, 45	Board sling caught and unshipped iron beam which fell on men below.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	" 20..	33	Struck by sling load which was released by winchman.
Seaman.....	Off Liverpool, N.S. ....	" 21..	.....	Fell overboard, boat lurched as he let go of wheel during storm.
Seaman on oil tanker.	Esquimalt, B.C. ....	" 25..	.....	Drowned. Believed to have been overcome by gas and to have fallen through opening.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B. ....	Feb. 6..	35	Struck by sling of deals.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B. ....	" 16..	.....	Fell into hold of steamer when cross beam collapsed.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	" 23..	29	Struck by lumber.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	Mar. 1..	58	Fell off sugar pile.
Watchman.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	" 2..	77	Fell through hatch hold.
Workman on scow..	Welland Canal, Ont. ....	" 3..	.....	Struck by snow and ice from deck and thrown to bottom of scow.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B. ....	" 6..	28	Drowned. Knocked off staging when truck moved.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B. ....	" 17..	46	Fell into hold of steamer when hatch cover collapsed.
Mate on dredge.....	Quebec, Que. ....	" 26..	40	Fell from arm of crane while doing repair work.
<i>Storage and Local Transportation:</i>				
Foreman with storage company.	Windsor, Ont. ....	Jan. 2..	.....	Arm caught in elevator.
Express driver.....	St. Catharines, Ont. ....	" 7..	67	Foot crushed by box.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que. ....	" 19..	48	Cut on leg—infection.
Driver of auto truck	Colborne, Ont. ....	" 23..	18	Train struck truck.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que. ....	Feb. 20..	14	Crushed under load of kindling when wagon upset.
Carter.....	Hereford, Que. ....	Mar. 15..	.....	Crushed under load of logs.
Delivery chauffeur.	Montreal, Que. ....	" 21..	18	Struck by train.
<i>Telegraph and Telephone:</i>				
Foreman with telephone company.	Sydney, N.S. ....	Jan. 26..	.....	Fell from pole.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Employee with power commission.	Port Arthur, Ont. ....	Jan. 27..	.....	Struck by falling pole.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public and municipal, n.e.s.:</i>				
Fireman.....	Quebec, Que. ....	Jan. 4..	36	Wall collapsed while fighting fire.
Constable.....	Bull River, B.C. ....	" 11..	54	Fell on icy steps breaking leg—blood poisoning.
<i>Domestic and Personal:</i>				
Cook at hotel.....	Warton, Ont. ....	Jan. 6..	.....	Clothing ignited while singeing goose.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale:</i>				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Jan. 18..	28	Hernia.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Automobile salesman.	Toronto, Ont. ....	Mar. 21..	.....	Struck by train.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Fireman at theatre.	Toronto, Ont. ....	Feb. 15..	.....	Fell downstairs.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Messenger.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	Jan. 1..	39	Struck by automobile.
Labourer.....	Red Deer, Alta. ....	" 3..	40	Fell from bridge.
Labourer.....	Granite Falls, B.C. ....	" 3..	56	Struck by falling planks.
Night watchman...	Montreal, Que. ....	" 8..	50	Fell down elevator shaft.
Messenger.....	Montreal, Que. ....	" 10..	17	Crushed between wall and elevator floor.
Hospital employee.	Montreal, Que. ....	" 15..	65	Fell down elevator shaft.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 (Concluded)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Battery repairer....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16..	18	Burned. Explosion of plumber's gasoline torch.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 23..	56	Caught on truck wheel and run over.
Operator at electric plant.	Windsor, Ont.....	Feb. 2..	20	Cut finger—infection.
Superintendent....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 12..	47	Stepped in front of train.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 29..	40	Clothing caught on winch.
Foreman.....	Chisholm, Alta.....	Mar. 1..	22	Crushed between engine and drum.
Workman.....	Hectanooga, N.S.....	" 8..	.....	Crushed by horse in stall.
Electrician.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 22..	.....	Electrocuted.
Ice cutters (2).....	Rivière du Sud, Que....	" 31..	.....	Drowned. Carried adrift on block of ice.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1923

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Woodsman.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.	Jan. 11..	35	Struck by falling tree. Died Jan. 7, 1924.
Section labourer.....	Brandon, Man.....	Mar.....	.....	Ruptured. Died following operation, March 9, 1924.
Chauffeur.....	Salmo, B.C.....	May 12..	41	Car upset when road gave way at sharp turn.
Cook.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 20..	29	Clothing ignited while leaning against gas stove. Died March 29, 1924.
Carpenter.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Sept. 1..	55	Fell off derrick.
Employee of lumber company.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont...	Oct. 5..	.....	Caught in shafting.
Section hand.....	Kwinitiza, B.C.....	Dec.....	.....	Body found in mud bank Feb. 23, 1924.
Bricklayer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27..	77	Bruised knee—sepsis.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the first quarter of 1924. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1923 are also given.

The table on page 454 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

Period 1924	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
January.....	1,044	852	2,446	4,342
February.....	1,865	999	3,242	6,106
March.....	5,883	1,423	6,126	13,432
First Quarter, 1924.....	8,792	3,274	11,814	23,880
Fourth Quarter, 1923.....	12,166	4,266	13,915	30,347
First Quarter, 1923.....	5,983	3,027	3,630	12,640





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**I**N addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains a reprint of a Dominion Order in Council under which representatives of the provinces, municipalities, employers and workmen are invited to a conference at Ottawa next September on methods of reducing unemployment during the coming winter; an account of action taken in the House of Commons in reference to old age pensions, and in reference to the 8-hour working day and other subjects of draft conventions of the League of Nations International Labour Conference; an outline of recent legislation in Ontario and New Brunswick, and other special articles.

### Monthly summary

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a considerable gain in the volume of business transacted during April as compared with the previous month, but the number of applications for work, vacancies and placements were less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.89 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.16 for April; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$12.66 for May, 1918, and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 stood at 150.6 for May as compared with 151.1 for April; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 171.4 for May, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak), and 201.2 for May, 1919.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during May was greater than in the previous month or in the same month last year though the number of disputes was smaller. Eleven disputes began or were in progress during the month, affecting 8,531 employees and involving a time loss of 218,428 working days. Cor-

responding figures for the previous month were 14 disputes involving 9,286 employees and a time loss of 215,234 working days; and for May, 1923, 39 disputes, 4,767 employees, and 53,891 days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department received

four applications during May for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

### Industrial conditions in Nova Scotia coal mines

Reference was made in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the agreement which was made on February 11, in Montreal, between representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation, operating coal mines in Nova Scotia, and the coal miners in their employ who held membership in the United Mine Workers of America. The coal miners were represented in these negotiations by Messrs. Silby Barrett and Robert Baxter, provisional officers of District 26, U.M.W.A., Andrew Steele, personal representative of Mr. John Lewis, President of the U.M.W.A., and Mr. George Dalrymple, of the U.M.W.A. field force. A referendum vote on the foregoing agreement was taken in the month of March. The result showed a large majority vote against acceptance of the agreement. The increased wage rates provided for in the February agreement were put into effect and operations in the British Empire Steel Corporation's mines have continued since on this basis. In view, however, of the continuance of labour unrest Mr. J. C. Watters, of Caledonia Mine, C.B., former President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was appointed by the Minister of Labour in April to make a survey of the entire field of coal mining operations in Nova Scotia for the purpose

of ascertaining the existing conditions and to assist by advice or otherwise in reconciling any differences which were found to exist. Mr. Watters' investigation continued for a period of one month, during which time he visited the various coal fields both of Cape Breton and the Nova Scotia mainland, and consulted with the coal miners and officers representing the employers.

**Bill to amend Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

The introduction in the House of Commons of a bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April (page 273). The bill, which had passed the House of Commons without a division, was introduced in the Senate on April 1 by the Honourable R. Dandurand, and passed the second reading on May 7. The bill was subsequently, on June 4, referred to the Senate's committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, on the suggestion of the Honourable G. D. Robertson, ex-minister of labour, who suggested that this course would enable parties interested in the proposed amendments to express their views. In support of his proposal he read a letter addressed to himself, and signed by representatives of 140,000 organized railway employees in Canada, with reference to the amending bill (number 7). This letter was in part as follows:—

Although you have on several occasions clearly set forth in the Senate the views of labour on the principles of this legislation, as well as on the proposed amendments in Bill 7, it may be of interest to you to have at hand the opinions of the representatives of labour in Canada affected by this legislation.

It is not necessary at this time to refer in detail to the history of the legislation or the chief reasons for its enactment. Suffice it to say that during the time the act has been in operation labour has generally accepted the principles of the Act and has co-operated in giving effect to its chief purpose "to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lock-outs in industries connected with public utilities." Generally speaking, this co-operation has continued, notwithstanding the fact that for many years the measure did not find popular favour among a large number of the workers affected. However, believing that in the public interest some legislative machinery should operate to insure ample opportunity for investigation and conciliation in industrial disputes, labour has gradually adapted itself to the principles and legal process of the Act, and is further willing that it should be continued, provided that its operation is made equitable to all concerned.

It would seem that during the discussion on this subject there has not been sufficient emphasis placed upon one of the fundamental principles of the Act, namely, conciliation. In order to maintain this spirit of conciliation before a board there should be equality of treatment under the Act. It is the adoption and acceptance of this principle by all parties concerned, both in the application for and subsequent to the appointment of a board, which is essential to the

effective carrying out of, and wholesome respect for, the Act.

That the Act has not always been used equitably in the matter of disputes between employers and workmen, because of unfair advantage being taken by employers of an omission inadvertently made in section 58, thus enabling employers to force changed conditions of employment for reduction in wages, contrary to the spirit and intent of the Act, is a matter of common knowledge to those conversant with the operation of the Act, especially within the past four or five years.

All that Bill 7 contemplates is to insure equality of advantage, as well as responsibility, under the operation of the Act. It cannot be consistently contended that any injustice or burden will be imposed upon the employer by the proposed amendment, unless he violates the Act. The employer should not entertain any fear of referring to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation any proposed changes in wages or working conditions, before making them effective, especially in view of the fact that employees have accepted this obligation for the past fifteen years.

Trusting that the honourable the Senate will see the consistency of concurring in Bill No. 7 as it passed the House of Commons, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

BYRON BAKER, Legislative Representative,  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;  
L. L. PELLETIER, Legislative Representative,  
Order of Railway Conductors;  
W. L. BEST, Legislative Representative,  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and  
Engineers;  
T. J. COUGHLIN, Legislative Representative,  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;  
TOM MOORE, President, Trades and Labour  
Congress of Canada.

**Use of militia in aid of civil power**

Legislation giving effect to certain recommendations made by the Commission appointed in September, 1923, to inquire into the industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, N.S., is now under consideration by the Parliament of Canada (The Commission's report was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1924). The principles of the proposed legislation, which would amend the provisions of the Militia Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41) relating to the calling out of the active militia in aid of the civil power, are contained in the following resolutions which were proposed by the Minister of National Defence and adopted by the House on June 6:—

(1) That the Attorney-General of a province upon receiving notification from a judge of a superior or county or district court, having jurisdiction in the place concerned, that the services of the Active Militia are required in aid of the civil power, may, upon being satisfied that the services of the Active Militia are so required, make a requisition whereby the District Officer Commanding is required to call out the Active Militia, or such portion thereof as he considers necessary for the purpose of suppressing or preventing any actual or anticipated riot or disturbance.

(2) That such requisition shall contain an unconditional undertaking that the province shall pay to His



Majesty all expenses and costs incurred by His Majesty in calling out the militia as aforesaid.

(3) That in every case the Attorney General who made the requisition shall within seven days thereafter cause an inquiry to be made into all the circumstances and send a report thereof to the Secretary of State.

(4) That all expenses incurred by His Majesty in so calling out the militia in aid of the civil power shall be paid to His Majesty by the province of which the Attorney General made the requisition and His Majesty may retain from any annual grant payable by Canada to such province and under the control of the Parliament of Canada, any unpaid balance of moneys due to His Majesty by such province under this provision.

(5) That the expenses and costs occasioned by the calling out of the militia shall, pending payment by the province, be advanced in the first instance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the authority of the Governor in Council, but shall be payable by and recoverable from the province to and by His Majesty as moneys paid by the latter to and for the use of the province at the request of the latter.

### Chinese steamship crews in Canada

A statement by the Minister of Immigration in the House of Commons on April 28, on the subject of Chinese steamship crews in Canada, was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In reply to further questions in the House the Minister, on May 28, explained that the practice of allowing Chinese to be brought into Canada for temporary employment on steamships during the summer months had been followed for a number of years. Particulars were given regarding parties of orientals that had been brought in from 1912 to 1923, the reason being advanced in some cases that it was practically impossible to maintain native crews on the local steamers. For example, in June, 1917, the Dominion Steel Corporation wrote the Department to this effect, and 108 Chinese were brought from England for work on six of the company's steamers. In all cases a bond was furnished by the company desiring such help, as a guarantee that the Chinese would be returned from Canada on the conclusion of their employment. In no such case were Chinese admitted to Canada under any provision contained in the Immigration Act, their admission being of a temporary character.

### International Shipping Conference

An international shipping conference was held in London, England, on May 13, 14 and 15. Ship owners were present from fourteen maritime countries. The Conference was under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Anderson, President of the Chamber of Shipping. Resolutions on the following subjects were passed: endorsing the resolution passed by the International Mari-

time Committee last August, in accordance with which a committee was appointed to study the question of the compulsory insurance of passengers at sea; declaring that uniformity of regulations for the safety of life at sea was of the highest importance, and expressing the desirability that to this end the maritime governments should hold a diplomatic conference; recommending the adoption of the resolution of the International Taxation Committee passed on October 11, 1923; inviting the members of the Conference to take steps for the mutual exemption of shipping profits from taxation; inviting the League of Nations' committee of experts on multiple taxation to adopt the principle of "residence" to govern taxation of shipping profits; appointing a committee to consider international arrangements for uniform tonnage measurement; and appointing a committee to confer with the International Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations to complete the work of the Maritime Ports Convention in securing freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce.

Minimum wage legislation again becomes prominent in Canada with the taking effect of the Nova Scotia Act on May 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1924, page 223). An amending act became law toward the end of the late session of the legislature of that province, which enlarged the scope of the act of 1920 by making it applicable to the female employees working for wages in any occupation, instead of being limited, as formerly, to those employed in factories and shops. The provisions of the new act will be described in detail in a future article outlining recent legislation in the province. An enquiry into minimum wages during the past year by a commission in New Brunswick is noted elsewhere in the present issue. If the report of this commission should be favourable and if legislation should follow, New Brunswick would be in line with the other provinces of Canada in making provision for establishing minimum wage scales for female employees, and the only remaining exception among the provinces would then be Prince Edward Island, which, owing to the fact that its population is mainly agricultural, is not confronted with the same industrial problems as the other provinces. A new type of minimum wage legislation, practically unique in Canada in that it applies to male as well as female employees in the occupation affected, is also referred to in the

article in this issue above mentioned. This is the provision, made by the New Brunswick Schools Act of 1922, of minimum wages for school teachers. The only other Canadian application to men of the minimum wage principle, namely the British Columbia act of 1919 providing for trade boards for coal miners, has not so far been made operative.

Recent amendments to the Alberta Minimum Wage Act, passed at the late session (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 377) were subsequently criticized by labour representatives as tending to neutralize the benefits secured by the Act. The provision to which exception was taken was that enabling the Board to make special provision for longer hours and revised wage rates during the pressure of seasonal work, and for increasing the normal proportion of apprentices. Before the amendment was enacted the Board had authority only to fix periods of employment, but not to make provision for emergencies. The Board is now inviting an expression of opinion from the various parties interested, and if they so desire a conference will be held before regulations are issued in regard to the question of apprentices and of overtime wages and hours.

**Coal mining inquiry in Alberta**

The Alberta Legislature, at its late session, provided for the appointment of a commission under the Public Inquiries Act to inquire

into the coal industry of the province including reserves of coal, systems of mining, grading and inspection, costs of production, capitalization, profits and marketing, and such other matters as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct. The Commission is empowered to summon witnesses and require such witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation and to produce such documents and things as the Commission may deem requisite to a full investigation.

**Injured workmen's right to choose doctor**

Some dissatisfaction has recently been expressed by medical doctors in Alberta in connection with the operation of that section of the

Workmen's Compensation Act which provides for the examination of an injured workman by a medical referee. Section 43 of the Act requires that "a workman who claims compensation, or to whom compensation is payable under the act, shall, if so required by the Board, submit himself for examination by a medical referee." A delegation of doctors, including representatives of the Calgary Medi-

cal Association interviewed members of the Board on this subject during May. They alleged that the referee in some cases dealt in an arbitrary manner with the treatments and the proceedings followed by the medical man on the spot. The doctors protested also against a referee or his assistants being allowed to treat cases referred to them. They claimed that workmen could not be said to have exercised their right to choose their own doctor when only one doctor was available (this right was given under an amendment to the act at the recent session, as noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 377). They further mentioned that in cases where it was necessary to send an injured workman from the country to the city the workman should have the right to choose his doctor there. The Board undertook to give careful consideration to the representations of the doctors.

**Hospital fees for compensation patients**

The amount of the hospital fees that are paid by Workmen's Compensation Boards for their patients was under criticism during the past

month both in Ontario and British Columbia. By an existing arrangement a flat rate of \$2 per day is paid by the Ontario Board to hospitals in the province for the treatment of injured workers with a small additional fee for operating room and X-Ray charges. According to reports in the press hospital superintendents in Toronto were agreed that the average cost of such patients was at least \$3.50 per day. In addition to the \$2 received from the Board, each hospital receives a grant from the provincial government of 50 cents per day. It was claimed, therefore, that the hospitals had a deficit of \$1 per day on each patient, a condition which did not exist in other provinces, where boards were required to pay actual cost rates. It was admitted that the fee charged for indigent patients in public wards was only \$1.50 per day, but it was argued that that figure was not based on costs and had been arbitrarily fixed, and patients were expected to pay more if they could afford to do so. The claim was made on behalf of the hospitals that the patients for whom the Workmen's Compensation Board was responsible should be considered as belonging to the latter class. The chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board contended, on the other hand, that the charges for the Board's patients should not be higher than those for public ward cases. Most of the patients placed in Toronto hospitals, he claimed, were duly qualified residents of the city and as such were entitled to treatment at



the fixed rate of \$1.50 per day. He further stated that the Board was paying more than the railways were formerly required to pay. The present rate applied generally throughout the province, no institutions receiving any special favours, and it had been fixed only after careful investigations had been made. The civic authorities later informed all hospitals that the city would not be responsible for deficits incurred by the hospitals through these patients. Subsequently, officials of the Toronto General Hospital intimated that they were prepared to refuse admittance to patients of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board unless the Board is willing to pay the full cost of the service to such patients. In reply the Board issued a statement which was partly as follows:—

"The board is bound by the provisions of the act which it is administering, and the act provides that the fees or charges for medical aid shall not be more than would be properly and reasonably charged to the workman if himself paying the bill. The Compensation Board is paying more for its cases than the city is paying for its own employees. It would seem that the chief reason for singling out the workmen's compensation board and saying nothing of the city's own employees or of railway and other workmen that are always taken in at public ward rates, or other residents of the city, is that a public body is often regarded as an object of exploitation. To guard against this was no doubt the purpose of the above quoted provision in the act."

A similar difficulty arose during the past month in British Columbia. The Board of the General Hospital at Prince Rupert has suggested that a conference should be held between the hospital authorities in the province and the Workmen's Compensation Board as to payment for the hospital treatment of compensation cases. It was stated that the Board pays \$2.50 a day for patients, whereas under the Act the Board may also furnish medical supplies. Section 21 of the Act gives authority to the Board

"to furnish or provide for the injured workman such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, transportation, nursing, medicines, crutches and apparatus, including artificial members, as it may deem reasonably necessary at the time of the injury, and thereafter during the disability to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and the Board shall have full power to adopt rules and regulations with respect to furnishing medical aid to injured workmen entitled thereto and for the payment thereof."

An amendment of 1922 added a new clause similar to the provision in the Ontario Act; that

"the fees or remuneration for medical aid furnished under the act shall not be more than would be properly and reasonably charged the workman if himself paying, and the amount thereof shall be fixed and determined by the board, and no action for any amount larger than that fixed by the board shall lie in respect to medical aid."

### Assessment of employers for compensation in Alberta

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued a circular explaining some of the amendments made in the act at the late session of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 376). The effect of one of the changes that were made in the section of the act relating to the power of the Board in regard to the assessment of employers, was to provide as follows: If the earnings of any workman amount to less than \$2,000 during a calendar year the whole of such earnings are assessable; if the earnings of any workman amount to more than \$2,000 in the same period, assessment is payable on \$2,000 and the amount earned above that figure is termed "excess" and is free from assessment. Earnings, as the word is used by the Board, means total remuneration for services rendered and includes cash, commissions, bonuses, overtime, and any deductions from the earnings of the workman for table board, medical fees, rent, water, light, dues of any kind, powder, fuse, detonators, and any other item deducted by the employer from a workman's earnings.

### Civic taxation of non-resident workmen

Action was taken recently by the town council of Sydney Mines, N.S., to obtain from the legislature of the Province authority to impose a head tax on all non-resident workers in the city. A movement in the same direction has been in progress for some time past in the province of Quebec. According to the *Montreal Gazette*, it began about ten years ago, its object being to prevent outside working men from seeking work in municipalities other than their own. The Longshoremen's Union at Montreal strongly favoured the proposal, which however was not embodied in the new city charter. A similar effort by the city of Quebec during the present year has not so far resulted in the passing of the necessary enabling legislation.

### Fisheries statistics of New Brunswick 1923

A preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the fisheries industry in New Brunswick, 1923, shows a decrease in the value of production from the previous year of \$138,162 or three per cent, the total value for the year being \$4,547,498. The lobster and sardine fisheries together contributed over half of the total value of production in 1923, and the value of the lobsters canned and marketed in shell amounted to \$1,339,155, and of sardines canned

and marketed fresh and salted to \$1,016,655. Compared with the previous year lobsters show an increase of six per cent both in catch and in marketed value, and sardines show a decrease in catch of 45 per cent and an increase in marketed value of 44 per cent. Of the other chief commercial fishes, the quantities caught and landed in 1923 were as follows: cod, 286,751 cwt., a decrease of eight per cent; herring, 251,100 cwt., a decrease of 31 per cent; mackerel, 13,455 cwt., a decrease of 43 per cent; smelts, 43,210 cwt., a decrease of 31 per cent; salmon, 20,327 cwt., an increase of 21 per cent; and clams, 22,645, an increase of six per cent.

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1923 was \$3,400,169, compared with \$3,316,479 in 1922. The number of men employed was 9,228, compared with 9,394 in 1922.

The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation in 1923 was 228, comprising 167 lobster canneries, five clam canneries, one sardine cannery and 55 fish curing establishments. Compared with the previous year the number of lobster canneries decreased by six, and of fish curing establishments by three, a total decrease of nine in the number of establishments. The capital investment of the establishments in 1923 represented a total value of \$1,290,216, a decrease from the preceding year of \$7,313. The number of persons employed in the establishments was 2,325, compared with 2,736, in 1922.

### Health activities in New Brunswick

Testimony to the valuable work accomplished by the Department of Health of New Brunswick was given in a recent discussion in the provincial Legislature. A successful laboratory has been conducted at St. John, and emergency depots have been established at twenty-two places throughout the province. A staff of Public Health Nurses has been engaged in giving instruction to mothers as to the care of children during infancy, and other forms of child welfare service have been provided, including instruction in proper methods of sanitation, lighting, feeding, etc. The general death rate of the province has been reduced from 15.6 per thousand in 1921 to 13.1 in 1922, and a rate below 13 per thousand is anticipated for the past year. The decline in infant mortality has been from 134.9 in 1920 to 103.3 in 1922 per 1,000 living births.

### Alberta legislature and status of women

Resolutions affecting the civil rights of women in Canada were passed unanimously by the Legislature of Alberta at its recent session, copies being subsequently forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada.

The first resolution proposed that the laws with respect to the naturalization of aliens should not operate either in the Dominion or in the provinces to deprive a woman of her right to vote in elections, who, being a British subject, has married an alien, and who has, excepting for the contract of marriage done no act to alienate her citizenship.

The other resolution asked that the Parliament of Canada should amend the divorce laws of the Dominion now in effect in the province of Alberta in such a way as to grant equal rights and privileges to husbands and wives with respect to the causes or acts which entitle them to remedy by way of divorce.

### American Telephone Co. benefits from high wages

In the annual report of the directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the stockholders the President of that company, Mr. H. B. Thayer, makes the interesting statement that "since the war there have been established new standards of wages and new standards of living. We must accept these standards as substantially normal now, as we accepted pre-war standards as normal then. The effect is a greater cost of plant, a greater expense of giving service, and yet, notwithstanding the necessarily higher charges for service, a greater demand for service. The direct beneficiaries of higher wages have become householders and applicants for telephone service. The habit of using the telephone steadily grows. There is no saturation anywhere. Our population increases about 1,500,000 annually. All indications point, therefore, to an increasing rather than an abating demand for our service."

### How labour legislation is enforced

How labour legislation is enforced is of the greatest importance to all who are interested in the improvement of industrial and labour conditions, for legislation is of little importance until it is enforced.

The question is of special importance to the International Labour Organization. It was definitely laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace that "Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in



which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed."

The problem of the enforcement of labour legislation in various countries was examined by the International Labour Conference last October in connection with the Recommendation it adopted laying down the general principles for the organization of factory inspection. The International Labour Office has now published a comprehensive report explaining the historical development and present organization of factory inspection in twenty-five countries, and including some of the more important states of the United States. Copies of this report may be obtained from the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

#### **Eight-hour day in United States steel industry**

Information obtained by the International Labour Office in Geneva indicates the gradual elimination of the twelve-hour day in the American steel industry in favour of three shifts of eight hours each. The President of the Bethlehem Steel Company is credited with the statement that at the beginning of 1924 not more than 2 per cent of the staff in the company's factories worked more than ten hours a day. Transformation of plant is being effected as rapidly as possible in order to allow the immediate application of the new system.

The United States Steel Corporation has succeeded in suppressing the twelve-hour shifts in its factories in the neighbourhood of Chicago.

In the region of Pittsburgh, in Ohio and in Kentucky, the twelve-hour shift is gradually disappearing, and 80 per cent of the undertakings in these districts have already substituted the eight-hour shift. This is also the case in the undertakings at Cleveland and Buffalo.

#### **Child labour in China**

Since the establishment of the International Labour Organization the movement to better conditions of life and labour for the wage-earner has been accelerated particularly in the field of children and young persons employed in industry. Child labour legislation has been established in practically every civilized country, and a movement is now on foot in China to protect the young in industry.

It will be remembered that it was through the medium of the International Labour Organization that the conditions of the child workers in the carpet manufacturing industry

in the Kerman district of Persia were ameliorated. Where formerly the children started working at the looms in their fifth year, they can not now be employed before their fourteenth birthday.

Conditions in China are somewhat similar to those in Persia as regards child labour. Modern machinery has reduced the skill needed for operation so that women and children, who are cheaper than men, may be employed. It is estimated that in the cotton mills in China 40 per cent of the employees are women, 40 per cent children and only 20 per cent men. In the silk industry in Central and South China nearly all the workers are women and girls. The estimates for all branches of industry in China show 20 per cent boys and girls under 14 years of age.

Although labour legislation has heretofore been non-existent in China, many organizations, including the newly organized labour unions, have attempted to establish standards of working conditions comparable with those adopted at the various International Labour Conferences.

The first attempt at State regulation was recently made when the Board of Agriculture and Commerce published 28 articles governing the conditions of employment. Among the main features may be mentioned the prohibition of child labour under 10 years for boys and 12 years for girls; and the institution of less strenuous working conditions of junior workers, boys 10 to 17 and girls 12 to 18. Furthermore, employers are forbidden to employ junior workers at night, i.e., from 8 o'clock p.m. to 4 o'clock a.m.

#### **Overseas Settlement Committee**

The British Overseas Settlement Committee, in their report for the year 1923 (Cmd 2107), mention that the policy of state-aided Empire settlement, as embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, had received the approval of the Imperial Economic Conference. This policy is to ensure that the fresh population required by the Dominions should, as far as possible, be British in sympathy, spirit, and origin; and also to remedy fluctuations of trade by developing the country's markets and increasing the number of its customers, thus permanently minimizing the risk of unemployment both in the United Kingdom and overseas. It is not claimed as a means of securing the immediate relief of unemployment. The Committee propose to extend the system under which individuals resident in certain of the Dominions may nominate their friends or relatives in the United Kingdom for passage at reduced rates by means of col-

lective nomination, under which churches, philanthropic societies and other organizations overseas may make nominations in favour of persons to be selected by kindred churches, societies and organizations in the United Kingdom. The committee consider that this system "should be of most value in facilitating the settlement of those classes which the ordinary government machinery has been least successful in obtaining, e.g., single women and families." At present more men than women are going overseas. The report states that nominated families going to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand will be able, if they so desire, and subject to the concurrence of the nominator, to include one additional woman, either relative or friend, among their number. Reference is made to the policy of "group settlement" which it is hoped to extend, and which is already in operation in Western Australia, with hopeful results. The object of the extended system would be to select in the United Kingdom groups of families connected by some bond of sympathy, such as residence in the same town or district, or membership of the same organization, and to settle these groups under skilled supervision upon a suitable tract of land overseas.

Mention is made in the report of the means of caring for farm immigrants in Canada and particulars regarding the present Canadian system may here be added:—

Prior to the war the Canadian Immigration Department carried on certain employment activities in connection with the suitable placement of immigrant farm workers, but this work was suspended shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. Within recent months the Department has again undertaken similar work, although the desire is not to function as an employment service but rather as a land settlement division. It assists in establishing satisfactory relations for immigrants who are desirous of settling on farms or, for a time at least, working for some Canadian farmer. The field staff of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, under the name of the Land Settlement Branch, now operates as a branch of the Department of Immigration with a view to carrying out this work. The employment feature of the duties of the Land Settlement Branch is really only incidental, as the main endeavour is to insure that those coming to Canada to undertake farm work shall have the necessary aid and encouragement to fit them into the agricultural life of this country.

The report states that the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Economic Conference agreed to take up with the governments of the several Australian States the question of establishing farm reception depots, by way of supplementing the existing arrangements for the reception of settlers. Attention is drawn in the report to the Canadian government policy of encouraging the settlement of children by making a grant toward the transportation of children accompanying parents or other approved guardians

and intending to take up agricultural work. The South Australian parliament has passed an act to improve the conditions of the farm apprenticeship system, and to introduce a system of domestic apprenticeship for girls. New South Wales has adopted similar systems. It is also stated that the various Dominion authorities have undertaken to explore the possibilities of migration of public school boys and that New Zealand has already made arrangements for a limited number of boys from public schools to receive training in farm work in that Dominion.

The number of persons of British nationality leaving the United Kingdom for Canada and Newfoundland for the purpose of permanent residence during the years 1913, 1922 and 1923 were 164,566 in 1913; 29,621 in 1922, and 75,866 in 1923. During the same periods the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States numbered 78,072 in 1913, 37,291 in 1922 and 86,034 in 1923.

#### Unemployment insurance in Great Britain

On April 3 and 4, the British Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons two bills relating to unemployment insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill (No. 2), "to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1924" provides that on and after October 6, 1924, boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years are to be insured against unemployment on becoming employed in an insured trade. Under the existing law no persons under 16 years of age are insurable. Various other minor amendments were made. Insured contributors formerly disqualified if thrown out of work owing to a trade dispute are entitled to benefit when they can prove that they are not participating in the dispute and are not members of a class of workers that are participating in the dispute.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill (No. 3) which became law on April 15, extends the period for the receipt of unemployment benefit from 26 to 41 weeks, during the first benefit year, between October 18, 1923, and October 15, 1924. The additional benefit allowed will be governed by conditions applying to uncovenanted benefit. Weekly rates for men and women are also increased from 15 to 18 and from 12 to 15 shillings respectively.

In reply to questions as to the experience of other countries in regard to unemployment insurance, the Honourable Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, recently presented to the House of Commons a statement in the form of an address given by Mr. T. W. Phillips,



C.B., C.B.E., principal assistant secretary of the British Ministry of Labour at a conference of the League of Nations Union held on March 26. The address, which is printed in full in the House of Commons debates of May 20, contains an account of the working and principles of the National Unemployment Insurance scheme in operation in Great Britain.

Since November, 1920, the scheme has covered practically all trades except agriculture and private domestic service. It includes between eleven and twelve million workpeople. Benefit is paid after the first six days of unemployment, the weekly rates for adults being 15 shillings for men and 12 shillings for women, with an additional allowance of 5 shillings for a wife (or invalid husband) and one shilling for each young child. During the period of rather less than 3½ years since November, 1920, about £155,000,000 has been paid in benefit. The administrative expenses during the financial year 1923-24 were between 8 and 9 per cent of the revenue. Only one-fourth of the amount of the unemployment benefit is paid by the Exchequer out of the taxes. The remaining three-fourths is contributed by insured workpeople and employers in about equal shares. The address describes the measures taken to meet the excessive amount of unemployment which has prevailed since 1920, and the machinery which has been set up for carrying out the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

#### Miners' old age and infirmity insurance in France

During December, 1923, the French Legislature passed two acts amending the laws governing the compulsory insurance of mine workers, both manual and non-manual, against old age and infirmity. An outline of these acts is given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May, 1924, as follows:—

The earlier of the two new acts, which is dated December 24, 1923, introduces amendments in regard to the contributions to the special fund, and in regard to the amount of the pensions granted to mine workers or to their widows and orphans. The workers' and employers' contributions to the special fund are each to be increased to an amount not exceeding two-and-a-half per cent of the wages paid; the contribution of the State is to be not less than one per cent of the amount of wages paid.

The principal objects of the special fund are: (1) To increase up to at least 2,000 francs a year the pensions of workers who have been employed at or in the mines for 30 years and have attained the age of 55 years; (2) to grant to the widows of pensioners referred to under (1) who are not less than 55 years of age, or when they attain that age, such an increase as will bring the amount of their pension up to half that which the husband enjoyed; (3) to grant to widows 55 years of age of workers who die before attaining the

age of 55, but who have worked for 30 years at or in French mines, a supplementary allowance which will bring their pension up to 1,000 francs.

Provision is also made for the payment of allowances or increased pensions to workers who have been employed at least 15 years at or in French mines, or to their widows; as also to the widows and orphans of workers who die during the time they are acquiring pension rights.

Provision is made for allowances to workers who, after ten years' service in French mines and after six months' treatment through a benefit society, have lost at least two-thirds of their capacity for work. So long as this incapacity continues such persons are entitled to the following allowances: (1) For the period of 5 years from the end of the sixth month of incapacity, a monthly allowance of 125 francs, of which 30 francs are payable by the benefit society of which the worker is a member, and 95 francs by the Miners' Pension Fund; (2) at the end of a period of 5 years a pension of 1,500 francs per annum.

The second of the two acts above mentioned, which is dated December 28, 1923, extends the provisions of the legislation regarding miners' pensions to the staff employed in industrial undertakings administered by mine owners which are ancillary to the mines and are carried on in the same district as the mining concession or in its near vicinity.

#### Labour unrest in Northern Europe

Labour in the three Scandinavian countries has been very unsettled during the last few months, the main cause of the unrest being a growing dissatisfaction among the workers with the wage rates established by existing agreements. The general trend towards revision of agreements and increased wages has led to a number of labour disputes, and relations between employers and workers have in general become very strained.

The following notes on the situation in the three countries are based on information recently published in the Northern European press.

*Denmark.*—The unrest in the Danish labour world was particularly marked in February, when first and second strike notices were issued by the Boilermakers' Union, the textile workers, and, later, by the Unskilled Workers' Union. The situation was aggravated by the decision of the Danish employers to send lock-out notices affecting a large number of trades to the Confederation of Trades Unions. Wiser counsels prevailed later; the notices were cancelled, and negotiations, directed by the State conciliators, were opened between the two parties. So far these negotiations have resulted in the settlement of a number of the disputes, and the situation has accordingly become less tense.

*Sweden.*—Negotiations for new wage agreements have been going on in Sweden in several important industries for some little time and although the situation was complicated by

the rejection by the Iron Workers' Union of proposals made by the Conciliation Commission, no actual rupture has as yet taken place.

*Norway.*—Labour unrest in Norway is much more acute than in either of its two sister countries, and has been continuous since the spring of 1923, when the arbitration awards given in 1922 expired. During 1923 there were several prolonged strikes, the most serious being that which occurred in October in the Christiania metal industry and which extended into 1924 despite the fact that it was declared illegal by the Industrial Council. According to a statement made in the Storting (Norwegian Parliament), during a discussion on the labour situation, 3,600,000 working days were lost in Norway during 1923 on account of strikes.

The Department of Labour has received a copy of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, published under the authority of an act of 1921 for the consolidation and revision of the public statutes of the province.

The Windsor Trades and Labour Council has challenged a recent city by-law incorporating a recreation commission on the ground that the supervised play which was to be organized under the bylaw would not benefit the children of workingmen. They suggest that the bylaw be submitted to a popular vote at a regular civic election before it takes effect.

The Ontario division of the Navy League of Canada, at their annual convention held at Ottawa during May, discussed the question of pensions for widows and children of merchant seamen. It was stated that the pensions paid by the Navy League average from \$20 to \$35 per month, and are paid only to dependants who are not receiving aid from any government.

The Labour Women's Social Economic conference of Winnipeg recently appointed committees to study the working of certain provincial acts, including the Mothers' Allowance, Child Welfare, Garnishee, Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage and Factory acts.

At a recent meeting of the New Brunswick executive of the National Council of Women, it was proposed to urge the provincial government to appoint a woman factory inspector in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act of 1919. That act provides at sec-

tion 15, subsection (2) that "the Board may appoint one or more inspectors, and 'safety-first' inspectors, one of whom may be a female, who shall be paid such salary or compensation as from time to time may be appropriated by the legislature".

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, using the additional powers given it by recent amendments to the act, is considering new regulations regarding hours and rates of pay for overtime work, and as to the proportion of inexperienced workers or apprentices to be permitted in any place of employment. The amendments referred to were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 377.

A mine examiners' educational club has been organized recently in the Watford district, Nova Scotia. Lectures on educational subjects pertaining to mining and other matters will be given occasionally by visiting speakers.

The Belgian Confederation of Christian Unions has established an equalization fund for the payment of family allowances to permanent members of the unions. Under the scheme, which was to come into operation on April 1, 1924, the unions may place under the fund all members who have reached the age of 21 years. Family allowances will be paid in respect of all children under 16 years of age, beginning with the third child. For 1924, the rate of allowance has been fixed at 500 francs per child per annum. Payments will be made monthly by postal cheque direct to members entitled to them. In addition to these regular allowances, a birth bonus of 200 francs will be paid in respect of each child, irrespective of the number of children in the family. The unions will pay to the equalization fund a sum of 275 francs per member per annum, this figure having been fixed on the basis of the membership statistics. Christian Workers' Organizations other than trade unions (e.g., co-operative societies, mutual aid societies, etc.) are entitled to become affiliated to the fund.

The International Labour Office, Geneva, has recently published an illustrated volume of about 300 pages under the title of "Artificial Limbs, Appliances for the Disabled." The book contains descriptions of the various appliances in use in the different countries, classified according to the type of amputation and the method of manufacture, with a critical appreciation in each case. The volume is issued as "Studies and Reports, Series E, No. 5," and is sold for \$1.20.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation, Strikes, Prices

#### The Labour Situation

**S**UBSTANTIAL recovery at the beginning of May was indicated in employment reports, the increases being largely seasonal in character. The situation continued to be better than during the same period of last year and also than at the beginning of May, 1922 and 1921.

At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 5.1 as compared with 6.7 per cent at the beginning of April, and 4.6 at the beginning of May, 1923.

The offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the volume of daily business during April, 1924, in comparison with the reports of March. The increase, however, was not equal to the volume of business transacted during the corresponding period of 1923.

The following paragraphs give a summary of employment conditions at the end of May, 1924, as reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service.

Municipal work in the Maritime Provinces had been completed, but many workers formerly engaged in this work were absorbed into other outdoor trades. Building and construction programs were fairly well advanced, and with the continuance of fair weather a start will be made on the city and provincial road work. Demands for mill labourers and river men were filled at the offices in small numbers. The mining industry was quiet and little change was shown in the reports from the farm sections.

The farming group in Quebec showed only a slight expansion, but a decided improvement was noted throughout the province in employment in the building trades. The lumber industry was quiet, the calls for river driving and saw-mill men being of a nominal character. The supply of workers in the domestic section was sufficient to meet the demand.

The employment situation in Ontario showed little change owing to the adverse weather conditions. A falling off in the demand in the farming industry has been noted and was not unexpected owing to the large number of placements effected previously in this group. There is no immediate prospect of resumption of employment in the building group, although a number of contractors were

now started on the season's work. Numbers of men were satisfactorily placed on railway and track construction work. Bush work advanced rapidly for a week or two, but showed a further decline as the month closed, the river drives being completed in most sections. Sawmills, however, were operating steadily. The manufacturing industries continued quiet, while the demand for experienced women domestics remained as formerly reported with the same large number of placements.

Seeding operations were well advanced in Manitoba and orders for farm workers were coming in more slowly. The effect of the continued poor weather was shown in the retarding of outdoor industries, and aside from the track repairs and extra gang work the offices made few placements. The building industry was confined mainly to residential construction.

The number of calls for farm workers in Saskatchewan was considerably lessened, with applicants about equal to the requirements. The slackness in the building and construction group continued, with more than sufficient workers available to meet the demands of the few contractors who had started operations. Requests from the railways for extra gang and section men were filled without difficulty. A quiet though steady demand for domestic servants was reported, with a shortage of trained women.

Seeding in the province of Alberta was practically completed with the result that further vacancies for farm workers will not be available. Little work was offering in the construction groups, but if the fine weather continues an early expansion may be anticipated. The mining group was quiet, a number of workers being sent to British Columbia. A decline was noted in the demand in the women's division, with a surplus of applicants available.

In British Columbia building tradesmen were busy, though a large demand for workers was not felt at the offices. The railroads have required numbers of men for extra gang and section work, the supply of this type of labour being greatly in excess of the demand. The logging and mining groups were well supplied with men, consequently the demand has slackened considerably. Longshore work on the coast was quiet with many workers unemployed. There was no change in condi-

tions as regards domestic workers, a number of vacancies being still unfilled at the close of the month on account of the shortage of experienced workers.

Considerable improvement in employment was indicated in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of May, when some 20,500 workers were added to the staffs of the reporting firms. This number was smaller than the increase recorded on May 1, 1923, at which date the recovery was from larger losses than were indicated on April 1, 1924. Practically all industries shared in the upward movement at the beginning of May, 1924, but the gains in construction, manufacturing, mining and transportation were most noteworthy. The only declines of any size occurred in textiles, leather, iron and steel and logging. All provinces shared in the expansion registered at the beginning of May, showing percentage gains of between 2 and 4 per cent in every case. The largest increases in the Maritime Provinces took place in coal mining, fish preserving plants, lumber mills and logging. Shipping and stevedoring, however, afforded much less employment than at the beginning of April, owing to the closing of the winter ports. In Quebec, construction, transportation and logging showed the greatest improvement, but manufacturing also was more active. Saw-mills and other manufactures in Ontario registered large additions to staffs, as did also building and railway construction, transportation and trade. Railroad construction and maintenance recorded the most pronounced gains in the Prairie Provinces, but transportation, building and highway construction, trade, iron and steel also showed improvement. Coal mining, on the other hand, suffered some curtailment. In British Columbia, saw-mills, fish canneries, metallic ore mines, highway and railway construction reported large additions to payrolls. The trend of employment was upward in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. Recovery in tobacco, together with increased activity in electric current and electrical appliance works, in transportation and construction caused most of the improvement in Montreal. In Toronto, construction and trade recorded expansion, and mineral product factories also showed improvement. Seasonal activity in saw-mills accounted for most of the gain in Ottawa; pulp mills, on the other hand, were not so busy. In Hamilton increased activity was recorded in iron and steel, construction and

transportation. Moderate, but general increases in activity in Winnipeg resulted in a net gain of about 1 per cent. Saw-mills, shipping and stevedoring registered the largest expansion in Vancouver. An analysis of the returns by industries shows that manufacturing reported further and more marked expansion on May 1, in contrast with the declines reported on the same date of last year. Seasonal activity was indicated in food, rubber, tobacco, brick, electric current, electrical appliance and mineral product factories, but the leather, textile, iron and steel industries afforded less employment than in the preceding month. In logging fluctuations in different parts of the country produced a net decline; river-driving operations in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces caused a revival, which was rather more than offset by continued curtailment elsewhere. Coal and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines employed a larger number of persons than at the beginning of April, the increase occurring largely in the Nova Scotian coal fields. Considerable expansion was indicated in construction and maintenance. Railway construction recorded especially pronounced increases, but gains were also reported in the building and highway divisions. Moderate improvement was shown in the employment afforded by steam and electric railways and also in shipping and stevedoring. Trade and communication also registered increased activity.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lock-outs, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Improvement continued to be registered during April by the 1,452 unions from which reports were tabulated, with a membership of 154,160 persons, 5.1 per cent of the members being idle, as compared with 6.7 per cent at the end of March, and with 4.6 per cent at the close of April, 1923. All provinces participated in this increase except New Brunswick, where slight declines occurred. In



comparison with the same month of last year more work was afforded members in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The same percentage of unemployment was reported in Nova Scotia, but in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan the situation was slightly less favourable than in April, 1923. In the manufacturing industries, as reported by 404 unions with an aggregate membership of 47,215 persons, there was practically no change, 4.5 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 4.4 per cent in March. Fluctuations, however, occurred within the group. Brewery, cigar, wood, garment, fur and glass workers and printing tradesmen were more active, but declines were registered by papermakers, textile, jewelry and iron and steel workers and metal polishers. Slightly more unemployment was reported in the manufacturing industries than in April of last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed some improvement, though in Alberta and British Columbia a number of members were still reported on strike. Asbestos miners in Quebec registered no unemployment. Unions in the building and construction trades, although registering considerable unemployment, reported an improvement over March when 26.4 per cent of the members were idle, in comparison with 19.1 per cent at the close of the month. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers all reported greater activity, but employment for electrical workers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers declined slightly. In comparison with April of last year more unemployment was reported by all tradesmen in this group with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers. Transportation workers were somewhat more fully engaged than in March, the percentage of idleness being 3.6 at the end of April, as compared with 5.5 per cent at the close of March. Substantial increases were indicated by shipping and stevedoring employees, especially in Quebec, and gains on a smaller scale were reported by steam and street and electric railway employees. A better situation was shown in the transportation group than at the close of April of last year. Retail clerks were more active than in March. Less unemployment was reported by hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and by barbers. A nominal change only was indicated by stationary engi-

neers and firemen. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment.

During the month of April, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,907 references to positions and effected a total of 29,234 placements. The placements in casual employment during this period were 8,146, while those in regular work were 18,141 of men and 2,947 of women—a total of 21,088. Employers notified the Service of 35,670 vacancies, of which 16,258 were for men and 9,379 for women. The number of applications for work was 39,401, those from men were 29,992 and from women 9,442. A comparison of the reports for this period with the preceding month shows a considerable increase in the volume of business, the weather being more favourable for expansion in industry. A comparison with April of last year, however, indicates that the volume of business during this year is as yet considerably lower than at the same time a year ago.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a production of 83,875 tons of pig iron and 2,920 tons of ferro-silicon in Canada during April, 1924. The pig iron output exceeded the March tonnage of 77,290 tons by 8 per cent, and the ferro-silicon output amounted to one per cent more than the 2,888 tons produced in March. The cumulative production of pig iron for the four months ending April was 285,155 tons, and was the highest recorded for the period since 1919. In the first four months last year the production was 234,000 tons, as compared with 141,000 tons in 1922 and 198,000 tons in 1921. Seven furnaces were in blast at the end of the month, located as follows: three at Sydney, Nova Scotia, three at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Hamilton, Ontario.

The total production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during April amounted to 104,162 long tons, or 9.7 per cent over the 94,962 tons produced in March. The rise was due to the increased output of ingots, which amounted to 100,324 tons, or 10 per cent greater than the 91,011 tons produced for the preceding month. The output of 3,838 tons of steel castings marked a slight decline from the 3,951 tons produced in March.

The Inverness Coal Company, Inverness, Nova Scotia, during the four weeks ending April 26 produced 7,524.30 tons of coal, there being 504 workmen employed. The Nova

Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, during the same period, produced 70,202 tons with an average working force of 2,388 men, and the Dominion Coal Company of Glace Bay, N.S., and vicinity produced 346,587 tons of coal, the average number of men employed being 9,362.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that twenty-eight cars of silver ore were shipped during May, 1924, from the Cobalt camp, containing approximately 2,075,985 pounds of ore, as compared with fifteen cars containing 1,159,881 pounds in April. The Nipissing mines shipped 220 bars containing 252,939.60 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 89 bars containing 89,208.41 ounces of silver as compared with 417 bars containing 462,603.93 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 229,421,278 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during April. The total includes Douglas fir, 95,630,510 feet; red cedar, 52,926,355 feet; spruce, 17,583,584 feet; hemlock, 31,828,685 feet; balsam, 6,360,856 feet; yellow pine, 3,816,693 feet; white pine, 1,602,743 feet; jack pine, 11,941,882 feet; larch, 4,441,957 feet; cotton wood, 749,839 feet; and species not specified, 2,538,174 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$19,051,093 in April, 1924, as compared with \$20,669,619 in the previous month, and with \$20,753,212 in April, 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in April, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as \$13,806,122 in comparison with \$14,812,928 in the previous month and \$13,651,494 in April, 1923.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during April showed an increase of \$4,289,597 or 46.8 per cent over the previous month. The total for April, 1924, was \$13,452,359 as compared with \$9,162,762 in March, 1924, and with \$19,207,171 in April, 1923.

According to the MacLean Building Review, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during May, 1924, amounted to \$32,966,900 compared with \$30,198,800 in April, 1924, and with about \$40,697,000 in May, 1923. Residential building accounted for 37.7 per cent

of the May total, amounting to \$12,410,700. Business building amounted to \$10,351,200 or 31.4 per cent; industrial building, \$1,623,100 or 4.9 per cent; and public works and utilities, \$8,581,900 or 26 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 44.2 per cent; Quebec, 37.9 per cent; British Columbia, 7.7 per cent; prairie provinces, 7.6 per cent; and the maritime provinces, 2.6 per cent.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in April, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$60,203,141 as compared with \$68,181,320 in April, 1923. There was a decrease of \$4,761,337 in the value of domestic merchandise exported which amounted to \$48,880,914 in April, 1924, compared with \$53,642,251 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The chief imports in April, 1924, were iron and its products, \$12,505,328; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$12,373,764 and non-ferrous metals and their products, \$9,482,286; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$7,510,513. The chief exports during the same month were in the group of wood, wood products and paper, \$16,116,918; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$13,510,268; animal and animal products, \$5,648,212; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$4,195,629.

#### Strikes

Time loss due to industrial disputes was greater than during either April, 1924, or May, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month eleven disputes, involving 8,531 employees and a time loss of 218,428 working days, as compared with 14 strikes in April, involving 9,286 workpeople and a time loss of 215,234 working days. In May, 1923, there were recorded 39 disputes involving 4,767 workpeople and a time loss of 53,891 working days. Three new strikes commenced during May with a time loss of 1,094 working days. These terminated during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were eight strikes involving 8,359 workpeople.

#### Prices

The movement in retail food prices continued downward. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$9.89 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.16



at the beginning of April, \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. Butter showed a net fall of 16 cents for the three pounds included in the budget. Substantial declines occurred also in eggs, bacon, lard and cheese, while sugar, milk, salt pork and veal showed less important decreases. Sirloin steak, shoulder roast of beef, mutton, evaporated apples and potatoes advanced slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.20 at the beginning of May as compared with \$20.58 for April; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21

for May, 1914. Fuel and rent averaged slightly lower.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued downward, the figure for May being 150.6 as compared with 151.1 for April; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 171.4 for May, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.2 for May, 1919. In the grouping according to the chief component material four of the eight main groups declined, one advanced, while three were practically unchanged. The Animals group and the Iron group each were substantially lower while the Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals group showed less important declines. The Vegetable Products group advanced.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending March 31, 1924.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this in-

crease (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increase (or decrease) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending March 31, 1924, a decrease of 1.61 per cent was ascertained which amounted to a decrease in wages of 5 cents per day in the district where the base rate was \$3.15, such decrease to become effective on May 1, 1924, and to apply to all underground, surface, clerical and office employees.

Slight increases were noted in some beans, sago, corn, master mechanic soap, flour, corn-meal, soda biscuits, tea, cream of tartar, mutton chops, shoulder of pork, veal chops, shoulder of veal. A sharp increase was noted in vinegar. Slight decreases were noted in granulated sugar, syrup, split peas, canned peas, canned corn beef and roast beef, jams, barley, canned beans and lunch tongue, brooms, naphtha soap, whole wheat flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, lard, cheese, ham, bacon, butter, coffee, currants, evaporated figs, peaches, prunes and apricots, steak, roast beef, stewing mutton, shoulder of mutton, leg of mutton and leg of veal. A sharp decrease was noted in canned salmon. No changes were noted in molasses, small white beans, brown beans, rice, tapioca, canned tomatoes, pickles, cookies, evaporated milk, flavouring extracts, raisins, matches, stewing beef, pork chops, leg of pork.

\*For previous adjustments see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1924, and previous issues.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1924

**D**URING the month of May, the Department received four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the corporation of the City of Ottawa, being civic firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 162.

(2) From certain employees of Kennedy Taxis, Limited, and the Bramsons' Auto Service, Limited, being taxicab drivers and chauffeurs, members of the Montreal Chauffeurs' Protective Association.

(3) From certain employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company, being station agents, telegraph operators, railway conductors, enginemen, trainmen, maintenance of way men, etc., members of the National Catholic Syndicate of the employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company.

(4) From certain employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company being members of Division 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1924

**T**HE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of May, was eleven, three less than in April. The time loss for May was greater than in May, 1923, being 218,428 working days as compared with 53,891 working days in the same month in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
May, 1924.....	11	8,531	218,428
April, 1924.....	14	9,286	215,234
May, 1923.....	39	4,767	53,891

Eight disputes involving 8,359 workpeople were carried over from April. Three new strikes which commenced during May terminated during the month. At the end of May, therefore, there were on record eight disputes: coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Ottawa; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; and printing compositors and pressmen at Halifax.

Two of the new strikes which commenced during May were for increased wages, while the third one was for increased wages and shorter hours. Two of the strikes terminated in favour of the employers, and the third ended in a compromise being effected.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The strike of 8,000 coal miners which began April 1, against a proposed reduction in wages on the termination of the agreement, March 31, remained unterminated at the end of May. During the month a member of the Alberta government stated that the appointment of a commission to investigate the coal industry of the province would probably be dealt with on the return of the Ministers who were at Ottawa discussing with the Dominion government the transfer of the natural resources to the province. The President of the Alberta Federation of Labour proposed that mining be resumed pending the investigation by this commission. Pickets at one of the mines were charged with assault in police court but the case was adjourned. At the middle of the month relief was given to destitute families of miners on strike pending an inquiry by a committee from the International headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, the attitude of the International Executive being reported to be that most of the mines would have been closed in any case during the summer months owing to the lack of demand for coal.

**PRINTING TRADES IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The strikes of printing compositors and pressmen in job offices in various cities, for the 44-hour week, were still in progress at the end of the month, involving 359 employees and resulting in a time loss of 9,334 working days.

**STONECUTTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—On May 6, some 60 stonecutters in the employ of ten



firms, went on strike demanding an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.25 per hour. After being on strike ten days the men decided to accept their employers' terms and resumed work on May 19, at \$1 per hour.

BRICKLAYERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—One hundred bricklayers in the employ of eight firms went on strike May 1, demanding an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.25 per hour. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned which resulted in a com-

promise being effected, the strikers returning to work May 6, at \$1.12½ per hour.

PLASTERERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—On May 1, 12 plasterers in the employ of six firms went on strike for increased wages and shorter hours. Previously the rate had been \$1.50 per hour for a 44-hour week and they demanded \$1.75 per hour for a 40-hour week. After being on strike 12 days the men returned to work on May 15, under the same conditions as existed prior to the strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, 1924.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.— Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.	8,000	208,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING.— Printing and Publishing.— Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	4	104	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	81	2,106	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	16	416	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	196	5,096	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	33	858	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	17	442	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.

(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during May, 1924.

CONSTRUCTION.— Stonecutters, Toronto, Ont.....	60	600	Commenced May 6, for increased wages. Work resumed May 19, on employers' terms.
Bricklayers, Hamilton, Ont.	100	350	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed May 6; compromise.
Plasterers, Windsor, Ont.	12	144	Commenced May 1, for increased wages and shorter hours. Work resumed May 15, on employers' terms.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April, 1924, based upon returns from employers and employees:—

**NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 46, as compared with 59 in the previous month, and 52 in April, 1923. In these new disputes about 37,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 14,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 21 disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 67, involving about 51,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of about 471,000 working days. The principal stoppages in progress during April were the shipyard strike at Southampton and the lockout at other ports.

**CAUSES.**—The lock-out of shipyard workers on April 12 was imposed in consequence of the continuation of the strike at Southampton. Of the remaining 45 disputes beginning in April, 17, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**RESULTS.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 25,000 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 15, directly involving 23,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table analyses the disputes in progress in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in April			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April
	Started before April	Started in April	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	2	12	14	8,000	104,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.	8	11	19	30,000	270,000
Building, decorating, contracting, etc.....	3	6	9	5,000	18,000
Public administration services.....	3	2	5	3,000	36,000
Other.....	5	15	20	5,000	43,000
Total, April, 1924..	21	46	67	51,000	471,000
Total, March, 1924	21	59	80	76,000	730,000
Total, April, 1923.	38	52	90	110,000	1,077,000

### Allowances for Families of the Blind

The Ontario Mothers' Allowance Commission, in response to appeals made to them on behalf of families in which the fathers have become blind, recently announced that they had decided to consider cases of this nature under the amendment of 1921 giving power to the Board to consider special circumstances in particular cases where the mother is not

otherwise strictly eligible for an allowance under the usual conditions. If the circumstances appear to warrant assistance the Board will assist cases of need caused by the total blindness of the father, on condition that the father takes the course of training leading to self support which is provided by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Canadian Delegation to International Labour Conference

THE sixth session of the International Labour Conference opens in Geneva on June 16th. The Agenda of this conference was published in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (see page 300). The Canadian delegation to the conference is made up as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada—

Mr. F. A. Acland, of Ottawa, King's Printer for Canada.

Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, of Ottawa, vice-president of the National Council of Women.

Technical Advisers to the Government delegates—

The Honourable R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg, Attorney General for Manitoba.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent General for the Province of Ontario in London, England.

Mr. Pierre Beaulé, of Quebec, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Delegate representing the employers of Canada—

Mr. Melville P. White, of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Technical adviser to the employers' delegate—

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

Delegate representing the workpeople of Canada—

Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical adviser to the workpeople's delegate—

Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

### Labour Conventions Endorsed by Nova Scotia Legislature

A resolution in the terms following was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia on April 30 endorsing

the principles of certain Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference. The resolution was proposed by the Premier, Honourable E. H. Armstrong.

"Resolved, that this Legislature do endorse the principles of the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations and portions of Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, and do authorize the Dominion Government to inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of such endorsements, namely:—

A. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Washington, U.S.A., by the Government of the United States of America, on the 29th day of October, 1919:

1. Articles numbered 1 and 4 of the Recommendation concerning unemployment;
2. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment;
3. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night;

B. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the said General Conference convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the 25th day of October, 1921:

1. Article 1: Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture;
2. Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to agricultural employment;
3. Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers;
4. Recommendation covering the development of technical agricultural education.

Further resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that a copy of the Resolution passed this day by this Legislature respecting the endorsement of the principle of certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations be forwarded to the Secretary of State of Canada for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council."

### Labour Legislation in the Netherlands

The ratification by the Netherlands of the Draft Convention adopted by the first session of the International Labour Conference (Washington, 1919) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry was registered March 17th. The Netherlands is the tenth country to ratify this Convention, that is, to approve the standard which prohibits the employment during the night of young persons under eighteen, excepting young persons over sixteen in the case of a few specified industries involving continuous processes. The other countries which have ratified it are: Bulgaria, Denmark, Esthonia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Roumania and Switzerland.

### Labour Ratifications Proposed in Hungary

As Hungary, under the prospect of League guidance and an American financial administrator, is working up to more normal and stable conditions, the government has found it advantageous to put into force the improved labour standards set up by the International Labour Organization. By ratification, i.e., incorporation into law of the standards in

question, Hungary would accept nine draft conventions and ten recommendations of the International Labour Conferences. Among the most important are the conventions on the night work of women and young persons in industry, unemployment, concerning employment of children in agriculture, workmen's compensation in agriculture, and three regulating employment of children at sea.

### Labour Legislation in Ireland

Ratification of two Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference of 1921 is proposed by the Irish Free State. The conventions in question deal with the rights of association of agricultural workers and workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Interest is attached to the proposal as ratification of these conventions, if authorized by Parliament, will be the first results of the Irish Free State having become a member of the International Labour Organization, and are of particular importance inasmuch as the Irish Free State was not represented at the Conference which drafted the Conventions.

The two Conventions in question, it may be noted, were ratified by Great Britain on August 6, 1923.

## PROPOSED RATIFICATION BY CANADA OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS

NOTICE was given in the House of Commons during the past month by the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, of four resolutions proposing the acceptance in Canada of two Draft Conventions which were adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in 1920, namely: (1) Draft Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea; (2) Draft Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship; also of two Draft Conventions which were adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1921, namely: (1) Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers; (2) Draft Convention concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea. The text of these first two Conventions appeared in the October, 1920, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE; the text of the two other Draft Conventions appeared in the January, 1922, issue. The resolutions, of which notice was given by the Minister of Labour, are in the terms following:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure to confirm a certain Convention relating to the employment of children at sea, adopted at Genoa on the 9th day of July, 1920, by a general Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations; and to provide that no child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed on any ship except as permitted under such convention; that a list of persons under sixteen years of age so employed, or a register thereof, shall be kept; that penalties be imposed for violation of the proposed legislation; and that the Act shall not apply where all the crew are members of the same family, or the child was lawfully employed at the commencement of the Act.

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure to confirm a certain Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers, adopted at Geneva on the 11th day of November, 1921, by a General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations; to provide that any persons under the age of 18 years shall not be employed or work as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime



navigation excluding ships of war, vessels mainly propelled by other means than steam, and school ships or training ships.

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure to confirm a certain Draft Convention concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea, adopted at Geneva on the 11th day of November, 1921, by a General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations; to provide that the employment of any child or young person under 18 years of age on any vessel engaged in maritime navigation, other than vessels on which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional on the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work and that the

continued employment at sea of children and young persons shall be conditional on the repetition of medical examination at intervals of not more than one year.

Resolved, that it is expedient to bring in a measure to confirm a certain Draft Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship, adopted at Genoa on the 9th Day of July, 1920, by a General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations; and to provide that in the case of loss or foundering of any vessel the service of a seaman shall terminate before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall be paid unemployment indemnity for the days during which he remains in fact unemployed for a period not exceeding two months.

## PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA ON UNEMPLOYMENT

### To Consider Means for Regularizing Employment Particularly in Building and Out-of-Door Work during Winter.

THE Dominion Government adopted an Order in Council on June 3 proposing that a conference be held at Ottawa in the early part of September with representatives of the provincial governments, the principal municipalities, the two transcontinental railways, industrial employers and organized labour, for the purpose of devising means for the regularization of industrial employment, having regard particularly to building and other out-of-door work during the winter season. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, in response to representations received from various quarters, more particularly from a municipal deputation from the city of Toronto on April 11, which included among its members Aldermen B. J. Miller and C. Wemp. Announcement will be made in due course of the decision which is reached in connection with this matter when the replies have been received from the public and other bodies to whom the proposal contained in the Order in Council was addressed.

The text of the Order in Council is as follows:—

P.C. 914.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd June, 1924.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a joint report, dated 27th May, 1924, from the

Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Works, submitting as follows:—

The evil of unemployment has at no time afflicted Canada with the suffering and distress which, particularly during the post-war years, it has brought on the older communities of Europe.

Climatic conditions in Canada impose industrial changes between season and season with resulting unemployment in many of the larger centres, particularly during the winter months when out-of-doors industrial activities are largely suspended over considerable portions of the Dominion.

The Ministers have, after careful inquiry and consideration, reached the conclusion that whilst these features of Canadian industrial life may be accepted as on the whole permanent, none the less, by consultation and co-operation between the various public authorities and others deeply concerned in and affected by the conditions in question, much may be done to mitigate these conditions in their severest aspects and greatly to increase the prospect of employment winter and summer alike for all who are willing and able to work.

A certain degree of co-operation as between the federal, provincial and municipal authorities was attempted and effected during the period of acute industrial depression occurring, largely as an aftermath of the Great War, in the winters of 1920-21 and 1921-22. The efforts of those years lessened the sufferings of the time but the means employed can hardly be regarded as adequate to meet the more permanent, if less severe, conditions arising from seasonal fluctuations in industry.

The Ministers suggest that the time has come when all public authorities as well as those persons most intimately involved, whether as employers or workmen, in the problem of unemployment, should come together in conference for the purpose of endeavouring to devise a certain regularization of industrial employment, having regard particularly to building and other out-of-doors work during the winter season.

Such a conference should, it is submitted, include representatives not only of the federal and provincial

governments and of the leading municipalities but also of the two transcontinental railways, the associations of employers in the building and constructions industries, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the trade union organizations of the workers directly affected.

The Ministers submit that larger benefits are likely to ensue from such a conference if the members of the same are permitted to develop their own programme and system of procedure, the mitigation of the unemployment evil being recognized as the object aimed at; save that the Ministers submit that it should be accepted as a principle that the giving of direct relief rather than work to unemployed persons is not only economically wasteful but tends to affect detrimentally the character of the recipients.

Questions will naturally arise as to the possibility of winter work by railways in the diversion or separation of grade crossings, etc., by municipalities in the construction of trunk and other large sewers and by the provincial and federal governments in carrying on various kinds of public work. The feasibility of the continuance during winter of outside work in building and other construction activities has received already some consideration from representatives of employers and workers and it is understood that work in these lines may be under certain conditions prosecuted during the greater part of the winter.

The Ministers accordingly recommend the assembling in conference at an early date of representatives of the bodies above indicated and as enumerated in the list appearing hereunder, the conference to be held at Ottawa and the costs incidental to attendance at the same to be borne by the federal government:—

The Province of British Columbia,  
 The Province of Alberta,  
 The Province of Saskatchewan,  
 The Province of Manitoba,  
 The Province of Ontario,  
 The Province of Quebec,  
 The Province of New Brunswick,  
 The Province of Nova Scotia,  
 The City of Montreal,  
 The City of Toronto,  
 The City of Winnipeg,  
 The City of Vancouver,  
 The City of Calgary,  
 The City of Halifax,  
 The City of Hamilton,  
 The City of Ottawa,  
 The City of St. John,

The Canadian Pacific Railway,  
 The Canadian National Railways,  
 The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,  
 The Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries,  
 The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and through it an invitation to the Chief Executive Canadian Officer of the most important building trades organizations.

The Ministers are of the view that the federal government in taking the initiative in this matter and in undertaking to convene the conference as proposed is taking action which there is good ground for hoping may lead to the development of a systematic co-operation of all public authorities and other parties as indicated in creating and maintaining a reasonable volume of employment during the winter months.

It is submitted that the course proposed will be consistent with the principle laid down in The Employment Office Co-ordination Act, sec. 3, par. (c) whereby the Minister (of Labour) is "authorized and empowered" (c) "to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment"; this principle being set forth more fully with respect to the particular matter of unemployment in P.C. 3097, Dec. 16, 1918, which provides that one of the duties of the Director of the Employment Service shall be as follows: "5—To study and report on unemployment and ways and means of lessening unemployment", etc.

The Ministers estimate that the cost incurred in conducting the proposed conference, including the repayment to delegates in attendance at the same of the moneys expended in travelling to and from Ottawa and in residing at Ottawa during the conference, will be approximately between five and six thousand dollars, and it is recommended that the same become a charge against Vote 272 of the Estimates for the present fiscal year and being "For the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act".

The Ministers further recommend that the precise date of the proposed conference be not now determined but be left to their decision after they have had communication with the representatives of the bodies above mentioned, but that the period of early September be suggested as that most likely to meet the convenience of all the parties concerned.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE

A resolution was adopted on May 23 by the House of Commons, of which notice has previously been given by the Minister of Labour, referring the Draft Convention which was adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), in 1919, limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations for examination and report, having regard to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace and to the Order in

Council which had been adopted on November 6, 1920, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures. The membership of the Committee on International Relations is as follows: Messieurs Black (Halifax), Cahill, Caldwell, Cannon, Carroll (chairman), Denis (Joliette), Deslauriers, Drummond, Finn, Gervais, Graham, Grimmer, Guthrie, Healy, Hoey, Johnston, Kennedy (Edmonton), Ladner, Lapointe, Macdonald, Malcolm, Marcell (Bonaventure), Marler, McDonald, McKillop, McTaggart, Morin, Murdock, Prevost, Rinfret, Stewart (Hamilton), Tolmie, White and Woodsworth.



The first meeting of the Committee was held on May 28. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, explained the provisions of the eight-hour Convention in question and also referred to the provisions of the Treaties of Peace which bear on this same subject. Reference was made to the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, in which it was declared that the proposals of this Convention involved "legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected but which the Provincial legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively." Copies were also distributed to the Committee of a bulletin of the Department of Labour entitled "Hours of Labour in Canada and other Countries."

The Assistant Deputy Minister stated that in accordance with a resolution which was adopted at the Federal-Provincial Conference which was held in Ottawa last fall relative to the obligations of Canada arising out of the Labour Sections of the Peace Treaties, an inquiry had been made by the Department of Labour to ascertain the present position of the eight-hour day movement in industrial undertakings in Canada. The complete report of this inquiry, which has not yet been completed, will be communicated to the respective provincial governments. A preliminary statement of the results of the general inquiry was given to the Committee by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour. The inquiry was made with the assistance of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and was based on returns

received from employers having fifteen or more employees in the various industries excepting agriculture and fishing. Information was received from 5,263 employers in all, having 690,317 employees. The compilation of the returns went to show that 374,274 employees worked an eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week or less, which was 54.22 per cent of all those from whom returns were received.

A similar inquiry in June, 1918, covering 612,398 employees indicated 43.4 per cent were on an 8-hour day or less, with 5.4 per cent on an 8½-hour day. As many of these would have a half day off the weekly hours would be 48 or less, so that approximately 50 per cent of the workers included in the inquiry at that time were on an 8-hour day or 48-hour week or less.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of employees in certain Canadian industries working forty-eight hours per week or less:—

	48 and under	per cent	Over 48	per cent	Total
Logging.....	4,482	19.23	18,829	81.77	23,311
Mining.....	22,686	62.61	13,546	37.39	36,232
Manufacturing (a)....	110,211	33.81	215,766	66.19	325,977
Construction.....	8,435	21.04	31,667	79.96	40,102
Transportation.....	173,487	91.50	16,152	8.50	189,639
Communication.....	16,500	84.63	2,949	15.37	19,449
Trade.....	26,577	62.45	8,080	37.55	34,657
Services (b).....	11,896	56.48	9,054	43.22	20,950
All.....	374,274	54.22	310,723	45.78	690,317

- (a) Including printing and publishing, and the production of electric current.
- (b) Including municipal employees, hotel and restaurant, laundries, hospitals, etc.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

### Recent Action by Parliament of Canada and in Other Countries

ON April 29 the Prime Minister moved a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of the House of Commons to make an inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada. The members of the committee are Messrs. Fontaine, Irvine, Logan, McConica, Munro, Neill, Preston, Raymond, Robichaud, Sexsmith, Spence and St. Pere. Mr. W. G. Raymond, member for Brantford, was elected chairman, and Mr. V. Cloutier of the House of Commons staff was appointed clerk of the committee.

Evidence was heard from Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of that organization, Mr. John Keane of the Social Service Department, Ottawa, Mr. L. L.

Peltier representing the railroad brotherhoods, and Major Barnett, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. The labour representatives favoured the establishment of an old-age pension system, but the railroad brotherhoods, while agreeing that provision should be made for pensions for aged and indigent persons, stated that their organizations would be unwilling to exchange their present pension system for a general one to be created by Parliament.

It will be recalled that in the session of 1907 and 1908 Mr. R. A. Pringle, member for Stormont, brought the question of old age pensions to the attention of the House of Commons in resolutions suggesting a study of the problem by a committee, and in the latter

year a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, but no report was submitted. It was during this session that the Dominion Government Annuities Act was passed with the declared purpose of encouraging thrift and provision for old age.

In January, 1912, a select committee of the House was appointed in pursuance of a resolution moved by Mr. J. H. Burnham, member for Peterboro, for an inquiry into old age pensions. The members of the committee were nominated by Sir Robert Borden, the chairman being Mr. Burnham. The report, published in October, 1912, was put in the form of a memorandum containing information regarding the number of aged poor in Canada, the pension schemes for employees adopted by Canadian corporations, together with an outline of the provisions made for old age pensions in various countries.

In 1922, the House of Commons adopted a resolution moved by Mr. J. E. Fontaine to the effect that the Government should consider ways and means for establishing a system of old age pensions, and in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session of 1923 it was stated that the matter would be given consideration in 1924.

The committee appointed during the current session has published in the first issue of its proceedings, May 6-7, 1924, a review, prepared by Mr. Cloutier, of legislation establishing old age pension systems in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, France and Italy, together with copies of the laws passed in 1923 in the States of Montana, Nevada and Pennsylvania, and of the bill introduced in the United States Congress in February, 1924.

Non-contributory schemes have been established by the more recent laws of the three American states and by those of Great Britain, 1908, Australia, 1908, New Zealand, 1913, and Belgium, 1920, the cost of the pensions being met by the state. In France and Italy the principle adopted is that of insurance, the fund made up of contributions by the beneficiaries being subsidized by the state.

At the present time, systems of compulsory old-age insurance, usually assisted by the national treasury, are in operation in France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The non-contributory system has been adopted in Denmark and Uruguay as well as in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium and the three American states.

The pensionable age varies from 60 to 70 years, Great Britain, Montana and Pennsylvania imposing the higher age limit, and France and Nevada the lower. In Italy, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand the age at which a pension is payable is 65 years, but women are to be pensioned at the age of 60 in Australia and New Zealand.

In France and Italy the employer and employee contribute equal amounts to the fund. In all countries persons having an income greater or property valued at more than a specified amount are excluded from the operation of the Act. In Nevada and Pennsylvania the maximum amount of property that may be held is \$300; in Australia and New Zealand the value may not exceed £400 and £390 respectively. An annual income of 5,000 francs in France, and £49 17s. 6d. in Britain, disqualifies an applicant for a pension. In Italy, non-manual workers whose monthly income exceeds £14 and agricultural tenants whose annual income exceeds £144 are exempted from the operation of the Act. The total income, including pension, may not exceed \$300 a year in Montana, \$1 a day in Nevada and Pennsylvania, or £78 per annum in Australia and New Zealand.

In Britain 56 per cent of the population over 70 years of age, or slightly over 2 per cent of the entire population, were in receipt of pensions in 1919. In Australia 1.86 per cent, and in New Zealand 1.65 per cent of the population were paid pensions. The lower age limit increases the number of pensioners in these countries as compared with Britain, but the better financial condition of the poorer people in the Dominions enables a larger percentage to be self-supporting.

The population of Canada in 1921 was 8,788,483, of whom 419,107 were 65 years of age or over. If the same proportion of the population were pensionable as in Australia, the number would be 163,465. If the rate obtaining in New Zealand were applied to Canada, the number of eligible pensioners would be 145,099.

In February, 1924, a bill to provide old age pensions for persons over 60 years of age was introduced in the United States Congress and referred to the Committee on Labour, but no further action has been taken regarding it. The maximum pension that could be granted under this bill is \$8 per week payable to those whose weekly income does not exceed \$8. Persons with an income of more than \$12 a week are not pensionable, but those whose income falls between \$10 and \$12 would be given a weekly pension of \$4.



## RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK

SOME important labour legislation, enacted at the recent sessions of the legislatures of Ontario and New Brunswick, is outlined in the following pages.

### Ontario

The first session of the sixteenth legislature of Ontario opened on February 6 and concluded on April 17, 1924. The new legislation enacted during this period included several labour measures, and besides these acts the legislature approved in principle of the 8-hour day or 48-hour week and of the insertion of a fair wage clause in the more important classes of provincial government contracts. Resolutions passed by the House on these subjects were as follows:—

Resolved, that in the judgment of this House, as a general principle and subject to reasonable exceptions, including farm labour, the working hours of persons employed in public and private industrial undertakings ought not to exceed eight hours in the day and forty-eight in the week, but we recognize that until such eight-hour day becomes of general application its adoption in Ontario would make this province the victim of unfair competition from such countries as have not an eight-hour law in force.

The "fair wage" resolution was in the following terms:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this House a clause shall be inserted in all contracts made by the Government for the sale of timber, or pulpwood, or for the development of water-powers, providing that the wages to be paid by the concessionaire shall not be less than the wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and when renewals or transfers are made, or where the terms embodied in contracts now in existence are not fulfilled, the Government shall avail itself of the opportunity to insert such a clause, in so far as the due regard to vested rights and justice may permit.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—A new feature was introduced into the Workmen's Compensation Act by a provision authorizing the Board to assist in the retraining and rehabilitation of workers incapacitated by injury, which provision will come into effect on a day to be named in a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A bill to reconstitute the Board by establishing new machinery for handling the more difficult cases has already been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE (April, 1924, page 284, and previous issue). This bill, which would have placed the administration of the act in the hands of an administrator, who would dispose of the routine cases, leaving cases of a problematic nature to be settled by a Board of Control, was withdrawn by the Government in deference to the expressed desire of labour representatives, who anticipated that the proposed measure would give the employers an opportunity to contest

the rulings of the Board or its equivalent, whenever they were not satisfied with these rulings, and would thus revive the litigious proceedings in connection with industrial accidents which it had been the purpose of the act to eliminate.

The provision for "rehabilitation," is contained in a new section added to the act as follows:—

44c. To aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries, the Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may deem necessary or expedient, and the expense thereof shall be borne, in Schedule 1 cases, out of the accident fund, and in Schedule 2 cases, by the employer individually, and may be collected in the same manner as compensation or expenses of administration; provided that the total expenditure under the provisions of this section shall not exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year.

Other amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which also will take effect on a day to be named in a future proclamation, alter the existing provision in regard to non-resident dependents. Formerly the full benefits were only payable to such dependents on condition and to the extent that, by a reciprocal arrangement in their country or place of residence, similar benefits would be available reciprocally for the benefit of Ontario workmen and their dependents. The new amendment removes this condition in regard to dependents residing in other provinces of Canada, who will in future be paid as though residing in Ontario, and restricts its application to dependents residing outside Canada. This change brings a new class of dependents under the benefits of the act, and a new clause is added to the effect that the resulting increase in compensation is to apply only to payments occurring after the act takes effect on the date to be named in a proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Provincial civil servants who, after employment for at least 25 years, have been retired from the public service for any cause other than misconduct, were made eligible for superannuation allowances under the provisions of the act of 1920, on the same terms as are laid down in that act for those who have reached the regular age of retirement (This amendment is retrospective in its action to July 1, 1923). Some changes were made in the provisions as to the allowances payable to the

widow or children of a deceased employee who has served at least 10 years, the maximum amount which these dependents may receive in a lump sum being fixed at the "amount of the annual allowance to which the employee would have been entitled had he been superannuated at the date of his death." (The maximum payment was previously the average salary for the last three years). If this amount, however, is less than the sum of the contributions made by the deceased, with interest at 5 per cent, then the latter amount is to continue to be the maximum payable to the dependents. The constitution of the Board which administered the act was altered so that the Board would consist of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one of the members being an active civil servant. (The Board was formerly a larger body, including political party representatives, and a representative of the Provincial Civil Service Association, in addition to the president of the executive council and the civil service commissioner). Another new provision gives former contributors to the Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund the privilege of continuity of service in regard to superannuation on transferring to another branch of the public service.

*Assistance at Forest Fires.*—By amendment to the Forest Fires Protection Act employees of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests were given authority to employ or summon the assistance, for the purpose of fighting a fire, of any male person between the ages of 18 and 60 years, excepting only trainmen, telegraphers, and despatchers on duty, doctors, and persons physically unfit.

*Masters and Servants.*—The limit of the amount of arrears of wages which a justice of the peace may order to be paid by a master, on the complaint of a workman, servant, or employee, of non-payment of wages, was by an amendment to the Masters and Servants Act, raised to \$100. Formerly the limit was \$80 in provisional judicial districts, and \$40 in counties.

*Voting by Employees.*—The special polls which were provided for railway employees under an amendment of 1919 to the Ontario Election Act are, by a new amendment, to remain open until 9 p.m. (instead of 5 p.m.) for the three days, exclusive of Sunday, immediately preceding the date of the election. Such facilities are provided for railwaymen whose employment is such as to necessitate their absence from time to time from their ordinary place of residence, and who are likely

to be absent on the day of the election or vote upon any question submitted to the electors.

A similar amendment was also made in the Railway Employees and Commercial Travelers Voting Act of 1923. This act governs municipal elections only, giving municipal councils power, on petition by specified numbers of the employees concerned, to provide by bylaw special polls for three days prior to the date of an election in which the method of voting is by ballot. The original time for voting on these days was from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., but under the new amendment an extension of this time may be made by bylaw.

*Vocational Training.*—Numerous amendments were made in the school law having in view mainly the equalization of the means of support in the secondary schools and the revision of the method of distributing provincial aid to elementary schools. The Vocational Education Act of 1921 was amended by a new provision that pupils of 13 years of age or over who have attended auxiliary training classes, or who are eligible for admission to such classes, may be examined and admitted to special industrial classes established by the local board for the purpose of giving vocational instruction to such pupils where it is found that they have benefited by it.

*Children and Child Labour.*—The Immigrant Children's Protection Act provides for children under 18 years of age who are brought into Canada from overseas by a society or agent to be placed out in a foster home or apprenticed or hired out in the province. Societies or agents may be authorized for such work, subject to supervision by a provincial inspector. The Masters and Servants Act is to apply to the recovery by a society or agent of wages due to a child to whom the act applies. The judge or magistrate trying an action for recovery of wages earned by a child may direct payment even though the child may have left the service of the employer complained of before the expiration of the period for which he was engaged. Societies or agents must provide homes or shelters to which children may return if unsuited to their intended employers. Employers or others by whose cruelty or neglect the health of a child is injured are liable for the payment of all hospital and other charges connected with the child's restoration to health. The School Medical and Dental Inspection Act enables local educational boards to provide medical and dental inspection of pupils and render such other services relating to the health and wellbeing of the pupils as may be required by regulations under the Department of Education Act.



*Government Departments.*—A Department of Health was created, under a Minister of Health and with the chief officer of health for Ontario as deputy minister of health. The new department will administer and enforce the Public Health Act and all the other statutes relating to the protection of the health of the people of the province. A mining court was established to have jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Mining Act of Ontario.

*Other Legislation.*—New provisions were made in regard to the lien of a landlord for rent where a tenant becomes bankrupt, the preferential lien of the landlord being restricted to the arrears of rent due for three months (instead of one year) and for three months after date of assignment. Other

changes in the Landlord and Tenant Act related to the rights of the assignee, the rights of sub-tenants, the settlement of disputes and other matters.

A Warehousemen's Lien Act, like acts passed in several other provinces, gave warehousemen a lien upon goods deposited with them for storage.

An act was passed to provide for the licensing of sawmills and pulp and paper mills, and enabling the minister of lands and forests to make regulations for the construction and operation of stationary and portable mills. Another act provided for licensing and regulating dealers in unwrought metals, that is gold, silver, and other precious and rare metals.

### New Brunswick

Workmen's Compensation was the principal labour subject among those dealt with at the fourth session of the eighth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, which lasted from March 6 to April 17. Difficulties in connection with the existing act, and conflicts of opinion in regard to it between workmen and employers have been noted in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A conference of representatives of the parties interested and of members of the provincial government met in January at the call of Premier Veniot (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924, page 135), and the amending bill embodies a compromise between the conflicting opinions that were presented at that conference.

During the recess preceding the session the Government appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the question of Mothers' Allowances, but the report of this committee was not received in time to permit legislation to be laid before the House in accordance with its recommendations.

Several conferences, it was stated in the opening speech from the Throne, were held during the past year between representatives of the Government, employers and workers with a view to reaching a better understanding and co-operation between all persons interested in the development of industry in the province. Considerable attention has recently been given to public health, resulting in a marked decline in the rates of general and of infant mortality in the province.

The measures enacted at the recent session are summarized in the following paragraphs:

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The section of the act which provided in general for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries was amended by a new conditional provision

authorizing the Board to withhold payments from persons leading an immoral or improper life, and to transfer them to other dependants (Similar amendments were made in 1922 in the Nova Scotia and British Columbia acts).

Where a disease which existed prior to injury becomes aggravated, compensation is only to be allowed in proportion to the degree of aggravation.

Another amendment relates to payments to non-resident dependants. The Board could formerly pay compensation to dependants in provinces or countries making reciprocal provisions, but under the new amendment the amount so paid may not exceed that which would be paid in the dependant's province or country of residence. Moreover, if the dependants are aliens residing outside Canada the Board may take into account the cost of living and conditions in their place of residence and pay compensation accordingly (The latter provision exists also in the British Columbia Act under an amendment of 1919).

The provisions of the Act as to the payment of compensation by the Board were declared to be in lieu of all claims to which the workman or his dependants are entitled. Workmen in industries covered by the Act were formerly permitted a remedy under common law in cases where the employer was at fault in regard to his obligations under the act.

The section relating to defaulting employers was recast. This section provides that any employer who refuses to furnish an estimate or pay any assessment to which he may be subject, must in addition to any penalty elsewhere provided, pay to the Board the full amount or capitalized value as determined by the Board, of the compensation payable with respect to any of his workmen which happens during the period of default. If the Board

considers, however, that there was an excuse for the default they may remit all or part of these penalties.

The section relating to the liability of contractors and sub-contractors was amended to provide that, where contractors have not been assessed, the workmen may be considered as being employed by the principal, who, however, may recover from the contractors any amount of assessment which may have been paid. A new subsection provided that an assessment or a judgment with respect to an assessment is to be a first lien on the property assessed, subject to municipal taxes. Where default is made by an employer in the payment of an assessment the Board may issue a certificate stating the facts, to be filed with the Clerk of the County Court or registrar of the Supreme Court, such a certificate becoming by this process an order of the Court upon which judgment may be entered for the amount mentioned. The right of appeal in such proceedings, formerly allowed under the act, was taken away by another amendment.

*Inspection of Sawmills, etc.*—The Factories Act was amended in the section which requires owners of new factories to supply the Workmen's Compensation Board (which in New Brunswick administers the Factories Act) with full information as required within one month of occupation of the premises. This time limit is reduced to one week for portable saw mills or lath mills, with a fine in cases of failure to report of \$25 to \$100, with imprisonment to three months in default of payment.

*Workingmen's Settlement Lots.*—An act was passed to provide for the granting of settlement lots to workingmen, enabling the Minister of Lands and Mines to have part of the Crown lands subdivided for homesteads for men engaged in mills and similar work, each lot containing not more than two acres, with access by road reservations. Applicants must not be owners of land, and must pay \$5 as a fee for survey, etc. They are required to perform the following duties. At least one-tenth of the lot must be cultivated; a house not less than 16 by 20 feet must be built; ten dollars worth of labour on a road connected with the settlement must be worked, or \$7.50 paid in lieu of labour. Three years continuous residence on the lot are necessary, and all duties must be performed within five years. Not more than half an acre may be cleared in any one year and the land so cleared must be cultivated before further clearing. Lumber must not be cut except with this condition.

*School Teachers.*—An amendment to the Schools Act vested in Boards of School

Trustees authority to provide retiring allowances for teachers of long and meritorious service. Considerable discussion took place during the session of the provision contained in the Schools Act of 1922 of minimum salaries for teachers. The minimum salaries from all sources are fixed as follows: in school districts having a valuation of \$20,000 and under, \$500; in districts having a valuation over \$20,000, \$600; and in those with a valuation over \$50,000, \$700. The act provided that the Board of Education may instruct the chief superintendent to withhold county and provincial grants from trustees who give and teachers who accept less than the stated minimum rates. A reduction of \$100 was proposed in the rates established under the Act of 1922, but the legislature made no change in the existing minimum scale.

*Landlord and Tenant.*—The Landlord and Tenant Act was amended by a definition of the word "trader" as used in the act, and by new provisions limiting the rights of a landlord in the distraining of a tenant's goods or chattels for rent in cases where the latter has made an assignment.

*Licensing of Nurses.*—Reciprocal privileges were allowed in connection with the granting of certificates to duly qualified nurses who have been trained in other provinces of Canada or in any state of the United States which has made a similar provision for granting certificates to nurses who have graduated in New Brunswick. The title of the "N.B. Association of Graduate Nurses" was changed by the substitution of the word "registered" for "graduate".

*Co-operation.*—A provincial Seed Potato Growers Association was incorporated for the purpose of co-operative marketing and a similar association of poultry producers was incorporated to promote that industry.

*Miscellaneous Legislation.*—An act was passed to provide for the payment to the proprietor of a lumber mill of compensation for the destruction of his mill by a forest fire, his men having been called out to fight a fire which threatened to destroy government timber. This Act was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (May, page 355).

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act, similar to a provision made in Ontario last year, forbade persons under the age of 18 years to operate a motor vehicle on a public road without a permit, to secure which an applicant must pass an examination. A person under 16 years of age may not receive such a certificate, and may not therefore drive a motor vehicle on a public road.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1923

### Annual Reports of Boards of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

THE reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for 1923 have recently been issued. Marked increases in the volume of cases handled during the past year are shown in all these reports, the increases, however, being in accidents of a less serious type.

#### Ontario

The ninth annual report of the Ontario Board shows a continued increase in operations in 1923 as measured by the total amount of the benefits awarded during the year. A large increase is noted in the number of minor accidents, while fatal accidents on the other hand shows a decline. The decline in the more serious classes of accident, coupled with the adoption by the Board of new actuarial tables reducing the capitalized value of pensions, enabled the Board to afford some relief to the employers by reducing the assessment rates for 1923 for most industries. (The rates of assessment for 1923 and 1924 for certain industries were given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 316.)

The Board intimates that a new merit rating of the various industrial groups will be undertaken during the present year. This will result in the further relief of those employers who have had a favourable record during the past three years in regard to safety, with a corresponding penalizing of those with a bad accident record.

Among other interesting information in the report, it is stated that about half of all the compensation awarded arises from cases of permanent disability, a little more than one-quarter from cases of temporary disability, and a little less than one-quarter from death cases. On the other hand considerably less than one per cent of all accidents reported are death cases; about four per cent are permanent disability; about half are temporary disability cases, and the rest either involve medical aid only, or no payment by the Board. The average cost of permanent disability cases was \$1,114.41, of death cases \$3,755.38, of temporary disability cases \$75.93, and of cases involving medical aid only \$5.21. Less than two per cent of the injured workers were females, about 60 per cent were married persons; 87 per cent were British subjects and 13 per cent foreigners. (The next largest national groups after the British are the Italians, followed by the Poles, Russians, Austrians, and those from the United States.)

The average wage of compensated workmen in 1922 was \$22.15 per week. In 1920 it was about \$25.50 and in 1915 about \$13.25. (The figure for last year is not given.) The average age of the injured workers was 35 years.

It may be noted that the employers of the province are under two systems as regards workmen's compensation. The majority are under the collective liability system, and are grouped together in "Schedule 1," while a smaller number, including chiefly municipal corporations, steam and electric railways and navigation companies, are individually liable for compensating their injured workers. These are included under "Schedule 2," which group also comprises certain operations of the Dominion and provincial governments, Dominion employees being under the provincial act by virtue of a Dominion statute of 1918 (chapter 15).

The number of workmen coming under the Act in 1923 is estimated at 450,000, reckoning the number included under schedule 2 as one-third of those under schedule 1. The total wages of these employees during the year was approximately \$525,000,000. The employers under schedule 1 numbered 22,201.

The total amount of compensation awarded during 1923, not including cost of medical aid, was \$5,384,956 (of which \$4,036,170 was in schedule 1, and \$374,938 in schedule 2 industries). The totals for the previous four years were as follows: in 1922, \$5,000,077; in 1921, \$5,526,470; in 1920, \$7,076,440; and in 1919, \$3,806,561.

Expenditure for medical aid in schedule 1 industries amounted to \$788,906 during the year, as compared with \$692,820 in 1922; in schedule 2 and in Crown industries this service is rendered by the employers.

Reports were received during 1923 of 61,109 accidents, including some not serious enough to involve compensation or aid. In 1922, the number of accidents thus reported was 50,411; in 1921, 45,191; in 1920, 54,851; and in 1919, 44,260.

Compensation or medical aid was given in 1923 in 53,638 cases, as compared with 42,509 in 1922. Of the total for 1923, 47,873 cases were in schedule 1, 3,849 in schedule 2, and 1916 were Crown cases. The total is made up of 318 death cases, 26 cases of permanent total disability, 2,350 of permanent partial disability, 30,338 of temporary disability in which some compensation was paid, and 20,606 in which medical aid only was paid.

The average rate of assessment on each \$100 of payroll in industries under schedule 1 was \$1.08 in 1923, as compared with \$1.34 in 1921, \$1.23 in 1920, and \$1.22 in 1919.

In seventeen out of twenty-four classes of industry in schedule 1 safety or accident associations are carried on under the management of the employers, the expenses being paid by the Board out of the Accident Fund. These expenses amounted to \$81,981 in 1923, as compared with \$69,226 in 1922, and \$46,697 in 1921.

A valuable appendix to the report contains an address by Mr. Samuel Price, chairman of the Board, in which the principles and practical working of the Act are described at length.

### Nova Scotia

The report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for 1923 shows a very considerable increase in both the number of accidents and their compensation cost in 1923 over the records of the previous year. The estimated cost of accidents in 1923 was \$1,315,964, an increase of \$450,952 over 1922. This increase is partly explained by the inclusion in the 1923 figure of provision for a large number of cases pending adjustment. Nevertheless the increase of approximately 50 per cent is described in the report as "startling." It is not to be accounted for by an increase in the payrolls in the latter year, which only amounted to 10 per cent over those of 1922, or \$52,332,000 as compared with \$47,660,000. The increased cost of accidents was mainly in the mining industry, followed by lumbering, provincial highways, iron and steel, transportation, general manufacturing, building and construction. On the other hand public utilities and shipping and navigation showed declines in accident costs.

The amount actually paid out during the year to workmen and dependents was \$607,930, of which \$236,089 was in the form of pensions, \$315,358 was compensation to disabled workmen and \$56,484 was for medical aid. The persons receiving monthly pensions at the end of the year are classified as follows:—

Widows.. . . . .	287
Children under 16.. . . . .	622
Dependent mothers.. . . . .	59
Dependent fathers.. . . . .	42
Other dependents.. . . . .	19
Permanently disabled.. . . . .	558

1,587

The estimated cost of providing medical aid for thirty days following the date of disability was \$61,304. The ratios of the cost of medical aid to the compensation cost of accidents, in those classes to which the Board paid medical aid, were as follows:—

Lumbering, sawmills, etc.. . . . .	12.7
General manufacturing.. . . . .	9.9
Building construction.. . . . .	6.5
Public utilities.. . . . .	8.7
Transportation.. . . . .	8.2

The ratio of the cost of accidents to the total wages paid was 2.51 in 1923, the highest figure since 1918 when the ratio was 2.56.

The numbers of compensable cases arising in 1923 and 1922, classified in order of their seriousness, are shown as follows:—

	1922	1923
Fatal, compensable.. . . . .	60	69
Permanent partial disability.. . . . .	242	168
Temporary total disability.. . . . .	4,186	5,133
Medical aid only.. . . . .	534	738
Total compensable claims.. . . . .	5,022	6,108
Pending adjustment.. . . . .		114
Fatal cases, not compensable.. . . . .	5	4
Other non-compensable cases.. . . . .	454	508
Totals.. . . . .	5,481	6,734

An amendment to the Act of 1923 (noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June 1923, page 616) provided that the salaries of members of the Board should thenceforth be paid out of the accident fund, instead of out of provincial revenue, as formerly. The effect of this amendment was to raise the ratio of administration expense to the total cost of accidents occurring in the year, to 7.96.

The Board appeals to employers and workmen in the province to co-operate with the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association in the work of reducing the excessive waste of life and resources involved in industrial accidents. The latter body is an approved association under the Act, having authority to make safety regulations in the industries represented in its membership, the expenses of the association being paid by the Board out of the accident fund.

### New Brunswick

In the fifth annual report of the Board of New Brunswick, covering the operations of 1923, a steady increase is noted in recent years in the number of industrial accidents in that province. Full statistics for the past year, however, are not included in the report, as the time for reporting accidents which occurred during that period had not ended when it was issued.

Referring to this increase the Board in its report remarks that "the only comment that seems to be necessary is that more stringent steps must be taken for the prevention of accidents as the only method of reducing the cost of the Act to the employer."



The total estimated income of the Board for 1923 was \$571,498, and the estimated expenditure \$584,535, leaving a provisional deficit of \$13,036. The cost of administration in which are included the commissioners' salaries and the cost of permanent equipment, is given as 8.9 per cent of the total amount expended by the Board.

In order to meet the increasing cost of accidents, for which increase the logging and lumbering group was largely responsible, the Board in August, 1923, ordered a further assessment of "Class 2," payable in three equal yearly instalments, deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The rates of assessment for 1922 and 1923 were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924 (page 29). In "Class 2," which includes sawmills, logging, pulpmills, and various branches of the woodworking industry, the

provisional expenditure for 1923 was \$299,442, as compared with an expenditure of \$243,009 in 1922. The increased expenditure left the Board with a deficit in this class of \$27,945, the estimated income having been \$271,497.

Pending the receipt of full statistics for the past year the following tables show, for the last four years for which such information is available, the number of accidents by classes and the total amount of compensation in those years:—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922
Fatal accidents.....	25	47	35	30
Permanent total.....			1	1
Permanent partial.....	183	254	241	245
Temporary total.....	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225
Medical aid only.....	656	796	1,037	1,310
Total cost.....	\$376,007	\$548,303	\$469,676	\$496,676

### MINIMUM WAGES IN THEATRES, ETC., IN ONTARIO

**T**HE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently issued orders governing female employees in theatres and amusement places throughout the province. Ushers, cashiers and cleaners are included among the employees covered by the new orders. The order relating to employees in Toronto took effect on April 14, and that relating to other parts of the province on June 1.

In Toronto the minimum wage is \$12.50 per week, except where an employee works less than 40 hours per week, in which case she must be paid not less than 30 cents per hour.

In cities with population over 30,000, except Toronto, the minimum rate is \$12 per week for employees working 40 hours per week or more; or 27 cents per hour for those working under 40 hours.

In the rest of the province the minimum rate is \$11, or 25 cents per hour for those working less than 40 hours per week.

No working period is to be reckoned for payment as less than two hours.

As is usual in all orders of the Board employers are required to keep a copy of these orders posted where it may be seen by the employees. Violations of the order are punishable under section 22 of the Act. Female employees not being paid as much as the order requires are invited to report their case to the Minimum Wage Board, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

Previous orders of the Board have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, and in previous issues.

A system of awards to shop employees for outstanding services has been adopted by the General Electric Company of the United States. Awards were recently made to 48 employees who had been selected with the greatest care from 80,000 of the company's employees throughout the country. Among those honoured were two foremen in one of the shops of the National lamp works at Cleveland, who perfected the tipless mazada bulb. A stenographer was rewarded because she thought out a better way to keep a record of relations with the customers. The awards were made under the Charles A. Coffin foundation, established in 1922 as a tribute to Charles A. Coffin, founder of the company. The income from a fund of \$400,000 provides the prizes.

The British Empire Steel Corporation recently reorganized its emergency hospital and first aid services at Sydney, N.S., in pursuance of a general policy of retrenchment. This institution is maintained principally for quick service to employees injured while at work. Formerly the hospital was served by eleven physicians under the plan of dividing the work among the medical men of the city, but it will henceforth be in charge of a staff composed of three doctors and their assistants.

## NOTES RELATIVE TO LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association will hold its annual convention in Ottawa in July.

The first annual congress of the Federation of Pulp and Paper Mill Employees, which is composed of national and Catholic unions, will be held at Chicoutimi, Quebec, on August 1. It will be attended by representatives from Ontario and Quebec. One of the important matters to be considered will be Sunday work, which is said to be carried on still in certain mills.

International labour organizations having local branches in Canada will hold their regular conventions during July as follows:

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, Atlantic City, N.J., July 1.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Atlantic City, N.J., July 1.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Atlantic City, N.J., July 8.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, New York, N. Y., July 14.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Chicago, Ill., July 14.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Evanston, Ill., July 15.

International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Chicago, Ill.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, Atlanta, Ga., July 21.

International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, Boston, Mass., July 21.

Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is acting president of the organization during the absence of President Tom Moore, who will be away from Canada for the next two months. Mr. Moore will attend the meeting in Vienna of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which body the Trades and Labour Congress is affiliated, going from there to Geneva to be present at the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and subsequently attending the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference, to which Mr. Moore is the workers' representative for Canada.

Mr. John McClelland, of Montreal, will attend the annual meeting of the British Trade Union Congress to be held at Hull in September as fraternal delegate from the Trades and

Labour Congress of Canada. He will also attend the international conference on trade union education called by the International Federation of Trade Unions, which is to be held at Ruskin College, London, on August 17. Mr. McClelland had been selected as the representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference which was scheduled to meet in London, England, on August 18. According to press despatches, however, the meeting has been indefinitely postponed on account of the political situation in different parts of the empire.

The Syndicated Longshoremens of Montreal, which is an independent body, and the largest local trade union in the Dominion, having nearly 4,000 members, will shortly take possession of the new building which it has erected on the corner of Champ de Mars and Bonsecours streets. The structure is four storeys high, 86 by 86 feet in extent, and cost about \$225,000. The first and second storeys are to be used as stores and warehouses, and the two upper floors as the offices and assembly halls of the union.

The quarterly meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labour was held in Montreal last month, President Samuel Gompers and all members of the council being present. Many matters of internal and general interest were considered by the executive. A joint conference of the members of the executives of the American Federation and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was one of the features of the meeting. At this conference there was an exchange of views on the international trade union situation in Canada, and while no statement was made as to the decisions arrived at it is understood that the discussions were of a most friendly character and were indicative of the common interests existing between the organized labour movement of Canada, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress, and that of the United States, as represented by the American Federation of Labour.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress, at its recent meeting held at Ayr, considered proposals made by the General Council for setting up machinery for the "mass control" of industry in the event of future developments in the nationalization of industries. The Congress, according to a report in *The Times*,



"frankly admitted that the great objective of trade unionism is the control of industry, and, while recognizing the difficulty underlying the scheme of the General Council, gave its approval to the proposals."

The same Congress passed the following resolution approving the "Washington Convention" establishing an 8-hour day:—

The Congress welcomes the announcement of the British Government to proceed with the immediate

ratification of the Washington Convention establishing the eight-hour day, and calls upon the Government to include all employees, manual and non-manual, within the terms of the Bill. Adequate provision, however, should be made to safeguard the position of workers now enjoying conditions better than the minimum conditions which the convention prescribes. The Congress considers that the principle of this measure, if adopted by Great Britain, will have the effect of stimulating the sense of obligation of other Governments in giving an active force to the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

### Report of Industrial Relations Committee at Annual General Meeting

THE fifty-third annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Montreal on June 3 to 5, the president, Mr. W. C. Howard Smith, occupying the chair. Representatives of industries from all parts of Canada attended the convention. The membership of the association on April 30, 1924, was 4,057, the decrease of 231 from the figures of last year being attributed to business conditions this year. The report of the Industrial Relations Committee as presented to the convention was as follows:—

Your Industrial Relations Committee begs to report on the following subjects, which have come up for consideration during the past year:

#### International Labour Conference

The Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held last October at Geneva. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. J. H. Sherrard, of Simmons, Limited, Montreal, a past President of the Association. The principal item on the agenda was the question of "the principles governing factory inspection" and, as a result of the conference, a series of general principles was laid down and recommended to the various nations, members of the International Labour Organization, which, if adopted, will not merely bring about uniformity as between the more advanced industrial countries but will also bring the less advanced countries up to the higher standard. As it depends upon the efficiency of factory inspection whether or not regulations are lived up to, it is obviously of great importance that factory inspection should be maintained in as efficient and as uniform a manner as possible. This, of course, was the object of putting this question on the agenda and the fact that the resulting Recommendation was passed unani-

mously gives hope that the various countries are fully alive to the benefits of proper factory inspection, and will endeavour to give effect to the principles laid down at this conference.

The Sixth Session of the Conference will be held at Geneva beginning the 16th of June, 1924, and the employers of Canada are to be represented by Mr. Melville P. White of the Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, Toronto, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Committee, as advisor.

The agenda includes:—

1. Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
2. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
3. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.
4. Night work in bakeries.

#### Dominion-Provincial Conference on International Labour Draft Conventions and Recommendations

In September, 1923, a Conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and of the Dominion Government, as well as of labour and employers, was called at Ottawa to consider the question of legislation to give effect to the various International Labour Draft Conventions and Recommendations.\* As questions concerning hours and conditions of work come within the jurisdiction of the provinces, and as no one province is prepared to give legislative effect to any of these draft conventions, until all the provinces do the same, the result has been that Canada has not officially reported the ratification of any Inter-

\*The proceedings of the conference were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1923, pages 1107-1112.

national Labour conventions or recommendations. The conference in question, was called with a view to discussing whether anything could be done to secure united action by the provinces.

So far as the more important draft conventions dealing with the 48-hour week and unemployment insurance were concerned, neither the Government nor the labour representatives considered that these were "practical politics" in Canada at the present time. In the case, however, of a number of the less important conventions and recommendations, such as fixing the age for young people in industry at 14, and prohibiting night work for women in factories, etc., it was agreed that in practically all the provinces, there is already legislation fully as advanced as that recommended by the International Labour Conference. As regards these questions, it was agreed that steps should be taken to give formal notification of concurrence, so that Canada would get credit for her advanced legislation.

In this connection, attention may be drawn to the fact that Dr. W. A. Riddell, formerly Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour, and now Chief Research Officer for the International Labour Office, has spent the past three months visiting the various Provincial Governments, and representing that Canada should take steps to get full credit for her legislation instead of being listed, as at present, as one of the backward countries, in respect of labour legislation.

As a result of the Dominion-Provincial Conference referred to, and Dr. Riddell's visit, several of the provinces have notified the Dominion Government that their existing legislation is fully up to the standard recommended in six of the draft conventions and recommendations.

As regards the most important of the draft conventions, namely, the 48-hour week convention passed in Washington in 1919, the only province which has given it legislative effect is British Columbia, which at the past session passed a 48-hour week law to come into force on 1st January, 1925. Agriculture, horticulture, and dairying are excepted, and the provisions of the Act are only to be put into operation in respect to any particular industry, after a Board of Adjustment representing the Government, labour and employers shall have heard representations from interested parties.

#### **Workmen's Compensation**

In the provinces which have compulsory state insurance systems, there is still a marked tendency for labour each year to demand increase in the scale of compensation. Thus in

Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario demands were made at the recent sessions of the Legislatures,—in Alberta for an increase from 55 per cent to 75 per cent; in Manitoba, for increased benefits to dependents; and in both Manitoba and Ontario for the contribution of money by the employers for the vocational training of injured workmen. As your Committee pointed out a year ago, it does not seem to be realized by a certain section of labour or, for that matter, by certain governments, that the scale of compensation was fixed at 55 per cent after the most careful study and consideration, having particular regard to the reasonable maintenance of workmen on the one hand, and to the danger of encouraging malingering on the other. The compensation was stated not as an absolute amount, but as a percentage of earnings,—the idea of course, being that the amount of compensation would rise and fall automatically with the wages. Your Committee makes no apology for reiterating what was emphasized last year, namely, that if the tendency constantly to increase the benefits is not curbed, not only will the cost of compensation become intolerable but the proper administration of the compensation acts will become impossible.

When the first of the Canadian compulsory state insurance schemes of workmen's compensation, namely, the Ontario Act, was introduced, it was provided that the state should make a substantial contribution towards the cost of administration. The reason for this was chiefly that the setting up of a Compensation Board would relieve the ordinary civil courts of a very large amount of work, estimated at from one-quarter to one-third of the total litigation, and thus effect a considerable direct saving to the community. It may also be pointed out that industrial employers, in addition to taking complete care of their own "casualties" as required by the Compensation Act, contribute their share to the cost of looking after the general community's "casualties"; and they are the only section of the community which is called upon to bear this double burden. The example of Ontario was followed in some of the other Provinces, but one by one they have withdrawn this contribution and now Ontario itself, on the plea of need of economy, has refused to continue the grant. The whole burden is thus cast on the Accident Fund—in other words on the employer.

This, in the opinion of your Committee, is inequitable. It cannot be denied that the community as a whole, derives great benefit, directly and indirectly, from the establishment of new civil courts such as the Compensation Boards and the community should make some return for the benefit it receives.



### Rehabilitation of Injured Workmen

In several of the provinces it has been proposed that money should be contributed by the employers to inaugurate schemes for the rehabilitation of injured workmen, and in Ontario a Government bill was passed authorizing the Compensation Board to spend up to \$100,000 out of the Accident Fund for this purpose. Your Committee is having a careful study made of this question.

Investigation made so far goes to show that, unless the greatest care is exercised, rehabilitation schemes may easily do more harm than good. The two chief factors that enter into the problem of getting injured men re-established in industry are,—

1st. The determination of the workman himself to get back to work and

2nd. The willingness of the employer to cooperate.

As regards the latter factor there is every reason to believe that the employers as a whole have not failed to do their part. As regards the first and most important factor, investigation has shown that the problem of rehabilitation is pre-eminently one of "the human equation." In other words the man of strong, self-reliant character, even with a major injury, re-establishes himself; the man of weak character, even though his injury be a minor one, tends to lose heart and look too much for outside assistance instead of relying on himself. In the latter case there is obviously great danger of any scheme of vocational training and rehabilitation being greatly abused, to the prejudice not merely of the employer who provides the money, but of the workman himself.

### Industrial Medical Service

Another question to which your Committee has given considerable attention is that of prevention of sickness in industry. Much has been done in recent years towards the prevention of accidents but it is too little recognized that sickness causes infinitely more loss to industry than accidents. Thus national insurance experience in England has shown clearly that sickness causes five times as much lost time as accidents, and this is confirmed by experience in the United States. Six days lost time per worker per year from sickness has been proved to be a most conservative estimate.

With a view to coping with this problem, many of the larger American concerns have established plant medical departments and no concern which has started

such a department has ever abandoned it. Where a concern is too small to employ a full-time physician by itself, the practice is adopted of joining with one or more other concerns in the same position. As regards the results of such industrial medical service, your Committee draws attention to the fact that reliable statistics show such reductions as the following:

- (a) From 6.5 days lost per man per year to 2.9 days, in the case of a large Ontario concern;
- (b) From 8 days to 4 days per man per year in the case of a large Milwaukee company; and
- (c) 75% reduction in the case of a large Massachusetts company.

In view of these striking facts your Committee feels that this is a question which, no less than accident prevention, should be given the most careful consideration by all employers.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

This Act, as is well known, was passed in 1907, to apply primarily to industrial disputes in connection with railways, mines and public utilities. In 1918 the scope of the Act was enlarged so as to enable the Minister of Labour either on the application of any municipality, or of his own motion, to appoint a board of conciliation to enquire into and adjudicate upon industrial disputes in connection with any private industry. The idea behind this was, of course, that industrial disputes in private industry sometimes have so far-reaching an effect on the general public that they may be considered to be "affected with a public interest." It should, of course, be pointed out that the award of a board of conciliation appointed under the Act is in no way binding on either party.

The above being the general position under the Act, it is of interest to note that in a recent case the constitutionality of the Act has been attacked as regards its applicability to industrial disputes in connection with a purely local public utility. To assume jurisdiction over such industrial disputes was, it was alleged, to interfere with "property and civil rights," which, of course, comes within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. The judgment of the Court, however, was to the effect that the jurisdiction of Parliament over criminal law includes power to make laws "the paramount purpose of which is the prevention of public wrongs and crime and the maintenance of public safety, peace and order." "Industrial disputes," it is declared, "are not

now regarded as matters concerning only a disputing employer and his employees, but such disputes are matters of public interest and concern."

While expressing no opinion upon the constitutional question involved, which is to be carried to the Privy Council, your Committee feels it is safe in saying that the Lemieux Act has proved of great benefit in the field which it was originally intended to cover. In support of this may be cited the fact that out of 540 disputes referred under the terms of the Statute, there have been only 36 cases in which the threatened strike was not averted.

### Labour Supply and Apprenticeship

As is well known, the amount of unemployment in Canada has been less during the past year than during 1922. Unfortunately, however, the reason for this is not so much increased activity on the part of Canadian industry as the very large exodus of workmen to the United States. A conservative estimate of this exodus is 180,000, which includes, of course, to some extent, the families of workmen. On the other hand the number of immigrants, although on the increase, has not compensated for the loss. Moreover, it is safe to say that the immigrants include only a small fraction of the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers who have left the country.

In these circumstances your Committee deems it proper to point out that when Cana-

dian industry resumes its normal activity there will in all probability be a great shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

In this same connection your Committee feels that more attention should be given, than at present, to the question of training apprentices. This, in the opinion of your Committee, can best be carried out, not through an elaborate Government scheme financed by assessments upon all employers, but by groups of employers in the same industry, or even by individual employers independently. In this connection it may be pointed out that much has been accomplished by various plants in this direction by moving men on from one particular process to another so that in course of time they become skilled.

### Officers for 1924

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President: Colonel Arthur F. A. Hatch, of the Stanley Works of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

First Vice-President: J. H. Fortier, of P. T. Legare, Limited, Quebec, Quebec.

Second Vice-President: John M. Taylor, of Taylor-Forbes Company, Limited, Quebec, Quebec.

Treasurer: Thomas Roden, of Roden Brothers, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

## CONVENTIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

THE annual conventions of the International Association of Public Employment Services and of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada were held simultaneously in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on May 19-23, 1924. The two associations met in adjoining halls, but the first meeting was of a joint character. The joint session was presided over by George B. Arnold, director of labour, Illinois, and addresses of welcome were delivered by representatives of the Governor of Illinois and the Mayor of Chicago; other addresses on this occasion were delivered by John Hopkins Hall, Jr., president of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada; Charles J. Boyd, acting president of the International Association of Public Employment Services; Ethelbert Stewart,

commissioner, Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour; and R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Canadian delegates in attendance were T. M. Molloy, commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.; D. L. McLean, deputy minister of Public Works, Winnipeg, Man.; H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario Offices, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto.

The topics discussed at both the conventions were of an eminently practical character, and all the sessions proved to be not only interesting but educational. The subjects dealt with at the session of the Association of Public Employment Services, together with the names of the persons introducing them, were as follows:—



Some uses of employment statistics, R. B. Cain, chief statistician, general advisory board, Illinois Free Employment Offices.

How the public employment service meets the need in the province of Ontario, H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario Offices.

How to interest business in the service of the Public Employment Offices, O. W. Brach, chief of the Division of Labour Statistics and Employment Service, Ohio.

Interviewing the applicant or fitting the man to the job, R. A. Flinn, chief of the Division of Employment, New York.

Where do the public employment offices fall down, A. L. Urick, commissioner of labour, Iowa.

Employment service in relation to labour unions, Bryce M. Stewart, past president of the Association.

What should be the relation of the Federal government to Public Employment Service, John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labour, Concord, N.H.

Canada's experience with private employment offices, R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada.

The need for a public employment service in the United States, Francis I. Jones, director-general, United States Employment Service.

How the public employment service meets the needs of the great wheat belt, J. H. Crawford, member, Court of Industrial Relations, Topeka, Kansas.

The subjects discussed at the sessions of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials, together with the principal contributors thereto, were as follows:—

Workmen's compensation laws and their relation to accident prevention, T. J. Duffy, chairman, Industrial Commission, Ohio.

Occupational disease compensation, John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labour Legislation.

The industrial law of Colorado, W. I. Reilly, chairman, Industrial Commission, Colorado.

Statistics as related to law enforcement, Royal Meeker, secretary, Department of Labour, Penn.

Methods of factory inspection, G. R. Yearlesy, chief factory inspector, Industrial Commission, Utah.

Relation between the work of government labour officials and the work of legal aid organizations, John Bradway, secretary, National Association of Legal Aid Organizations.

Problems arising from the enforcement of minimum wage laws and hour laws, Ethel Johnson, assistant commissioner, Department of Labour, Mass.; Thomas M. Molloy, commissioner Bureau of Labour and Industries, Saskatchewan; Delphine M. Johnson, supervisor of women in industry, Department of Labour and Industries, Washington.

Federal child labour amendment, Grace Abbott, chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour.

Accidents to children and increased liability, Bernard Shientag, commissioner, Department of Labour, New York.

Street trades, Jennie V. Minor, secretary of New York Child Labour Committee.

A joint banquet and entertainment was held on the evening of May 22nd, presided over by Professor F. S. Diebler, Chairman General Advisory Board, Illinois Free Employment Offices, at which interesting addresses were delivered by W. S. Reynolds, director, Chicago Council of Social Agencies; Horace J. Mellum, secretary Nash Motor Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin; and Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare of Chicago.

Considerable attention was devoted to the subject of the amalgamation of the organizations of the Governmental Labour Officials and the Public Employment Services, and a committee, consisting of three representatives from each organization, reported unanimously in favour of the proposed step being taken. It was urged by the committee in submitting its report that the interests of the two organizations are so closely related that it appeared unwise to maintain the dual associations, that the duties of the two bodies in many instances overlap, and that the amalgamation would make for greater economy and stimulate attendance and interest. The committee's report met with a favourable response from the governmental labour officials, but was rejected by the Public Employment Services' conference. The Canadian delegates were unanimously in favour of amalgamation, but a considerable body of opinion, hostile to the proposal, was shown to exist among United States delegates.

Resolutions adopted at the business meeting of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials included:—

(1) That the Association of Governmental Labour Officials, in convention assembled, ask Congress to submit a constitutional amendment providing for a Federal forty-eight hour law for minors under sixteen, in order that legislation of this nature may be made uniform throughout the United States.

(2) That the President of the Association appoint a committee on uniform safety laws, or continue the life of the present committee in order to permit the adoption of uniform safety codes in the states.

(3) That the executive board of this association through its Secretary, be instructed to communicate with the governors and legislators of those states and provinces having unsatisfactory safety laws, in order that the influence of this organization may be directed to assisting such states and provinces in this humanitarian work; and that copies of this resolution be sent to the heads of the Departments of Labour, etc., in the states and provinces in order that proper consideration may be given to the matter of co-operation with the administrative authorities prior to such suggested correspondence with the governors, legislators, etc., in the states and provinces.

The election of officers for the Association of Public Employment Services resulted as follows:—

President: Charles J. Boyd, general superintendent Chicago Division, Illinois Free Employment Offices.

Past president: E. J. Henning, assistant secretary, United States Department of Labour.

1st vice-president: A. L. Urick, commissioner of labour, Des Moines, Iowa.

2nd vice-president: J. J. Burke, deputy commissioner of labour, Hartford, Conn.

3rd vice-president: R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Branch, Department of Labour Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer: R. A. Flinn, chief of the Division of Employment, New York.

Members of Executive Committee: Francis I. Jones, director-general, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C.; Joseph Ainey, general superintendent, Quebec Offices, Employment Service of Canada, Montreal; T. M. Molloy, commissioner, Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries, Regina; Lilla H. Walter, superintendent women's division, Chicago Office, Illinois Free Employment Service; Mrs. E. E. Essman, superintendent, women's division, Free Employment Offices, Milwaukee, Wis.

The time and place of the next convention was left for decision to the new executive. Warm expressions of regret at the enforced absence through illness of Miss Marion Findlay, Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, who for the past few years rendered efficient service as secretary-treasurer, were voiced.

The following were elected as officials of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials:—

President: George B. Arnold, director of labour, Illinois.

1st vice-president: T. A. Wilson, commissioner of labour, Little Rock, Arkansas.

2nd vice-president: H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario Offices, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto.

3rd vice-president: Maude Swett, director, Woman's Department, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.

4th vice-president: Alice McFarland, director of women's work, Court of Industrial Relations, Kansas.

5th vice-president: Herman R. Witter, director, Department of Industrial Relations, Ohio.

Secretary-treasurer: Louise E. Schultz, superintendent, Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

The delegates selected Salt Lake City, Utah, as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the Labour Officials' Association.

## CONVENTIONS OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION OF ONTARIO

THE twenty-second annual convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association, and the third annual convention of the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, an organization which works in conjunction with the Labour Educational Association, were held at St. Catharines on May 24 last. Substantial progress was reported for both organizations.

At the convention of the Labour Educational Association considerable discussion centered around the government immigration policy, and it was suggested that an immigration "quota" system be adopted to exclude immigrants unless the country was in a position to absorb them. Propaganda having a tendency to mislead persons in the British Isles and Europe to believe that there is not an adequate supply of labour for industries in Canada was condemned. The convention expressed itself in favour of an eight-hour day and 44-hour week for all workers, an eight-hour day for nurses, and preference in the purchase of Canadian-made goods. Among other matters to receive the approval of the Association were a number of resolutions which had been adopted by the United Women's Educational Association of Ontario and included in the third annual report of that organization and presented to the Association. These included

resolutions requesting that the Ontario Minimum Wage Act be amended to include minors of both sexes; that proportional representation be taught in all Ontario public schools as a subject of simple mathematics, for the purpose of laying the foundations of a more equitable electoral system; that an eight-hour day and 44-hour week be adopted for all minors in mercantile and industrial establishments; that the Mothers' Allowance Act be amended so as to provide an allowance for incapacitated husbands and to provide assistance for wives deserted for three years, instead of five years as at present; that the principles of citizenship be taught in Ontario public schools; that an investigation be made as to the advisability of forming centres of information relative to workmen's compensation, and that the Ontario section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the provincial Department of Labour co-operate in expediting workmen's compensation payments; that hot meals be served to children of unemployed and to those otherwise undernourished, by extending domestic science classes to all public schools and utilizing their products for this purpose; that milk be served at cost to public school children; that provision be made for stricter supervision of Barnardo boys, and that the minimum age for placing of immigrant children



be 16 years instead of 14. The Federation expressed itself opposed to an open door immigration policy and against the sending of old men to jail farms. A resolution requesting the federal government to give favourable consideration to old age pension legislation was approved by the Federation.

Among the officers elected were the following: president, James A. Sullivan, Hamilton; vice-president, Walter Harris, St. Catharines; and secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto. Mr. James F. Marsh, who had served as president since 1918, withdrew from the presidential contest.

In addition to the recommendations as given in the preceding section the Women's Educational Federation, at their convention, adopted a resolution calling upon the provincial minister of health to assist local municipal health boards in the establishment of district physi-

cians and nurses for the accommodation of poor people in Ontario towns and cities. Another resolution adopted called upon the federal government to guarantee a measure of protection to immigrants induced to settle in Canada, and who often have no visible means of support. A resolution was adopted calling for government supervision of institutions supported and controlled by rich patrons. The convention instructed the secretary of the Federation to procure a detailed account of the methods employed in the placing of Barnardo children, and the extent of the investigations made as a preliminary to finding homes for these children.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mrs. W. F. Singer, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mesdames G. Clay, Hamilton; C. Brown, Toronto, and F. Ackerman, Kitchener; general secretary, Mrs. H. G. Fester, Hamilton; treasurer, Mrs. I. Ingles, Bartonville.

## EFFECT ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF LONG WORKING DAY

### Report of Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain

THE investigations into the effects of long hours on output, accidents, sickness and lost time in munition factories, which were carried out by the Health of Munition Workers' Committee in Great Britain between 1915 and 1917, demonstrated the importance of studying industrial processes from the point of view of their production of fatigue and its effect on industrial efficiency. On the disbandment of this committee, the Medical Research Committee and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, with the active encouragement of the Home Office, decided to form a committee to investigate the subject of industrial fatigue on more comprehensive lines by embracing all classes of factories within its scope of work.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board was organized accordingly in July, 1918, and, with the aid of expert committees, it has made a large number of investigations into certain industries, the policy being to combine laboratory research with observation of actual working conditions in the factory. Reports have been issued on the tinsplate, iron and steel, boot and shoe, cotton, silk, pottery and laundry trades. In addition, certain general subjects not confined to any one industry but of common interest to all, have been studied and reports published.

During the current year, three reports have been issued: A comparison of different shift systems in the glass trade; two studies on rest

pauses in industry, and one on the extent and effects of variety in repetitive work.

#### Shift Systems in the Glass Trade

The first-named report is of special interest at the present time, its subject being related to one of the items on the agenda of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva during the present month. The conference will discuss the desirability of a weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. The report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board contains the results of an investigation into the relative merits of the ten-hour and eight-hour shift systems in glass manufacture, this subject being taken up by the Board at the request and with the collaboration of the Glass Research Association.

The working day in glass factories in Britain up till 1919 was divided into two ten-hour shifts, but since that date three shifts of eight hours each have been adopted in some factories. The study was confined to the manufacture of bottles and tended to show that there was an almost consistent increase in the hourly rate of output as well as a decrease in the amount of spoilt work in the eight-hour as compared with the ten-hour shift. The total output of the shorter shift was, however, not so great as the total production of the ten-hour shift, but the output of three eight-hour shifts was greater than

that of the same factory running twenty hours in two shifts.

Night work under the three-shift system does not appear to put a markedly greater strain on the men than day work, but night work of six hours by men who work also on a day shift of six hours shows a decreased output as compared with day work.

As in the iron and steel industry and in tinplate manufacture, there is a marked seasonal variation in output, productivity being lower during the summer. It is suggested that fatigue might be lessened by alternating the work of the men working together on the same bottle so that the heavy work of gathering the molten glass from the pot would be taken in turn.

### Rest Pauses in Industry

The report on rest pauses is based on an investigation into the effects of introducing short rest pauses at definite intervals in the course of light repetitive work, the monotonous character of which is stated to cause a considerable decline in output about the middle of the work period.

In the opinion of the Board, the judicious introduction of a rest pause of fifteen minutes' duration half-way through the spell may not only tend to reduce monotony and so add to the contentment of the workers but it may often increase the rate of working to such an extent that production is increased from five to ten per cent.

### Variety in Repetitive Work

This report gives the results of investigations into the degree of variety in repetitive work and the effect of changes in activity.

The groups of workers studied were observed to get a certain degree of variety through changes in posture, short rest pauses or by different movements. The Board considers that the degree of variety can be increased in many industrial occupations by giving facilities for changes in posture.

The results of an investigation carried on in a factory show that too many changes in the form of activity are undesirable and have an adverse effect on production, but when a change is made at intervals of about half an hour, there need be no diminution of output and the dislike of the operatives for uniform activity is a factor for consideration.

### Proposal that Industrial Fatigue be Studied on International Lines

At a conference on the "International Labour Organization and Industrial Health"

held in London on June 19 and 20, 1923, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, Mr. D. R. Wilson, secretary of the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board, proposed that steps be taken on international lines, co-ordinated by the International Labour Office, to develop the study of industrial fatigue. He referred to certain investigations conducted by the Board from which the conclusions are drawn that the worker unconsciously responds immediately to his physical environment to an extent which, if known before, had never been measured numerically, and that the selection of the best conditions for the workers is an economically sound proposition as well as a social duty.

The papers read at this conference have been published by the International Labour Office under the title "Industrial Hygiene and Safety and the International Labour Organization" (Studies and Reports Series F.—Industrial Hygiene—No. 9).

Mr. Laurent Lapierre, member of the Quebec provincial legislature for Megantic, was appointed early in June as minister without portfolio. It is understood that the new minister will represent the interests of labour in the provincial cabinet, the appointment fulfilling the promise made some time ago by Premier Taschereau that labour would be given a representative.

A recent issue of the *Telegraph-Journal* of St. John, N.B., contained an interesting account of the provisions made by the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, for the comfort of their employees. In the rear of the general offices there is a bright lunch room equipped with a large electric range, where the office staff have a free lunch every noon hour. In another section of the mill a former storeroom has been transformed into a dining and recreation room for the workmen, containing tables, games, papers and magazines.

The president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union recently instructed the officers of the Hamilton local to endeavour to obtain a better understanding between the employers and employees so as to place the industry in that district on a better basis. The local employers and unions are to be invited to a conference for this purpose.



## CONCILIATION LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE legislature of the Union of South Africa has recently passed a law providing for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and for the establishment of joint industrial councils and conciliation boards. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited in public utility services, and provision is made for compulsory arbitration in these services. The act applies to all industries, trades and undertakings, except the agricultural industries and government undertakings. Employers' organizations may agree with registered trade unions to establish joint industrial councils for their various districts, and these shall be registered with the Minister of Mines and Industries. In areas where a particular industry is not sufficiently organized for the establishment of a council, conciliation boards may be appointed by the Minister at the request of a sufficiently representative number of workpeople or employers. The parties to any dispute which is referred to a council or board may by agreement apply to the Minister to appoint a mediator, who shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute and shall make a report to the Minister.

A majority of the representatives of the employers and workpeople on a council or board may agree to abide by the decision of one or more arbitrators, but such agreement must provide for the appointment of an umpire should the arbitrators fail to agree. Any award thus made is to be binding on all the parties represented on the council or board which has agreed to the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators. Pending the issue of such award, or during its operation, it is unlawful to declare a strike or lockout.

If the parties make application that an agreement arrived at shall be binding on the parties thereto, the Minister may issue a public notice making the agreement so binding, and if he is satisfied that the parties are sufficiently representative of the industry concerned, he may extend the operation of the award so that it shall be binding upon all employers and workpeople in the industry in any defined area. In like manner he may extend the award of arbitrators or umpires.

In any undertaking, industry or trade covered by the act it shall be illegal to make or demand any alteration in the terms of employment without one month's notice being given, or such shorter notice as may previously have been agreed upon. Either party concerned may refer the matter to a council or board for consideration. The alteration of

terms of employment which is demanded shall not take effect until the council or board has determined or reported on the matter; but it is provided that the report is to be issued within one month of the date of reference.

In the case of disputes between local authorities and their employees in public utility services, when a council or board has failed to reach a settlement, the parties shall agree to the appointment of an arbitrator within three days. In the event of disagreement the Minister shall himself appoint an arbitrator, whose award shall be binding upon the parties to the dispute.

Power is reserved to the Minister to take over and operate a public utility service at the local authority's expense should such authority be unable or unwilling to continue the service by reason of any lockout, strike or concerted action of its employees.

It is provided that no strike or lockout may be declared until the matter in dispute has been reported upon by a council or board, and until any further period stipulated in any agreement between the parties, within which a strike or lockout shall not be declared, has expired. This provision, however, does not affect strikes or lockouts in public services, which in any circumstances are illegal.

The act also contains provisions for the compulsory registration of trade unions and employers' associations, and for the registration and regulation of private registry offices. Offences under the act are punishable by fines or imprisonment or by both. The act is to come into operation on a date to be fixed later.

The Canadian Engineering Standards' Association has made arrangements for the preparation of a draft code of rules and specifications for electrical appliances, which will be based on the already existing regulations in the various provinces and states. The draft when prepared will be submitted to a committee for approval, after which it will be submitted to the authorities of each province, so that ultimately a Dominion-wide standard of rules and regulations for electrical equipment may be established. It is expected that this work will occupy a year or more.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Summary of Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the automobile industry in Canada during 1923, the hosiery and knit goods industry during 1922, and on the printing trades, the starch and glucose industry, and the sash, door and planing mill industry during 1921 and 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, and previous issues.

#### The Automobile Industry, 1923

The Mining and Metallurgical Branch of the Bureau, in a statement on this industry, shows that the production of motor vehicles in Canada during 1923 exceeded all previous records, and reached a total of 147,582 valued at \$97,369,814, as compared with 101,007 in 1922 and 94,144 in 1920. Included in the 1923 total were 380 trucks valued at \$755,638, manufactured by firms whose main products were not motor vehicles. The value of the production by the industry proper in 1923 was \$96,614,176. While this was 18 per cent greater than in 1922, it did not come up to the total value of the 1920 production of \$101,465,846. Service and service parts included in the 1923 total were valued at \$9,390,793, while the same item in 1920 amounted to \$12,754,125, leaving the value of the motor cars made in the automobile industry in 1923 at \$87,223,383, and in 1920 at \$88,711,721. There were 10 firms engaged in the industry in 1923 as against 15 in the previous year. The firms that went out of business were among the smaller ones, and in spite of the decrease in number the capital employed increased from \$47,761,964 to \$60,146,195. The estimated yearly capacity of the plants is 186,500 automobiles and 10,100 trucks, so that the production in 1923 (147,202 vehicles) was 75 per cent of capacity. The production during 1923 consisted of 106,226 pleasure cars, valued at \$69,904,073; commercial cars to the number of 19,226, valued at \$8,941,011; and 21,750 chassis, valued at \$8,378,299. Of the commercial automobiles, 1,751 were under one-ton capacity, 17,467 between one ton and five tons, and eight with capacity of five tons or over.

Employment was afforded to 9,305 persons, an increase of 1,961 over the previous year, and 1,024 over the number employed in 1920. Salaries and wages advanced to \$14,998,267.

an increase of \$3,724,624 over the previous year, and \$1,667,183 over 1920.

#### Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry, 1922

The number of individual plants reporting to the Bureau in 1922 was 141, an advance over the previous year of 14. There were 99 plants in Ontario, 26 in Quebec, 5 in Manitoba, 4 in British Columbia, 3 in Alberta, 3 in Nova Scotia, and one in New Brunswick. The capital invested in the industry increased in 1922 to \$44,238,091, from \$37,906,361 in the previous year. The total value of production in 1922 was \$44,963,254, as against \$36,689,534 in 1921. The number of salaried employees increased from 976 in 1921 to 1,038 (690 males and 348 females) in 1922, and the salaries of the clerical and managerial staff amounted to \$1,920,123, or an increase of \$80,742 over the previous year.

The number of employees working for wages was 13,141 (3,699 males and 9,442 females) in 1922, as compared with 9,471 in 1921, and the amount paid in wages rose during the same period from \$6,559,892 to \$8,652,353. The percentage increase in the latter class was 38.8 in the number of employees, and 31.9 in the amount of wages. In the wage-earning class the number of males increased over 1921 by 931, and the females by 2,756. There were in addition to the wage earners 1,390 outside piece-workers (5 males and 1,385 females) in 1922, with total payments of \$81,589. Ontario led the other provinces with 72 per cent of the number of males employed, nearly 78 per cent of the number of females, and 77 per cent of the total wage and salary outlay. Quebec came next with 20 per cent of the male employees, 16 per cent of the females, and 16 per cent of the total salaries and wages. The average operating time of all plants was 273.66 days, and of employees 8.6 hours per day and 48.4 hours per week.

#### Printing Trades, 1921 and 1922

The report on the printing trades includes five groups which are considered separately as far as possible, but a complete separation of statistics could not be made as one or more establishments often carry on two or more of the types of printing work. In 1921, there were 1,574 establishments in the trades, of which 836 were in the printing and publish-



ing group, 625 in the printing and bookbinding group, 87 in the lithographing and engraving group, 10 in the stereotyping and electrotyping group, and 16 in the blue prints group. In 1922 there were 1,533 establishments, of which 746 were in the printing and publishing group, 658 in printing and bookbinding, 106 in lithographing and engraving, 12 in stereotyping and electrotyping, and 11 in the blue prints group. The capital invested in the industry increased in 1922 to \$78,540,139, from \$75,646,334 in 1921, and the total value of production showed a decline from \$93,667,079 in 1921, to \$90,622,120 in 1922.

In 1922 there were 7,891 employees on salaries, their total earnings amounting to \$13,852,383, and 14,746 employees on wages whose earnings amounted to \$21,805,620. In the previous year there were 7,732 salaried employees with earnings amounting to \$13,505,367, and 17,990 wage earners who received \$21,819,621 for their services.

Firms which print their own newspapers and periodicals are included in the printing and publishing group. In 1921 the total number of employees in this group was 13,611 (8,155 on wages and 5,456 on salaries) with a total payroll of \$18,577,424 (\$10,093,957 for wage earners and \$8,483,467 for salaried workers). In 1922 there were 12,347 employees (7,115 wage earners and 5,232 salaried employees) with a payroll of \$17,951,144 (\$9,624,463 for the wage earners and \$8,326,681 for the salaried workers).

Under printing and bookbinding are included 658 establishments in 1922 and 625 establishments in 1921 which did not publish papers or periodicals, job printing representing over half of the amount received for sales and work done. The total number of employees in this group in 1922 was 7,440 (5,545 wage earners and 1,895 salaried employees) with a total payroll of \$12,619,578 (\$8,726,062 for wage earners and \$3,893,516 for salaried workers), as compared with a total of 9,492 employees in 1921 (7,718 wage earners and 1,774 salaried workers) with a payroll of \$12,645,649 (\$8,902,429 for the wage earners and \$3,743,220 for the salaried workers. The capital invested in the industry in 1922 was \$29,280,780, and in 1921, \$28,275,937.

There were 106 firms specializing in lithographing and engraving in 1922 as compared with 87 in the previous year. In 1921 there were 430 employees on salaries and 1,952 on wages with a payroll totalling \$1,164,583 for the salaried workers and \$2,587,378 for the wage earners. In 1922 there were 689 employees on salaries and 1,900 wage earners whose payroll totalled \$1,499,541 for the

salaried employees, and \$3,178,573 for the wage earners. The capital invested in 1921 amounted to \$7,990,272, and in 1922 to \$9,579,839.

In stereotyping and electrotyping there were 10 firms operating in 1921 and 12 in 1922. In the former year there were 48 salaried employees who received \$437,249 and 112 wage earners whose earnings amounted to \$192,348. In 1922 there were 68 salaried employees in this group whose earnings totalled \$119,200 and 156 wage earners with a payroll of \$248,717. The capital investment for 1921 amounted to \$437,249, and for 1922, \$621,276.

In the blue-prints group there were 16 firms operating in 1921 and 11 in 1922. The capital investment for the former year was \$153,903 and for the latter \$85,655. The earnings of the 24 salaried workers employed in 1921 totalled \$30,402, and of the 53 wage earners, \$43,509, while in 1922 there were 7 salaried employees who received in salaries \$13,445, and 30 wage earners who received \$27,805.

#### **Starch and Glucose Industry, 1921 and 1922**

In the starch and glucose industry there were two more plants in operation during 1922 than in the previous year when there were three plants active in Ontario and two each in Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In 1922 Ontario remained the same but Quebec had only one plant operating, and Prince Edward Island had three additional factories, making a total of nine. The total capital invested in 1921 was \$5,887,210, and in 1922, \$5,674,843, while the value of the products in the former year totalled \$4,436,328, and in the latter year \$3,871,977. The office force was augmented by nine and the salary list increased by \$1,576 during the two-year period, but although two additional establishments reported operations during the latter year, there was a considerable reduction in the average number of wage earners.

The number of male workers fell from 556 in 1921 to 424 in 1922, and the female workers from 58 to 28. The payroll also diminished to the extent of \$244,260, the wage earners receiving \$657,726 in 1921 and \$413,466 in 1922. There were 14 employees in the class "technical experts, chemists and accountants" in 1921 who received a total of \$36,164, while in the following year the same number were employed and their salaries totalled \$32,000. Forty-four employees in the class "clerks, stenographers, salesmen," etc., received in 1921 \$44,146, and in the following year 47 employees in this class received \$32,046.

The average number of hours worked by employees in 1921 was 9.4 per day and 56 per

week, and in 1922 the average was 9.5 per day and 56.6 per week. There was an increase in the number of days the plants were entirely idle from an average of 107.85 days per establishment in 1921 to 156.55 in 1922.

#### **The Sash, Door and Planing Mill Industry, 1921 and 1922**

The report on the sash, door and planing mill industry in Canada includes information regarding planing mills and mills engaged primarily in the manufacture of builders' millwork. The principal products of the industry, consisting of sash, doors, frames, millwork, moulding, matched and planed lumber, amounted in 1922 to \$33,224,476, as compared with \$27,717,575 in 1921. In addition to these principal products, many of these mills also manufactured as side lines and by-products other wooden commodities. In 1922 these secondary products amounted to \$4,202,191, as compared with \$7,468,560 in 1921. The total value of all products of this group of mills in 1922 was \$37,426,667 in 1922, and \$35,186,135 in 1921. The total capital invested in the industry in 1922 amounted to \$43,091,844 as compared with \$41,239,799 in 1921. The total

number of establishments in 1922 was 787, comprising 337 in Ontario, 301 in Quebec, 36 in Nova Scotia, 33 in British Columbia, 24 in New Brunswick, 19 in Saskatchewan, 17 each in Alberta and Manitoba, and 3 in Prince Edward Island. In 1921 there were 758 plants operating, comprising 313 each in Ontario and Quebec, 32 in British Columbia, 25 in Nova Scotia, 20 in New Brunswick, 18 each in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 15 in Manitoba, and 4 in Prince Edward Island.

The industry in 1922 gave employment to 9,255 people, consisting of 7,987 male and 48 female employees on wages, and 1,040 male and 181 female employees paid on a salary basis. The total payroll in 1922 was \$10,031,012, of which \$2,160,859 was paid to the salaried workers and \$7,870,153 to the wage earners. In 1921 there were 8,223 persons employed in the industry, 8,000 of whom were males and 223 females. There were 7,092 male and 55 female employees on wages and 908 male and 168 female employees on salaries. The total payroll for the year was \$9,721,305, of which \$7,778,033 was for wages and \$1,943,272 for salaries.

### **THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

THE volume of employment showed a decidedly upward movement at the beginning of May, according to reports from employers tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The expansion was partly seasonal in character, repeating that indicated at the beginning of May, 1923. The improvement a year ago was somewhat more pronounced, representing recovery from larger losses than had been recorded on April 1, 1924. The upward movement of the curve in the accompanying chart is, therefore, not quite as steep on the date being reviewed as at the beginning of May of last year, although it continues to be on a slightly higher level. The curve is, however, considerably above that of May 1, 1922 and 1921.

A combined working force of 760,700 persons was indicated by the 6,008 firms making returns, who had 740,162 persons in their employ on April 1. Reflecting this gain of between 2 and 3 per cent, the index number rose to 91.8 on May 1, as compared with 89.3 in the preceding month, with 91.4 on May 1, 1923; 83.3 on May 1, 1922 and 84.1 on May 1, 1921. Construction, manufacturing as a whole, mining, transportation, trade and communication recorded improvement, that in the

first named group being most marked. The textile industry reported considerable curtailment and reductions in personnel were also indicated in leather, iron and steel and logging.

Employment in all provinces showed an upward trend, the increases ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. Statements were tabulated from 557 employers in the Maritime District, showing that they employed 66,747 persons as compared with 64,399 on April 1. Seasonal activity in fish curing and preserving establishments, in sawmills and in construction, supplementing substantial gains in coal mining, caused the bulk of the increase. River-driving operations caused temporary recovery in logging, but transportation afforded less employment. Manufacturing in Quebec showed improvement, chiefly in tobacco, electric current, electrical appliance, mineral product, lumber and rubber factories. On the other hand, within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel works were slacker. Logging camps in Quebec showed a notable increase in activity in consequence of river-drives; construction, transportation and asbestos mines also recorded larger payrolls. An aggregate working force of 208,330 persons was



reported by the 1,311 firms making returns, who had employed 202,956 workers on April 1. Sawmills in Ontario registered considerable activity; construction also showed marked improvement of a seasonal character. In addition, expansion was evidenced in food, tobacco, brick, iron, steel and mineral product works, in mining, communication, transportation and trade. Leather, textiles, printing, logging and highway construction, however, showed reductions in staff. The 2,747 firms making returns in Ontario had 320,237 persons in their employ as compared with 312,858 at the beginning of April. Construction, particularly railway construction, absorbed a very much larger number of persons in the Prairie Provinces; iron and steel and mineral product factories and transportation also indicated considerable improvement. On the other hand, employment in coal mining, logging and sawmills showed a reduction. Returns were received from 777 employers, whose staffs comprised 95,896 persons or 3.070 more than in the preceding month. Seasonal activity in fish canning, sawmilling and in construction, metallic ore mining and in some other divisions caused a large increase in employment in British Columbia; these were however, partly offset by declines in trade, coal mining and logging. A combined working force of 69,490 persons was reported by the 616 firms making returns, who had employed 67,123 workers on April 1. The index numbers of employment in these areas are shown in the following table.

District	Relative Weight	May 1 1924	April 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922	May 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.8	88.1	84.6	90.0	83.0	87.5
Quebec.....	27.4	94.1	91.5	90.3	81.2	80.8
Ontario.....	42.1	89.8	87.6	91.6	82.4	83.6
Prairie Provinces.....	12.6	89.4	87.0	90.4	85.4	86.6
British Columbia.....	9.1	102.9	99.6	97.5	91.3	90.1
Canada.....	100.0	91.8	89.3	91.4	83.3	84.1

Firms in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made indicated increased employment at the beginning of May. In Montreal 2,739 persons were added to the staffs of the 730 reporting firms, who employed 106,402 persons on May 1. Improvement in tobacco, electric current, electrical appliance and mineral product factories, supplementing gains in construction and transportation, caused the bulk of this increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. Textile, iron and steel works, however, were slacker. The expansion in Toronto was on a somewhat smaller scale, according to statements from 812 firms, employing 94,158

persons as compared with 93,257 in the month before. Retail trade, construction and mineral product factories reported a large share of the increase, while textile, printing, leather and non-ferrous metal works showed some curtailment. Seasonal activity in lumber mills accounted for practically all the improvement in Ottawa, where the working forces of the 126 reporting firms, rose from 9,684 persons on April 1 to 10,456 during the month under review. In Hamilton there was general but slight improvement in a number of industries, notably iron and steel, construction and transportation. Returns were tabulated from 206 employers, having an aggregate working force of 26,525 persons at the beginning of May, as compared with 26,102 on April 1. The largest gains in Winnipeg occurred in iron and steel, but there were a number of comparatively small additions to staffs in other industries. A combined payroll of 23,975 persons was reported by the 300 firms making returns, who had employed 23,733 in the preceding month. Sawmills and transportation employed a larger number of workers than in the preceding month at Vancouver, where 660 persons were added to the staffs of the 230 reporting firms. These concerns employed 22,487 persons on May 1. The following table gives the index numbers of employment in these cities.

City	Relative Weight	May 1 1924	April 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922
Montreal.....	14.0	92.3	90.1	88.8	82.1
Toronto.....	12.4	85.6	84.8	83.1	84.9
Ottawa.....	1.4	95.3	90.9	94.8	94.8
Hamilton.....	3.5	86.4	85.2	92.6	92.6
Winnipeg.....	3.2	83.0	82.3	86.3	85.6
Vancouver.....	3.0	102.2	99.8	91.8	95.4

### The Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in manufacturing continued to be favourable at the beginning of May, when the increases in staffs nearly equalled those recorded in the two months preceding. They were, however, very much less extensive than during the corresponding period of last year; the index number then stood higher than at the present time. Fish canning, curing and smoking establishments, dairies, lumber mills, sugar refineries, biscuit, brick, stone, rubber, tobacco, electric current, electrical appliance, railway car, steel ship, and mineral product factories were more fully engaged than at the beginning of April. On the other hand, fairly large declines were recorded in garment, cotton and knitting mills, in leather and in iron and steel works. Statements were received from 3,909 manufacturers whose establishments employed 435,954 per-

sons as compared with 429,691 on April 1. The difference represented an increase of 1.5 per cent.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—There was a 7.4 per cent expansion in employment in this division at the beginning of May, there being increases in dairies, in fish canning, smoking and curing factories. The largest additions to staffs were recorded in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. According to returns from 180 firms, their staffs aggregated 13,417 as compared with 12,493 at the beginning of April. This gain was somewhat larger than that registered on May 1, 1923; the industry then, however, employed a smaller number of persons than at the present time.

**LEATHER PRODUCTS.**—Moderate declines were indicated in boot, shoe and leather factories. Contractions had also been recorded during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was in practically the same volume as at the present time. Reports were compiled from 204 manufacturers in the leather group, whose payrolls were decreased from 17,686 on April 1 to 17,374 at the beginning of May. Practically all this shrinkage occurred in Ontario.

**LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.**—Seasonal expansion was indicated by sawmills during the month under review, when 4,149 persons were added to the staffs of the 717 lumber firms making returns. Their payrolls comprised 46,323 persons as against 42,174 on April 1. In spite of the fact that this increase was more extensive than that recorded at the beginning of May, 1923, the index number now stands several points lower than at that time. All provinces except the Prairies shared in the upward movement indicated on the date under review, the increases in Ontario being the most noteworthy.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—General improvement in a number of divisions of the edible plant product group resulted in an increase of 411 persons or 1.7 per cent in the number employed by the 311 manufacturers making returns. They employed 24,912 persons or 1.7 per cent more than on April 1. The greatest gains occurred in biscuit and sugar plants, while chocolate and confectionery works were rather slacker. Additions to staff on a some what larger scale had been registered at the beginning of April, 1923, when the index number was practically the same as at the present time.

**PULP AND PAPER.**—Very little change in the situation was shown in this division; minor increases in pulp, paper and printing establish-

ments were partly offset by declines in employment in miscellaneous paper products. A combined working force of 50,768 persons was reported by the 462 firms making returns, who employed 50,714 in the preceding month. The changes in the various provinces were comparatively slight. A marked increase in personnel was registered by the firms making returns for May 1 of last year and the index number then stood somewhat higher.

**RUBBER PRODUCTS.**—Employment in rubber factories showed slight improvement, mainly in Quebec. Reports received from 32 firms indicated that they employed 10,895 persons as compared with 10,751 on April 1. Additions to staffs of about the same size had been recorded during the same period of last year, when employment was in greater volume than during the month being reviewed.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—Large contractions in employment were indicated in the textile industry at the beginning of May, chiefly in garment, cotton and knitting factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 571 employers making returns reported 68,113 persons on their payrolls as compared with 69,186 in the preceding month. The difference represented a decline of 1.6 per cent. At the beginning of May, 1923, a percentage increase of about the same size had been recorded and the situation then was more favourable than at the present time.

**TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.**—A considerable revival in employment was shown by the reporting firms, the increases being in fact larger than the declines that had been recorded on April 1. The improvement occurred chiefly in tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario. Statements received from 104 manufacturers indicated that they employed 11,286 persons or 5.2 per cent more than in the preceding month. This percentage increase is practically the same as that recorded on May 1, 1923; employment then was in rather smaller volume.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Seasonal activity in brickyards and in other clay and stone product works caused a large increase in employment in this division, which, however, was partly offset by declines in glass factories. The gains were largely confined to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. An aggregate working force of 9,007 persons was reported by the 111 firms making returns, who had employed 8,607 persons on April 1. Very much larger increases had been recorded at the beginning of May of last year, when the index number had stood several points higher than at the present time.



**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—Activity in electric current plants increased chiefly in Quebec. According to 95 employers, their staffs aggregated 11,642 persons as compared with 11,208 at the beginning of April. This expansion of 3.9 per cent was considerably larger than that recorded on May 1, 1923; the situation at that time was not so good as during the month under review.

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.**—Employment in electrical apparatus plants expanded moderately, the improvement affecting practically the same number of persons as that recorded during the corresponding period of 1923. The index number then stood nearly 10 points lower than on May 1, 1924. Reports tabulated from 33 manufacturers showed that they employed 8,953 persons as compared with 8,763 at the beginning of April. The greater part of this increase of 2.2 per cent occurred in Quebec.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—A slight decline in employment was indicated by the 650 iron and steel manufacturers making returns, who employed 126,745 persons on May 1, as compared with 127,020 in the preceding month. Plants producing general machinery, agricultural implements, heating appliances, and wire were slacker, but railway car and steel shipbuilding works reported additions to their payrolls. Firms in Quebec registered curtailment of operations, while in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces improvement took place. Important recovery had been indicated on May 1 of last year, largely a reaction from shutdowns over the Easter holidays, which had affected the situation considerably. The index number then, however, stood a few points higher than on May 1, 1924.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—General improvement was indicated by the 73 manufacturers of mineral products making returns. Their staffs, aggregating 9,662 persons, were larger by 733 or 8.2 per cent than on April 1. A somewhat similar increase had been recorded during the corresponding period in 1923, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

### Logging

Varying conditions in different parts of the country resulted in a net decline of 136 persons in the number employed by the 228 logging firms making returns. Their working forces comprised 21,046 persons. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec there were substantial additions to staffs, owing to river-drives, but in Ontario and the Western Provinces further curtailment was indicated. Very

much larger contractions had been recorded on May 1, 1923, when the index number was a few points lower than at the present time.

### Mining

**COAL.**—The Maritime coal fields reported considerably greater activity than at the beginning of April, but reductions in personnel were shown in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The 95 operators making returns employed 28,749 persons or 914 more than in the preceding month. This was an increase of 3.3 per cent. Employment was in the same volume on May 1, 1923, although important declines had been recorded at that time.

**METALLIC ORES.**—The trend of employment in metallic ore mines in Ontario and British Columbia was upward; 49 employers enlarged their working forces from 13,043 at the beginning of April to 13,356 on May 1. There was, therefore, an increase of 2.4 per cent. Additions to staffs on practically the same scale had been reported during the same period of last year; the index number then was considerably lower than at the present time.

**NON-METALLIC MINERALS (OTHER THAN COAL).**—General improvement was recorded in this industry at the beginning of May, when 534 persons were added to the staffs of the 72 firms making returns. As they employed 5,965 persons in comparison with 5,431 on April 1, this was an increase of 9.8 per cent. Very similar gains had been indicated on May 1, 1923.

### Communication

Further expansion was indicated in the communication group; telephones and telegraphs everywhere employed a larger number of persons than in the previous month. Statements tabulated from 167 concerns showed that they employed 22,283 persons as compared with 21,820 on April 1. The situation was considerably better than during the same period of last year, although increased activity had also been recorded then.

### Transportation

**STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.**—Recovery was shown in this industry by the 113 employers making returns; they employed 19,315 persons on May 1 as compared with 18,496 in the preceding month. Gains were indicated in all provinces except the Maritimes, where the situation remained unchanged. The improvement in Quebec was most pronounced. Expansion on a rather smaller scale had been registered on May 1, 1923, when the index number stood very slightly lower.

**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Returns were compiled from 101 concerns and divisional superintendents in this division, who employed 75,314 workers; this was 395 or .5 per cent more than on April 1. There were declines in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere gains were recorded. Although the increase on the date under review was less extensive than on May 1, 1923, the index number stood somewhat higher than at that time.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Fluctuations in employment in this division produced a net increase of 295 persons or 2.5 per cent according to reports from 59 employers. Their payrolls aggregated 12,149 persons as compared with 11,854 at the beginning of April. The closing of the winter ports caused a substantial falling off in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but in Ontario and Quebec there were large gains while British Columbia registered a minor improvement. Employment in this industry was much better than on May 1, 1923.

### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING.**—All provinces shared to some extent in the upward movement recorded by employment in this division at the beginning of May; the increases in Ontario, however, were much the largest. Statements were received from 309 contractors with an aggregate payroll of 18,564 persons, as compared with 16,691 on April 1. This expansion of 1,873 persons or 11.2 per cent was slightly smaller than that recorded on May 1 of last year, but nevertheless employment at that time was in less volume.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—Eighty employers in this division reported 4,298 persons compared with 3,914 in their last report. The greater part of this increase occurred in British Columbia and Quebec, while in Ontario curtailment was indicated. Expansion affecting approximately the same number of persons was recorded on May 1, 1923.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—Substantial increases in personnel were registered by the 31 concerns and divisional superintendents from whom reports were tabulated. They enlarged their working forces from 26,775 persons on April 1 to 34,539 at the beginning of May. This gain of 29 per cent is larger than that recorded on the same date of last year, but the index numbers for the two periods are the same. All provinces shared in the improvement reported during the month being surveyed.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Relative Weight	May 1, 1924	April 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>57.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	86.5	81.0	83.8	86.0	87.5
Fur and products.....	0.1	81.3	80.2	88.7	80.6	79.6
Leather and products.....	2.3	79.4	80.8	79.1	80.3	73.5
Lumber and products.....	6.1	91.6	83.8	95.5	88.9	86.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.9	104.2	88.6	104.0	98.1	97.6
Lumber products.....	2.2	75.7	77.9	84.5	77.1	75.7
Musical instruments.....	0.3	60.6	61.7	71.6	61.4	70.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	88.9	87.8	88.3	84.6	84.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	98.7	98.8	101.1	93.6	94.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	102.4	102.1	107.4	93.7	98.2
Paper products.....	0.8	88.4	90.8	90.9	87.5	80.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	97.9	97.8	97.1	95.4	95.2
Rubber products.....	1.4	76.1	75.1	84.3	66.8	66.0
Textile products.....	9.0	85.6	86.9	92.5	88.9	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	95.0	96.8	106.4	98.5	83.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	89.2	90.1	96.6	89.7	71.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.0	73.4	75.4	77.6	81.1	81.7
Others.....	1.1	94.6	93.5	98.5	88.7	79.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	96.4	90.8	92.2	95.1	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	103.6	111.4	91.7	75.0	89.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	87.4	86.5	92.5	79.4	82.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	90.0	86.2	94.5	83.8	80.9
Electric current.....	1.5	119.9	116.9	111.9	110.4	104.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	113.4	110.8	103.8	74.0	99.3
Iron and steel products.....	16.6	81.2	82.0	85.4	62.5	72.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	72.1	71.8	77.5	49.5	65.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	72.6	74.0	73.6	62.8	74.6
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	59.1	60.4	64.0	48.6	87.7
Land vehicles.....	8.0	101.3	101.1	103.6	72.8	66.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	34.6	34.2	33.2	21.8	70.2
Heating appliances.....	0.7	82.9	84.8	95.3	82.8	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	0.8	92.8	93.6	89.6	67.4	84.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	83.9	81.3	89.4	68.8	75.4
Others.....	2.0	74.1	74.0	80.4	66.2	78.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	85.4	84.6	87.0	65.1	69.7
Mineral products.....	1.3	103.8	96.8	100.2	94.9	93.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	87.8	88.9	96.4	90.3	86.7
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>6.3</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>
Coal.....	3.8	92.0	88.8	92.0	91.6	87.2
Metallic ores.....	1.7	147.7	145.2	112.9	92.4	83.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	95.9	87.0	96.4	80.5	90.7
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2.9</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>103.1</b>
Telegraphs.....	0.6	106.2	99.7	98.6	93.1	92.9
Telephones.....	2.3	108.7	107.6	100.0	102.2	105.9
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>14.0</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	113.8	109.0	112.2	119.0	103.1
Steam railways.....	9.9	97.3	96.8	95.6	89.6	90.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.6	173.1	169.5	143.8	160.8	122.8
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	<b>7.6</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Building.....	2.4	95.8	85.4	77.9	86.3	87.7
Highway.....	0.6	546.2	521.9	711.9	688.5	448.3
Railway.....	4.6	109.8	85.1	109.8	102.5	88.1
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.8</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Hotels and restaurants.....	0.9	109.8	111.1	95.3	94.7	97.2
Professional.....	0.2	112.3	108.7	96.2	92.5	78.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	104.2	103.8	99.8	97.6	101.3
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Retail.....	4.6	90.1	89.3	90.1	88.3	89.8
Wholesale.....	2.7	95.0	89.0	94.5	93.4	97.5
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>84.1</b>

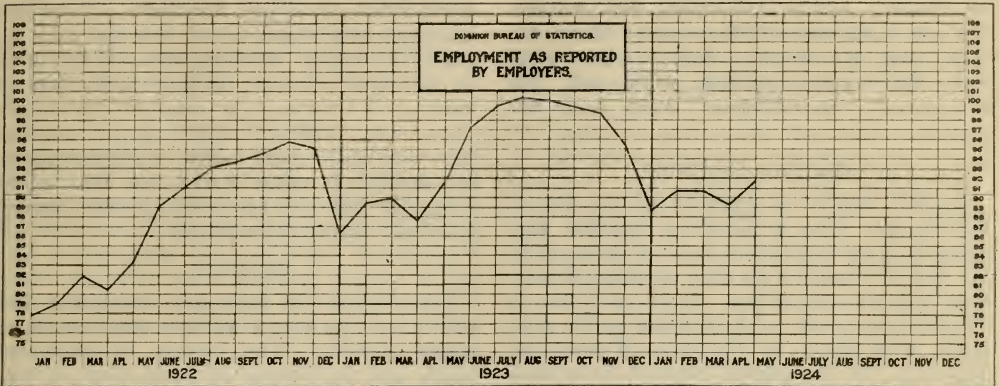


**Trade**

Employment in retail and wholesale trade showed moderate increases, 560 persons being added to the sales force of the 616 establishments making returns. As they employed 55,584 persons on May 1, compared with 55,024 in the last report, this was an increase of 1 per cent, of which the greater part occurred in retail stores in Ontario. This improvement repeats that indicated at the same period of

last year when employment was on practically the same level.

The table on page 502 gives the index number of employment by industries as at May 1 and April 1, 1924, and May 1, 1923 and 1922. As usual, the first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (The number of workers employed in January, 1920, by the reporting firms equals 100 in every case.)



**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR APRIL, 1924**

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of April, 1924, showed a considerable gain over the preceding period, though less than during the corresponding period a year ago. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a steady upward tendency throughout the month, the curves regaining the position held during the latter part of the winter before the spring slackness of trade set in. Owing to continued cold and unfavourable weather many outdoor industries, notably farming and building construction, were retarded until the latter part of April, when expansion again started. The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of April was 1,532, as compared with 1,411 during the preceding period and 1,769 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of the month applications averaged 1,771 daily, in contrast with 1,894 daily during the latter half of April, 1923. Opportunities for employment offered by employers averaged 1,354 and 1,642 daily

during the first and second half of the month, as compared with 1,604 and 1,903 daily during the same period last year. Vacancies notified during the latter half of March, 1924, averaged 1,102 daily. The average number of placements effected by the Service was 1,097 during the first half, and 1,351 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with an average of 912 daily during the previous period, and with 1,263 and 1,464 daily during the corresponding periods of 1923. Placements effected in regular employment averaged 785 and 989 daily, while those in casual work were 312 and 372 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively.

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

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (4 months).....	63,962	56,610	120,572

During the month of April, 1924, the offices made 30,907 references to employment and effected a total of 29,234 placements. Of the latter 21,088 (18,141 of men and 2,947 of women) were in regular employment and 8,146 in work of less than one week's duration. The number of applications registered at the offices was 39,401, of which 29,992 were of men and 9,442 of women. Employers notified the service of 16,258 vacancies for men and 9,379 for women, a total of 35,670 vacancies.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 262 men, 94 women; New Brunswick, 295 men, 81 women; Quebec, 649 men, 339 women; Ontario, 6,362 men, 1,089 women; Manitoba, 1,416 men, 377 women; Saskatchewan, 3,402 men, 391 women; Alberta, 3,702 men, 369 women; British Columbia, 2,053 men, 207 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

A slight surplus of unskilled labour was reported, but with a fair-sized building programme in contemplation many of these workers will be absorbed as soon as more favourable weather approaches. Small additions to construction gangs and building staffs were made from offices at Chatham, Halifax and Moncton. In the logging industry little business was reported. Many river drivers and log men were available, but on account of the backward season few vacancies offered in this group. The demand in the farming group was fair.

#### QUEBEC

A decided improvement was noticeable in the building industry, the most active trades being plasterers, joiners and painters. Orders for building labourers were filled without difficulty. No marked advancement was shown in the farm group, although a good demand was shown from Quebec and Montreal. The logging industry was not active, as the river driving season had not yet reached its peak. Little activity was shown in the manufacturing groups, the clothing trades and woollen mills in Montreal and Sherbrooke showing the greatest activity.

#### ONTARIO

The unexpected slowness in spring expansion in industry was responsible for the continued large registrations of unemployed applicants. The farm group absorbed a large per cent of workers, but the number of experienced applicants available was considerably less than the vacancies offered. The building industry remained very quiet, but at most of the offices there was reported a large building programme ahead, but during the month on account of

unfavourable weather the number of applicants registered is not decreasing, while few vacancies have been registered. A few placements of railway construction labourers and gangmen were made from North Bay, Port Arthur and Sudbury, but the demand was not great. The logging industry was slack with a slightly increased call for river drivers toward the latter part of the month. A few mill men were placed from North Bay, Sudbury, Timmins, Ottawa and Port Arthur. Activity was reported from the mining district, the supply of labour at Cobalt, Sudbury and Timmins being such that no difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies. Industrial expansion was retarded and very few calls for unskilled factory workers were offered with an occasional demand for technically trained men. At the ports an improvement was anticipated very shortly. The women's sections were very active with many vacancies remaining unfilled in spite of the fact that applicants and new arrivals from the Old Country have been successfully placed.

#### MANITOBA

The demand for farm help continued very active, but the severe weather retarded placements slightly. The closing of municipal works and the absence of other forms of outdoor employment caused an increased registration of workers with few vacancies available. No demand was shown in the railway group with a large number of applicants offering. From Winnipeg a slight increase was reported in the number of men placed in the logging industry, although other than a few requests for river drivers, a further demand in this group is not anticipated. A satisfactory increase in the demand for experienced women workers for city and country employment was reported, with a steady supply of workers available.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

A shortage of experienced farm workers to meet the increased demand in the farming group was felt. All other industries were quiet with a surplus of applicants registered. Very little building was in progress, the calls at the offices being for a few skilled tradesmen and mechanics. Although work had begun on the railways the demand as yet was considerably less than the supply. From Saskatoon and Prince Albert a few river drivers were sent to the vicinity of The Pas and mill men and sawyers to points in British Columbia. A good demand for housekeepers and domestics for farms was met satisfactorily from Regina and Saskatoon. An increased call for day workers was noted during the month.



## ALBERTA

In spite of the unsettled weather farming operations continued very active with an increased placement of workers from all the offices. Building was more brisk than last month, but a number of mechanics and tradesmen were unemployed. At Medicine Hat the first heavy demand for section and extra gang men was registered and no difficulty was felt in securing sufficient workers. Tie gangs were also placed with the railway companies. In logging a decided though temporary revival in the demand for bushmen, mill hands and loaders, was reported from Edmonton. There was a slight increase in the number of vacancies for farm housekeepers and domestics with a shortage of applicants.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

A substantial improvement in industrial activities was manifested during the month, although outside work was retarded somewhat by unfavourable weather conditions. Building and construction showed slight employment gains and there was a lessened number of unskilled labourers registered for work. Repairs to bridges and wharves in Kamloops and New Westminster and small repairs to buildings in the other cities gave work to several building tradesmen. The farming group showed increased activity in the vicinity of Kamloops, New Westminster, Vernon and Victoria. A slackening was noted in the logging group with plenty of applicants available to fill the orders on hand. Conditions in the mining group were about as previously reported, a few calls for machine miners being registered at Cranbrook. The demand for domestic workers was on the increase with the usual shortage of experienced women. Hotel and institutional workers were required in increasing numbers.

## Movement of Labour

During April, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,088 placements in regular employment, of which 14,522 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,342 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,443 going to points in the same province as the despatching office and 899 to other provinces.

From the offices at Montreal, Que., three sawmill workers and one camp cook were sent to points within the zone and 40 river drivers and bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie and 13 stone cutters to Kingston, Ont. From the office at Hull, Que., seven bushmen were sent

to North Bay, Ont. Ontario offices granted 352 reduced rate certificates, one to a weaver going from Toronto to Sherbrooke, Que. Of the persons going to points within the province, 295 were bushmen, mill men and river drivers, 25 were construction labourers, linemen and carpenters, 10 were stone masons going to Kingston, two were farm hands, one a mining engineer and the remainder were factory labourers, cooks, waitresses, etc. Manitoba offices despatched 579 workers at the special rate, 376 to points within the province, 68 being chiefly bushmen, millwrights, river drivers and station workers going to Timmins and Port Arthur, Ont., 134 farm hands and women workers going to Estevan, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina, and one farm hand to Edmonton, Alta. The provincial transfers were 335 farm labourers, 15 domestic workers, the remainder being labourers and sawmill men going from Winnipeg to Dauphin and Brandon. The offices in Saskatchewan issued certificates to six river men and loggers going from Saskatoon to Port Arthur, Ont.; to five farm hands and one domestic going from Regina and Saskatoon to Winnipeg, Man.; to seven farm hands, one teacher and one housekeeper going to Edmonton, Calgary, and Medicine Hat, Alta.; and to 18 bushmen going from Saskatoon to Cranbrook, B.C. In addition 213 workers were sent to points in the province, of which 156 were farm hands, 30 were sawmill men and river drivers, three were teachers, the remainder included waitresses, cooks, mechanics and teamsters. From Alberta one bushman was sent to Kamloops, B.C., 103 farm hands, seven railway labourers and one farm housekeeper were transferred to stations in Saskatchewan. Of the 386 provincial transfers, 270 were farm hands, four were farm housekeepers, the remainder being mill hands, bushmen, loaders, with a few bricklayers and tie makers. Of the 588 workers who benefited by the reduced rate in British Columbia 113 chiefly bushmen, sawyers and mill labourers, with 35 machine miners and muckers and a few farm hands, were sent to points within the province and 475 to other provinces. To Alberta were sent 340 farm hands and domestic workers. To points in Saskatchewan were transferred 133 workers, mostly farm hands with one teacher going from Vancouver to Moose Jaw, one farm hand travelling at the reduced rate from Prince George to Port Arthur, Ont., and one farm worker from Victoria to Brandon, Man.

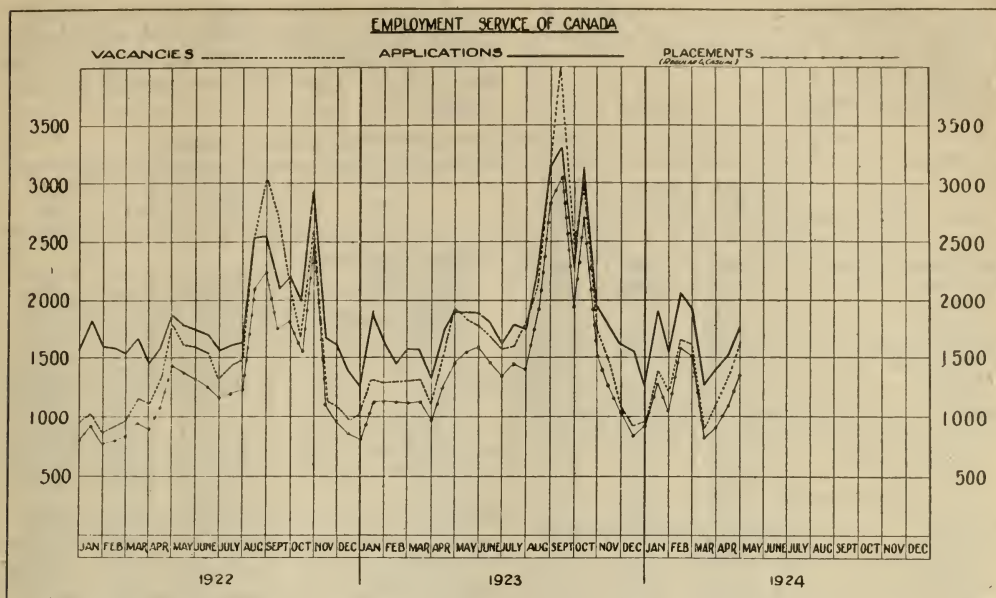
Of the 2,342 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 907 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 1,435 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Irregular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	813	615	889	847	356	420	855	379
Halifax.....	468	61	485	438	105	329	439	134
New Glasgow.....	142	69	160	166	111	10	213	130
Sydney.....	203	485	244	243	140	81	203	115
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,006	34	885	793	376	405	390	361
Chatham.....	209	3	192	190	152	38	75	57
Moncton.....	477	31	319	283	86	185	77	183
St. John.....	320	0	374	320	138	182	188	121
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,516	549	3,209	1,256	988	53	1,088	1,095
Hull.....	80	30	243	91	91	0	76	213
Montreal.....	785	198	2,124	743	611	20	776	671
Quebec.....	401	217	511	218	148	31	148	89
Sherbrooke.....	174	78	172	116	105	0	30	92
Three Rivers.....	76	26	159	88	33	2	58	30
<b>Ontario</b> .....	13,331	3,017	15,153	11,684	7,451	3,471	5,808	8,589
Belleville.....	112	0	125	102	46	55	54	70
Brantford.....	158	7	188	151	97	48	69	126
Chatham.....	173	83	159	169	112	57	120	224
Cobalt.....	314	97	226	217	184	6	31	219
Fort William.....	214	59	246	231	106	41	44	178
Guelph.....	123	33	187	136	77	25	47	95
Hamilton.....	1,193	124	1,449	1,203	417	716	1,522	450
Kingston.....	386	54	296	336	227	108	22	173
Kitchener.....	178	27	307	179	77	96	138	179
London.....	493	87	558	434	324	69	292	391
Niagara Falls.....	237	51	387	239	162	56	202	192
North Bay.....	866	217	580	570	532	38	12	257
Oshawa.....	123	12	319	81	41	40	146	127
Ottawa.....	720	190	665	765	545	112	469	520
Pembroke.....	248	104	209	204	198	6	9	91
Peterboro.....	134	43	109	139	71	32	117	115
Port Arthur.....	924	370	767	767	744	23	1	417
St. Catharines.....	428	0	472	427	301	126	73	364
St. Thomas.....	226	30	214	212	141	71	42	139
Sarnia.....	226	8	181	214	189	25	86	167
S.S. Marie.....	677	493	502	241	189	43	147	197
Sudbury.....	722	147	634	618	613	5	4	367
Timmins.....	146	32	151	116	111	4	33	226
Toronto.....	3,748	708	5,545	3,403	1,505	1,581	1,761	2,638
Windsor.....	562	41	539	530	442	88	367	667
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,826	510	4,648	3,735	1,793	1,595	1,793	2,758
Brandon.....	407	21	319	295	276	19	21	345
Dauphin.....	98	8	221	74	59	10	309	126
Portage la Prairie.....	67	0	57	66	50	6	0	232
Winnipeg.....	3,254	481	4,051	3,300	1,408	1,560	1,463	2,055
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	6,622	2,089	4,305	4,269	3,793	415	235	4,307
Estevan.....	172	35	156	152	150	2	5	139
Moose Jaw.....	1,709	796	965	961	812	89	106	1,019
North Battleford.....	204	85	142	142	142	0	0	117
Prince Albert.....	206	76	155	128	117	10	32	117
Regina.....	1,742	402	1,334	1,334	1,166	168	13	898
Saskatoon.....	1,742	321	1,010	999	896	103	66	1,426
Swift Current.....	410	218	212	229	226	3	10	243
Weyburn.....	219	85	141	134	122	12	0	117
Yorkton.....	195	71	167	167	139	28	3	150
Melfort.....	23	0	23	23	23	0	0	81
<b>Alberta</b> .....	5,085	333	5,079	4,519	4,071	398	560	3,269
Calgary.....	1,914	103	1,980	1,568	1,461	107	245	1,249
Drumheller.....	383	8	382	280	262	18	28	105
Edmonton.....	1,742	173	1,757	1,714	1,439	225	184	1,282
Lethbridge.....	568	15	525	511	480	31	86	390
Medicine Hat.....	478	34	435	446	429	17	17	243
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,471	313	5,371	3,804	2,260	1,359	1,707	3,102
Cranbrook.....	188	1	153	147	142	2	0	296
Fernie.....	7	0	2	2	1	0	0	59
Kamloops.....	157	81	252	171	107	13	28	82
Pentiction.....	78	7	98	83	42	24	35	—
Nanaimo.....	54	0	48	15	7	8	59	12
Nelson.....	148	2	117	114	101	7	18	150
New Westminster.....	145	1	264	152	112	40	77	184
Prince George.....	79	3	76	76	75	0	0	85
Prince Rupert.....	128	1	217	128	92	36	88	105
Revelstoke.....	103	112	59	50	47	3	5	79
Vancouver.....	1,914	63	3,498	2,394	1,330	1,034	1,017	1,819
Vernon.....	46	5	45	44	35	6	20	53
Victoria.....	424	37	542	428	169	216	360	178
<b>All Offices</b> .....	35,670	7,460	39,401	30,907	21,088	8,146	12,336	24,047*
Men.....	26,258	5,188	29,992	22,521	18,141	3,702	9,734	20,869
Women.....	9,412	2,272	9,409	8,386	2,947	4,444	2,652	3,178

\* 187 placements effected by offices since closed.





### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING APRIL, 1924

THE value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a large increase during April as compared with March, 1924, but there was a decrease as compared with April of last year. Statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed that the reporting cities authorized building to the value of \$13,452,359, as compared with \$9,162,762 in the preceding month and with \$19,207,171 in the corresponding month of 1923. There was, therefore, an increase of \$4,289,597 or 46.8 per cent in the first comparison and a decline of \$5,754,812 or 30 per cent as compared with April, 1923.

Detailed reports were furnished by 47 cities, showing that they had issued some 1,600 permits for dwellings at an estimated cost of approximately \$7,000,000, and for nearly 3,400 other buildings at a proposed cost of \$6,000,000. Since the construction of several buildings is frequently authorized by a single permit, the number of buildings to be erected is usually greater than the number of permits issued.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of building permits issued as compared with March; those in Quebec of \$1,862,235 or 75.5 per cent and in Ontario of \$2,982,826 or 72.9 per cent were the largest actual gains. Saskatchewan, with an increase of \$256,254 or 324.5 per cent showed, however, the greatest proportional improvement. Of the declines

registered in the remaining provinces, that of \$957,511 or 48.2 per cent in British Columbia was the most pronounced.

As compared with April, 1923, all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia registered reductions. In those two provinces there were gains of \$26,282 or 47.6 per cent and \$94,821 or 10.1 per cent, respectively. Quebec reported the largest decline in this comparison, of \$3,575,472 or 45.2 per cent.

The value of authorized building during April was greater than during March in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, but those three cities showed declines as compared with April, 1923. Vancouver, on the other hand, reported the value of building permits issued to be less than in March but greater than in April of last year. Halifax, Sydney, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, New Westminster and South Vancouver showed increases in the value of estimated building in both comparisons.

The value of the building permits issued during the first four months of this year was lower than in either 1923 or 1922, but it was slightly in excess of the total for 1921. The aggregate for the first four months of 1924 was \$30,293,734; for 1923, \$38,296,355; for 1922, \$33,930,146 and for 1921, \$26,553,041.

There were therefore, declines of 20.9 per cent and 10.7 per cent in the first two comparisons, and an increase of 14.1 per cent over the 1921 total.

The accompanying table shows the value of

the building permits issued during April as compared with March, 1924, and with April, 1923. The thirty-five cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN FIFTY-SIX CITIES DURING APRIL

City	April	March	April	City	April	March	April
	1924	1924	1923		1924	1924	1923
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—</b> Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>Ontario—Continued</b>			
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>81,525</b>	<b>31,095</b>	<b>55,243</b>	Sarnia.....	103,315	54,263	111,056
*Halifax.....	51,660	26,605	35,040	Sault Ste. Marie.....	31,390	37,540	27,965
New Glasgow.....	2,110	Nil	4,575	*Toronto.....	2,463,275	2,386,230	3,230,590
*Sydney.....	27,755	4,490	15,628	York Township.....	808,550	326,750	1,324,000
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>30,528</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>143,125</b>	Welland.....	13,630	18,125	77,325
Fredricton.....	Nil	Nil	28,775	*Windsor.....	557,345	215,745	398,480
*Moncton.....	6,528	6,300	46,350	Woodstock.....	54,449	37,623	15,970
*St. John.....	24,000	24,900	68,000	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>340,277</b>	<b>244,149</b>	<b>488,775</b>
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,327,145</b>	<b>2,464,910</b>	<b>7,902,617</b>	*Brandon.....	1,062	1,252	4,850
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	2,690,615	2,164,585	6,913,572	St. Boniface.....	21,315	73,147	35,075
*Quebec.....	500,922	217,995	416,795	*Winnipeg.....	317,900	169,750	448,850
Shawinigan Falls.....	17,530	3,780	12,000	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>335,220</b>	<b>78,966</b>	<b>399,649</b>
*Sherbrooke.....	617,928	6,500	95,000	*Moose Jaw.....	168,900	10,460	80,716
*Three Rivers.....	23,175	21,525	228,850	*Regina.....	77,900	50,550	235,355
*Westmount.....	476,975	50,525	236,400	*Saskatoon.....	88,420	17,956	83,578
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>7,077,156</b>	<b>4,694,330</b>	<b>8,974,904</b>	<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>229,864</b>	<b>229,957</b>	<b>307,035</b>
Belleveille.....	38,900	Nil	12,200	*Calgary.....	85,370	113,800	120,000
*Brantford.....	25,235	9,395	92,415	*Edmonton.....	117,315	33,175	152,200
Chatham.....	19,850	15,100	41,770	Lethbridge.....	20,179	21,630	29,775
*Fort William.....	112,920	43,200	37,900	Medicine Hat.....	7,000	61,352	5,060
Galt.....	18,050	13,660	15,746	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>1,030,644</b>	<b>1,988,155</b>	<b>935,823</b>
*Guelph.....	49,290	48,430	91,196	Nanaimo.....	3,850	5,125	24,495
*Hamilton.....	840,150	254,500	611,825	*New Westminster.....	43,380	21,505	35,580
*Kingston.....	593,249	49,537	413,481	Prince Rupert.....	429,600	449,000	301,400
*Kitchener.....	141,031	81,000	270,658	South Vancouver.....	105,820	63,675	81,290
*London.....	295,015	104,160	371,800	*Vancouver.....	400,175	1,373,145	334,306
Niagara Falls.....	80,065	41,920	56,010	*Victoria.....	30,519	42,255	155,252
Oshawa.....	152,195	94,850	202,880	Total—56 cities.....	13,452,359	9,162,762	19,207,171
*Ottawa.....	247,335	139,335	638,950	Total—35 cities.....	11,465,261	7,803,772	16,775,304
Owen Sound.....	42,000	8,000	21,000	Accumulative total for 56	1924	1923	1922
*Peterboro.....	60,070	7,850	61,527	cities—first four months...	30,293,734	38,296,355	33,930,146
*Port Arthur.....	25,680	30,241	629,355				
*Stratford.....	148,434	35,643	53,307				
*St. Catharines.....	82,483	40,370	145,417				
*St. Thomas.....	73,250	863	22,081				

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MAY, 1924

**D**URING May, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. Six of these contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed. The remaining two contained fair wage schedules.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Kamloops Construction Company, Kamloops, B.C.

Date of contract, May 8, 1924. Amount of contract, \$69,876, and 65 cents per cubic yard for extra excavation and \$12 per cubic yard for extra concrete. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract was as follows:—

### SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING DAY HOURS

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per day or hour	Hours per day
Bricklayers.....	\$ c.	
Building labourers.....	8 50 per day	8
	4 00 to 4 75	8
	per day	
Carpenters and joiners.....	6 40 per day	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50 per hour	8 and 10
Common labourers.....	0 45	8 and 10
Electricians.....	6 80 per day	8
Masons.....	8 50	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Plasterers.....	8 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	8 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	9 00	8
Tile and marble setters.....	9 00	8
Tile and marble setters' helpers..	5 00	8
Tinsmiths.....	7 20	8
Teamsters, one horse and wagon	6 00	9
Teamsters, two horses and wagon	8 00	9
Teamster without team or wagon	4 50	9



Alterations and improvements to immigration building No. 2, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May 13, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,116. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract was as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING DAY HOURS

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	Per hour	Hours per week
	\$ c.	
Masons and bricklayers.....	1 10	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	44
Carpenters.....	0 85	44
Cement finishers.....	0 70	50
Carters or teamsters.....	0 50	60
Labourers—skilled.....	0 50	50
Labourers—unskilled.....	0 42½	54

Extension of 100 feet to west wharf, concrete superstructure and timber substructure, Pelee Island, Ont. Name of contractor, Ed. Conroy, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Dredging outer harbour, entrance channel at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, W. I. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, May 22, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$2.60 per cubic yard, scow measurement; Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard scow measurement.

Docking, repairing, renewals and painting of Dredge "No. 1," Q. & R. Name of contractors, Toronto Dry Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 16, 1924. Amount of contract, \$22,375.

Supply and installation of fittings in chemical laboratory, experimental farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Globe Furniture Company, Limited, Waterloo, Ont. Date of contract, May 12, 1924. Amount of contract, \$7,156.

Alterations and additions to heating system at Sydenham Hospital, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Elliott Brothers, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1924. Amount of contract, \$8,512.

Replacement of a breakwater at wharf at Broad Cove, Marsh, N.S. Name of contractors, Sydney Construction Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, May 5, 1924. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in May, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	1,114 10
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	138 11
	1,614 39
Scales, hampers, etc., repaired.....	301 05
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	158 10
Mail bag fittings.....	650 88
Letter carriers' satchels.....	819 73
Mail bagging, etc.....	438 31
Parcel receptacles.....	832 13

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN compliance with the provisions of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba of 1916 (chapter 121, with amendments) the Bureau of Labour, which is in the Department of Public Works, has issued new fair wage schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of public works, the schedules to be in effect from June 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925, or until another order may be made by the Department on the recommendation of

the Fair Wages Board. The first schedule relates to the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the second to the rest of the province.

The Fair Wage Board is composed of two representatives of the employers and two for the workers, with an official of the Department of Public Works. The schedules are drawn up after public hearings at which evidence is heard from parties interested, the rates being based on union or current rates in the district affected.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
1. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled—comprising the following: Unloading, piling and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material movable scaffolding and runways.....	\$ 0.50	50
(b) Unskilled—comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.42½	54
2. Teamsters.....	.50	60
3. (a) Bricklayers.....	1.10	44
(b) Helpers:		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	.50	50
4. (a) Stonemasons.....	1.10	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.55	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	.50	50
5. Cement finishers.....	.70	50
6. (a) Marble Setters.....	1.05	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
7. (a) Mosaic and tile setters.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
8. Terrazzo workers—		
(a) Layers.....	.72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Carvers.....	1.12½	44
(b) Journeymen.....	1.00	44
10. (a) Plasterers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
11. Wood, wire and metal lathers—		
(a) Plumbers.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
13. (a) Steamfitters.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
14. Operating engineers on construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1.00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines.....	.90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines.....	.85	50
(d) Firemen.....	.60	50
15. Sheet metal workers.....	.80	44
16. Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers.....	.75	44
17. Blacksmiths.....	.75	44
18. Electrical workers, inside wiremen—		
(a) Licensed journeymen.....	.85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit.....	.77½	44
(c) Experienced helper.....	.65	44
(d) Helper.....	.55	44
19. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	.90	44
20. Asbestos workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	.80	44
(b) First class improvers.....	.70	44
21. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	.50	50
22. (a) Carpenters.....	.85	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA (Exclusive of Winnipeg)

	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
1. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled—comprising the following: Unloading, piling and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	\$ .45	50
(b) Unskilled—comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.35	54
2. Teamsters.....	.45	60
3. (a) Bricklayers.....	1.10	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	.45	50
4. (a) Stonemasons.....	1.10	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	.50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or on at scaffold.....	.45	50
5. Cement finishers.....	.70	50
6. (a) Marble setters.....	1.05	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
7. (a) Mosaic and tile setters.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
8. Terrazzo workers—		
(a) Layers.....	.72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Carvers.....	1.12½	44
(b) Journeymen.....	1.00	44
10. (a) Plasterers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
11. Wood, wire and metal lathers.....	.80	44
12. (a) Plumbers.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.45	50
13. (a) Steamfitters.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.45	50
14. Operating engineers on construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1.00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines.....	.90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines.....	.85	50
(d) Firemen.....	.60	50
15. Sheet metal workers.....	.80	44
16. Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers.....	.75	44
17. Blacksmiths.....	.75	44
18. Electrical workers, inside wiremen—		
(a) Licensed journeymen.....	.85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit.....	.77½	44
(c) Experienced helper.....	.65	44
(d) Helper.....	.45	44
19. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	.90	44
20. Asbestos workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	.80	44
(b) First class improvers.....	.70	44
21. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	.50	50
22. (a) Carpenters.....	.85	44
(b) Helpers.....	.45	50



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Most of the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records. The latter are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

#### PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO—THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 248.

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1927, with 30 days' notice of change in wages, prior to May 1, 1925, business conditions and cost of living to be basis of negotiations.

Minimum wages, per week: newspapers, 48 hours: foreman, linotype machinist, and machinist operators, \$35; hand compositors, stone hands, proofreaders, machine operators, \$33; book and job, 44 hours: foreman, linotype machinists and machinist operators, \$32.30; hand compositors, stone hands, binders, machine operators, \$30.30.

Hours of labour: day work to be completed between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and night work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

No union member is to work on the bonus or piece work system.

All work over eight hours in both offices, and Saturday afternoon in book and job departments is to be considered overtime, and paid time and one-half. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Workers coming late through their own negligence are required to work eight hours, and not count overtime until eight hours are completed.

Legal holidays are to be observed and no member is to be required to work either wholly or in part on holidays except those employed on morning newspapers and night shifts of evening papers, and such workers shall suspend work on either the following or previous day or night.

Only members of Local 248 are to be allowed to work in shops governed by the agreement.

Apprentices: one to four journeymen or major portion thereof regularly employed in each department, except when less than four journeymen are employed, when one apprentice shall be allowed to one man or more. Apprentices are to have at least a fair common school education before starting to learn the trade. Apprentices must not be less than sixteen years of age, and shall serve five years, being examined by the apprentice committee of the union after one year's service, and each succeeding year. If neces-

sary the apprentice may be dismissed. Hours and days the same as for journeymen. Neglect of duty or violation of office rules shall constitute the sole reason for the discharge of an apprentice after he has become a member of the union, foreman having full power, subject to appeal by aggrieved apprentice to the union. Wages per week: first six months, \$7; second six months, \$3; third six months, \$9; fourth six months, \$10; third year, \$12.50; fourth year, one-half of minimum scale; fifth year, two-thirds of minimum scale. Apprentices to complete the International Typographical Union course in printing.

Foremen may employ help, and may discharge for certain specified reasons.

Members employed on night work shall be paid \$2 per week above the day scale for the same class of work.

#### SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA—LOCAL EMPLOYERS OF NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AND JOB OFFICES, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 460—

Verbal agreement in effect from January 1, 1924, until January 1, 1925, with the proviso that the wage scale shall not be binding on either party after six months, when negotiations may be re-opened with a view to readjustment. In event of a change being made, it shall not exceed 10 per cent.

Minimum wages, per week, newspaper offices: handmen, operators, day shift, \$32; night shift, \$35. Book and job offices: handmen, operators, day shift, \$30; night shift, \$33.

Hours, newspaper offices, eight per day for six days; book and job offices, eight per day for five days and four on Saturdays.

The agreements are the same as in effect during the years 1922 and 1923, as summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1922.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

#### OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, AND THE OTTAWA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.—

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925, and thereafter from year to year unless four months' notice be given by the party desirous of change.

Hours per day, eight for five days and four on Saturdays. Overtime from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. Holidays, and hours between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., double time. In case of two or more shifts being worked, regular rate is to be paid.

Wages are to be paid weekly, not more than two days' wages being held back.

Both parties agree to establish an industrial council for adjustments of disputes consisting of five members from each party, with an independent chairman; decisions of the council to be binding.

Recognized holidays: New Year's Day, Christmas Day and Dominion Day. No work is to be done on Labour Day except for the saving of life or property.

Accredited representatives of the union are to be allowed access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Employees discharged to be paid within one hour, or thereafter to be paid waiting time at regular rate.

Both parties agree to adopt and enforce the National Apprentices System, as adopted at the conference of Building and Construction Industries in May, 1921.\*

The employers agree to employ only members of the union when available.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, LOCAL No. 1.—**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.

Wages per hour, \$1.12½.

When working two or more shifts no employee shall work more than eight hours in the twenty-four. Eight hours shall be paid for seven hours' work on night shifts. Day shift, eight hours' pay for eight hours' work between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The remainder of the agreement is the same as in effect from April 1, 1923, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1923.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 254.—**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Hours of labour, eight on five days and four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage per hour, \$1.

Overtime, from 5 p.m. until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. In a double shift, no member having worked eight hours is to be permitted to work another eight hours at single time.

Extra car fare and travelling time when out of city limit is to be paid for. Men sent out of town are to have transportation, board, and lodging paid for. Absolutely necessary repairs are to be done at regular rate.

Wages are to be paid once every two weeks, and not more than two days' pay is to be held back.

No sub-contracting is to be done.

One apprentice of each craft is to be allowed to each shop and one additional to each five journeymen; not more than four to each shop. Apprentices are to serve five years, three years helping and two years with the tools. Rate when using tools, per hour, first year, 40 cents; second and last year, 50 cents. Any additional helpers required are to be classed as labourers and not to be permitted to handle the tools of the trade.

A joint arbitration board of three from each party is to settle grievances.

**VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, THE ASSOCIATED CONTRACTORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE JOINT CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATION.—**

Verbal agreement, to be effective from June 1, 1924, until May 31, 1925, with 30 days' notice prior to this date if change is desired.

Hours per day, eight hours for five days and four on Saturdays. No work Saturday afternoon except to save life or property or to prevent serious interference with business.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, page 198.

Minimum wages per hour, 87½ cents.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. All work done outside the regular hours is to be considered overtime. No work on Labour Day. A half-holiday is to be observed on Dominion and Provincial election days.

No sub-contracting, lumping or piece work is to be allowed.

Tools are to be kept in condition in the employer's time.

Friday is to be recognized pay day, but wages may be paid in cash on Saturday morning.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—INTERNATIONAL STONE CONTRACTORS AND QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED, AND TORONTO LOCAL OF JOURNEMEN STONECUTTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.—**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925.

Only union members are to be employed as stonecutters for pneumatic and hand cutting, provided such are available. If other stonecutters are employed they shall join the union at once.

Wages per hour, \$1. Wages are to be paid weekly and not more than one day's time to be kept on hand.

Hours of labour, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

The agreement is unaltered from that previously in effect, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1923.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 279.—**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1926, either party desiring a change to notify the other in writing not less than 30 days prior to May 1.

The Company agrees to meet and treat through representatives of the Union on questions arising, including dismissal after suspension.

No discrimination is to be shown against any employee for membership in any employees' association.

Employees are not to be censured in public for infraction of rules; if offence is serious employee shall be suspended and case investigated, and if found not guilty employee shall be reinstated and paid for lost time.

Promotions or transfers shall be based on merit and seniority without discrimination, company being sole judge.

In reduction of staff, last on to be first laid off, and in resumption of work, last off to be first taken on.

No employee shall be granted leave of absence exceeding thirty days in one year without loss of seniority unless when member of a committee, or officer of an employees' association, or delegate to a convention.

Hours per day, nine, except in the water power plant. Employees are to be available for emergency work and to be paid at least time and one-half for special calls when off duty. Overtime on all days except Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half. All work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-quarter.



Conductors and motormen are to choose their runs by a run guide, according to the seniority list.

Men failing to report for duty are to have a miss marked opposite their names

Spare men must report at barns or relief points at following hours: week days: 6 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 5 p.m. Sundays: 12 noon, and remain as long as desired. They must report also when specially ordered.

A spare man not employed after reporting at the morning or evening reliefs will be credited with the full time he is held, which will not be less than two hours. Spare men are entitled to lay off one day as arranged in each week if they wish. Any spare man who misses will be charged two hours' pay time for first miss, four hours for second, and ten hours for third in any one pay period. After third miss he must see the superintendent before again reporting.

Provision of uniform clothing made for conductors and motormen.

The company will supply all conductors with tickets and change to the extent of \$45; students also to be supplied with change by the company.

The schedule provides for a lay-up of two minutes at the end of lines on each round trip.

After a student has passed his preliminary examination and been accepted, he shall be a spare man on probation for four months. After passing a final examination he shall be a permanent employee.

**Shop and shed men.**—Shops and sheds are to be heated during winter. Wrecking cars are to be equipped with protection against bad weather; men to be supplied with rubber coats and boots.

An employee engaged in any two or more classes of work for two days or longer shall be paid maximum rate for the work performed. This does not apply to apprentices.

Vacancies in shop or shed (day staff) are to be filled on probation by senior night employees in similar work.

A common rate of wages will be paid to all men employed under section except shop hands and apprentices.

**Line department.**—When temporary positions occur on any shift, men filling these positions shall receive rate that position calls for. Regular linemen and truck drivers are to have rubber boots, coat, and gloves, and pliers.

**Track department.**—Track maintenance men reporting, and unable to work owing to weather conditions shall be paid for time held on foreman's orders, this is not to apply to extra men taken on for emergency work in removal of snow, or construction gangs. Day gangs doing night work for two nights or less shall not be compelled to lose a day prior to commencement of night work, and shall be paid time and one-half for work in excess of nine hours.

Rubber boots are to be supplied when needed.

**Power plant.**—Hours per day in water plant, eight. Proper equipment to be supplied.

**Wages per hour.**—Permanent hourly employees (excepting shop hands and apprentices), from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925, one cent per hour over rates in effect on April 30, 1923; from May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926, two cents per hour over rates in effect on April 30, 1923.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—  
CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION 966.—

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924, until January 1, 1926.

The text of the agreement was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1924 (page 291), in the section entitled "Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

## COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, MARCH, 1923—MARCH, 1924

THE British Ministry of Labour in March, 1923, began the collection of statistics as to the wages of certain classes of employees in the chief cities in various countries, and as to the retail prices of certain staple foods in the same cities, so that a comparison might be made of the amount of food which might be purchased with the wages in each case. As food is the principal item in the expenditure of workingmen, this would afford some indication of the "real wages" or amount of goods obtainable with the money wages received in the respective countries, as compared with London, England.

The statistics were published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July, 1923, and have been kept up to date from month to month. A summary of the results was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November, 1923. A summary of the information down to March, 1924, is now given.

The statistics for each city were secured by the Ministry of Labour from the governmental office, state or municipal, responsible for their collection, or from the published reports of such bodies.

In averaging the index numbers the figures for each article of food were weighted according to its importance in working class family consumption in the United Kingdom. Averages were also calculated without allowing for the relative importance of each article, but these are not published each month.

The accompanying table gives the table for March 1st, 1924, as it appeared in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May, 1924, showing the index numbers of real wages for each trade in the several cities covered, as compared with London, the averages for all trades in each city for March, and the averages for all trades for each of the twelve months back to March, 1923.

The following explanatory note appears each month in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

The method by which the index numbers in the following table have been computed was explained in an article in the issue of this *Gazette* for July, 1923, pages 236-238. The numbers relate to purchasing power in terms of food alone, and, for the reasons given in the article referred to, they can only be accepted as affording a very rough indication of the differences that existed, on or about the date at the head of the table, between the real wage levels (in terms of food), in the various capitals, of the selected categories of typical urban male labour. The numbers for the various occupations are comparable horizontally but not vertically. The averages, however, are comparable both ways, provided it be understood (a) that this applies only to capitals other than London, and (b) that any difference between the indices for a given capital at two different dates does not imply a proportionate change in its real wage level between those dates, but only a proportionate change in the level in relation to that of London.

The following extracts from the first statement in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July, 1923, indicate in more detail the nature of the statistics.

The figures . . . were used first of all, to ascertain for each occupation, the quantities of bread, meat, flour, and so on, which could be purchased with the wages of 48 hours' work. It was found, for example, that the Berlin bricklayer's wage for 48 hours would purchase 390 lbs. of bread, or 123 lbs. of flour, or 10 lbs. of butter, or 227 eggs, and so on. The corresponding quantities purchasable with the wages of the London bricklayer were then taken as a basis and called 100, and a series of index numbers was computed, which showed, in respect of each article of food, taken separately, the relative purchasing power in London and in the foreign capitals under comparison, of the earnings of 48 hours in each occupation. In the case of the Berlin bricklayer referred to above, the numbers were found to be 88 for bread, 31 for flour, 26 for butter, 43 for eggs, as against 100 in each case for London.

It may be well perhaps to state with some emphasis that the index numbers shown afford no absolutely safe basis for conclusions as to differences in the *general* level of real wages even in the selected cities. For this purpose it would be necessary to secure wages data for a much larger number of occupations, including those in which women are largely employed. Still less can the figures be accepted as accurately reflecting differences in *national* real wage levels. The most that can be claimed for them is that they afford a rough indication of the differences that existed on or about 1st March, 1923, between the real-wage levels of the selected categories of typical urban male labour in the various capitals.

It is also pointed out in the article that for an accurate measurement of purchasing power

of wages in the various countries, figures as to items other than food would be required, especially figures as to rent and clothing. Owing to the scarcity of houses in some cities and the restrictions imposed by law on rentals in some countries, the greatest divergence is known to exist in the rents. For instance, in Germany reports indicate that rent is a negligible quantity in working class expenditure, while in New York owing to high rentals, this item is very important in family expenditure. A comparison made from figures including rent, as well as food, would, therefore, show the purchasing power of wages in Berlin somewhat higher than a comparison using food prices alone, and for New York, for instance, the reverse.

It is also pointed out in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* that information of this nature is usually considered from "either of two totally different points of view, leading to divergent and sometimes absolutely opposite conclusions: Thus there are those who are interested in "wages" chiefly as an element in the cost of production, and those who are concerned with "wages" only as constituting an essential factor in the standard of well-being of the manual worker. The former wish to compare the labour costs of a given quantity of work of a given quality executed under identical conditions in different countries, e.g., that of hewing a ton of coal or laying a hundred bricks. The latter are concerned to compare the money incomes of the workers in relation to their cost of living, irrespective of differences in the efficiency of labour. How divergent the conclusions drawn from these two methods of comparison may be is evident from the fact that competent American economists are of the opinion that in the United States the average labour cost of a given volume of production is at least as low as in Europe, although the average income of the working classes is certainly higher in America than in any European country.

"For the purposes of the present article the term "wages" is used exclusively in the sense in which it interests the manual worker, as being the standard by which he measures the level of his own material well-being against that of other classes in his own country or that of his own class abroad."





## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued toward lower levels, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the various index numbers of wholesale prices again registering declines.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in about sixty cities in Canada at the beginning of May was \$9.89 as compared with \$10.16 for April; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; \$11.82 for May, 1917; \$8.37 for May, 1916; \$7.84 for May, 1915; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. Butter showed a fall of 16 cents for the three pounds included in the budget while substantial declines occurred also in eggs, bacon, lard and cheese with smaller declines in sugar, milk, salt pork and veal. Sirloin steak, shoulder roast of beef, mutton, evaporated apples and potatoes advanced slightly. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.20 at the beginning of May as compared with \$20.58 for April; \$20.89 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$20.09 for May, 1918; \$18.50 for May, 1917; \$14.30 for May, 1916; \$13.83 for May, 1915; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel and rent averaged slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 238 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, was again lower at 150.6 for May as compared with 151.1 for April; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 171.4 for May, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.2 for May, 1919. Thirty-seven prices quotations were higher, forty-nine lower, while one hundred and fifty were unchanged. This is the fourth consecutive month in which the index moved downward.

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups were lower, one advanced, while three were comparatively steady. The vegetable products group advanced mainly because of higher prices for grains and vegetables and in spite of substantial declines in sugar and in foreign fruits. The animals group and the iron group both declined substantially, the former due to

seasonal declines in the prices of dairy products and in spite of advances in live stock and the latter because of lower prices for pig iron and steel billets. Lower prices for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc caused a slight fall in the index of the non-ferrous metals group. The chemicals group also showed a slight decline. The textiles group, the wood group, and the non-metallic minerals group were practically unchanged. In the former, declines in cotton yarns and silk were offset by advances in raw cotton, jute, and wool.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined while producers' goods advanced. The fall in the former group was caused by a decline in foods due to lower prices for dairy products and sugar which offset advances in fish, meats, vegetables and eggs. In producers' goods declines in materials for the metal working industries were more than offset by advances in materials for the meat packing and the milling industries.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were higher, while articles of mineral origin declined and articles of forest origin were practically unchanged. Raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, but fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 again declined, being 220.7 for May as compared with 222.7 for April; 228.5 for May, 1923; 226.1 for May, 1922; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 275.8 for May, 1918; and 136.3 for May, 1914. The animals and meats group and the textiles group were higher while nearly all the others averaged lower. The principal advances occurred in western grains, cattle, beef, cheese, eggs, potatoes, onions, coffee, raw cotton, quicksilver, bar silver, and raw rubber, while American corn, peas, bran, shorts, hogs, butter, milk, bananas, lemons, oranges, sugar, molasses, raw silk, pig iron, steel billets, antimony, copper, lead, spelter, tin, bituminous coal, coke, white lead, linseed oil and turpentine showed the chief declines. As compared with a year ago fruits and vegetables and textiles were slightly higher. All the other groups were lower.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back



to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 declined to 149.4 for May as compared with 150.3 for April; 155.3 for May, 1923; 148.6 for May, 1922; 159.5 for May, 1921; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 200.3 for May, 1918. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for milk, sugar, lead, copper, bituminous coal, and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 147 for March as compared with 148 for February; 146 for January; and 155 for March, 1923. All groups were lower except consumers' goods which was unchanged.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was practically unchanged at 173.8 for May as compared with 173.9 for April; 179.1 for May, 1923; 160.9 for May, 1922; 180.5 for May, 1921; and 270.2 for May, 1920. Foods advanced somewhat while manufacturers' goods declined.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 145.82 for April to 146.69 for May, while that for imports fell from 163.87 for April to 161.61 for May. The combined index of both imports and exports fell from 154.85 to 154.15.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of

\* *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923, pp. 639-695.

houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modification of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

### Retail Prices

Prices of beef were higher. Sirloin steak showed a general advance in the average from 27.7 cents per pound in April to 28.4 cents in May. Round steak rose from 22.4 cents per pound in April to 23.1 cents in May. Shoulder roast rose from 14.8 cents per pound to 15.1 cents and stewing beef from 11.4 cents per pound to 11.6 cents. Veal fell from 18 cents per pound in the average to 17.3 cents while mutton advanced in the average from 27.8 cents per pound to 28.3 cents. Fresh pork, roast, showed little change at 23.2 cents per pound but salt pork declined from 22.8 cents per pound in the average to 22.4 cents and breakfast bacon from 33.6 cents per pound to 32.1 cents. Boiled ham was also lower, averaging 54.2 cents per pound. In fresh fish, cod, halibut and whitefish were slightly higher. Salt cod declined slightly while salt herrings advanced. Lard declined in the average from 21.4 cents per pound in April to 20.8 cents in May.

Fresh eggs again averaged lower, being 29.5 cents per dozen in May as compared with 32.4 cents in April and 47.7 cents in March. The decline was general. Cooking eggs showed about the same general decline as fresh, averaging 25.8 cents per dozen in May and 28 cents in April. Milk prices fell from an average of 12.2 cents per quart in April to 11.9 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Montreal, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Windsor, Timmins, Moose Jaw, and Edmonton. Butter again showed a general decline, dairy averaging 36.1 cents per pound in May as compared with 41.2 cents in April and creamery averaging 40 cents per pound in May as compared with 46.1 cents in April. Cheese fell from an average of 31.4 cents per pound in April to 30 cents in May.

Bread and flour were unchanged in the average. Soda biscuits declined slightly, averaging 18 cents per pound. Rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned tomatoes rose slightly, averaging 19.4 cents per 2½ pound can in April and 19.7 cents in May. Beans and onions showed little change. Potatoes were up from an average of

\* *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1923, page 1442.



\$1.62 per 90 pounds in April to \$1.68 in May. Advances occurred in most localities. Evaporated apples rose from 18.9 cents per pound in April to 19.4 cents in May. Prunes were steady. Raisins and currants averaged slightly lower. Canned peaches declined somewhat, averaging 30.1 cents per two pound tin. Granulated sugar again showed a general decline, averaging 11.6 cents per pound in May as compared with 11.9 cents in April and 12.1 cents in March. Yellow sugar showed about the same general decline as granulated, averaging 11.1 cents per pound. Tea was slightly higher.

Anthracite coal declined from an average of \$17.41 per ton in April to \$16.92 in May. Lower prices were reported from St. John, Bathurst, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Sarnia and Timmins. Bituminous coal declined from an average of \$10.88 per ton in April to \$10.62 in May. Hard wood, four feet long, was down in the average from \$12.49 per cord in April to \$12.33 in May. Lower prices were reported from St. John, Hull, Peterborough, and Oshawa. Soft wood showed little change, averaging \$9.19 per cord in April and \$9.15 in May. Coal oil was down slightly in the average to 30.7 cents per gallon. A decline in rent was reported from Ottawa and Brockville, while an increase was reported from Windsor.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices advanced during May. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat at Winnipeg averaged \$1.04½ per bushel as compared with 98½ in April. The low price for the month was \$1.01½ per bushel at the beginning of the month and the high \$1.08 toward the end. Unfavourable weather conditions and predictions of a small crop in other quarters combined with a fair demand and the absence of heavy marketings were said to be the cause of the increases. Western barley rose from 62½ cents per bushel to 64½; oats from 37½ cents per bushel to 39 cents and flax seed from \$2.09½ per bushel to \$2.15½. Raw sugar

at Montreal fell from \$5.85 per hundred to \$5.55 and granulated from \$9.03 per hundred to \$8.17. Higher crop estimates and a poorer demand were reported to be responsible for the decrease. Potatoes at Montreal advanced from \$1.25 per bag in April to \$1.40 in May. Canned tomatoes at Toronto rose from \$2.17½ per dozen tins to \$2.22½. Soda biscuits due to the removal of the sales tax were down from 14 cents per pound to 13 cents. Raw rubber at New York continued to decline, being 22½ cents per pound in April and 20½ cents in May, Turpentine was down from \$1.63 per gallon to \$1.55. Shorts at Toronto again declined, being \$25.75 per ton in May as compared with \$28.50 in April. Hay advanced 50 cents per ton to \$15 and straw 15 cents per ton to \$9.65. Bananas were down from \$4.25 per bunch to \$3.75. Oranges also were lower at \$5.25 per case, while lemons advanced from \$3.75 per case to \$4. Choice steers at Toronto were up from \$7.12½ per hundred in April to \$7.54 in May, while choice butchers' cattle at Winnipeg were up from \$6.53 to \$6.75 per hundred. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$7.87 per hundred to \$8.15. Smoked hams also were slightly higher at 25 cents per pound. A seasonal decline in the price of milk occurred at both Toronto and Montreal. Creamery butter at Toronto declined from 38 cents per pound to 34 cents and dairy from 32 cents per pound to 27½ cents. New cheese at Toronto declined from 17 cents per pound to 16 cents and old cheese at Montreal from 26 cents per pound to 25 cents. Raw cotton prices continued to advance at New York, being 31½ cents per pound in May as compared with 30¼ cents in April. Low stocks of both raw cotton and finished goods with unfavourable weather conditions and new crops were said to be responsible for the increase. Raw silk at New York again declined, Japanese being \$5.70 per pound as compared with \$6.10 in April. Jute fell from \$8.19 per hundred to \$7.83. Pig iron at Montreal was down from \$30.95 per ton to \$28.95 and steel billets from \$38.50-\$50 per ton to \$37-\$50. Non-ferrous metals moved to still lower levels. Electrolytic copper was down from \$15.50 per hundred-weight to \$15.20 and copper sheets from 20½ cents per pound to 19½ cents. Lead fell from \$7.45 per hundred to \$7.10, tin from 54 cents per pound to 50 cents and zinc from \$7.75 per hundred to \$7.50. White lead was lower at \$16.50 per hundred.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Dec. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924
<b>Total Index 238 Commodities.....</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>													
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	136.8	151.2	146.8	141.6	135.2	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	141.5	135.8	126.1	135.1	141.6	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3	117.3
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174.7	189.0	202.9	198.6	197.8	207.1	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	158.9	169.1	171.8	167.4	168.7	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	95.5	102.5	95.4	93.8	95.1	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	185.7	186.4	182.8	184.1	182.5	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	166.4	164.5	165.4	164.5	162.2	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>													
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	128.2	132.4	123.9	123.0	127.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	130.1	125.5	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.4	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	156.9	160.8	158.0	157.1	156.8	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	142.8	148.2	144.4	143.1	142.7	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.6	140.5	141.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	156.7	164.6	157.6	157.9	156.4	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0	152.7
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>													
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	153.0	154.2	148.2	152.5	153.0	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3	145.7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	148.1	149.6	143.4	150.1	152.1	147.6	151.4	159.6	145.3	137.7	135.0
Beverages.....	4	197.0	212.2	202.7	222.3	224.6	229.1	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.7
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	142.3	136.2	130.1	123.6	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	131.7	125.5	130.1	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	187.3	216.4	197.1	165.8	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	165.8
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	136.8	131.6	121.9	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	155.6	128.5	149.7	154.4	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5	121.6
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	238.9	238.9	243.5	234.4	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1	195.5
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	151.4	164.3	171.2	165.4	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0	213.4
Eggs.....	2	133.9	160.9	108.2	92.2	134.4	203.0	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3	92.2
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	156.9	162.0	160.7	161.8	160.9	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.3	159.9	154.3	155.6	154.2	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3	159.1
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	164.5	165.4	164.8	159.9	158.3	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	158.2	151.0	154.2	152.8	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	229.1	229.1	228.2	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	325.3	322.1	302.9	303.5	274.7	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	156.8	149.6	152.8	151.6	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	143.6	151.7	147.4	143.5	141.0	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4	142.6
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	188.8	184.4	186.4	185.3	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3	188.4
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	187.9	188.2	184.2	186.0	184.4	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	199.5	185.7	192.6	203.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4	198.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	138.8	147.8	143.4	139.0	136.2	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.4	136.3	137.7
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	163.8	166.4	169.4	167.0	166.3	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	164.2	163.9
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	168.9	167.0	165.8	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	161.0	160.9
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	215.9	200.9	192.5	189.1	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6	202.3
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	163.2	168.1	168.1	164.8	165.7	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	133.2	143.6	137.6	132.7	129.5	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4	132.1
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	194.4	210.8	206.5	205.4	215.8	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	324.1	300.0	273.9	245.0	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	107.0	95.9	94.2	85.0	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7	89.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	114.4	123.4	120.3	117.3	118.4	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	158.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	153.9	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0	153.0
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	103.9	105.3	95.8	89.2	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6	106.5
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	138.1	124.4	114.2	107.1	125.0	111.1	114.9	111.7	112.7	118.6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	160.4	155.1	153.8	150.0	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY 1924, APRIL 1924, MAY 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		May 1924	April 1924	May 1923	May 1922	May 1921	May 1920	May 1919	May 1918	May 1917	May 1916	May 1915	May 1914	May 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	172.4	172.8	184.3	209.4	205.6	412.6	317.1	324.2	304.2	184.0	200.2	149.8	134.6
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	221.2	215.0	233.4	259.1	284.2	371.8	384.8	397.0	307.7	229.2	195.2	193.1	185.0
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	172.2	182.5	184.3	178.8	193.9	292.0	279.4	239.4	221.8	153.8	147.0	129.5	135.1
IV.—Fish.....	9	168.3	168.3	213.6	197.6	217.2	286.6	224.4	245.6	198.4	166.1	148.2	150.3	159.9
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables..	16	207.2	209.5	206.2	241.1	193.5	428.5	249.9	243.3	322.2	172.8	116.2	144.4	118.9
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	182.0	184.6	189.0	177.9	218.0	316.6	245.4	241.7	224.1	153.7	143.3	113.2	115.9
VI.—Textiles.....	20	250.1	249.5	246.8	228.6	244.6	422.0	362.7	344.7	247.0	188.1	145.5	135.2	128.2
VII.—Hides, Leather Boots...	11	153.2	153.6	166.8	155.0	186.5	352.0	330.0	283.4	283.6	229.5	176.1	173.3	162.3
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	194.1	196.1	208.1	184.2	214.6	275.4	202.9	278.4	244.6	146.3	104.2	102.2	105.4
B. Other Metals.....	12	172.6	182.9	176.5	140.6	152.7	232.7	185.0	285.3	282.1	272.9	180.3	118.1	133.7
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	226.2	224.7	249.6	250.3	235.6	217.2	168.4	134.4	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	196.0	200.4	202.1	180.6	202.7	252.3	206.3	262.3	235.2	188.7	134.1	109.6	116.2
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	235.1	239.6	241.3	258.1	255.8	304.1	227.1	192.7	178.7	129.0	105.8	111.0	115.0
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	339.4	340.7	348.1	314.4	406.8	533.9	277.7	268.3	208.4	182.4	176.7	183.6	180.5
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	225.5	227.7	223.9	205.4	245.3	250.6	218.4	222.0	202.2	153.8	113.2	112.7	112.7
C. Paints, Oils, and Glass	14	270.7	274.3	280.6	265.8	302.1	489.8	344.0	301.1	260.9	196.8	155.9	140.6	143.0
All.....	48	271.8	274.2	276.6	254.8	309.0	403.0	272.3	258.6	221.1	174.7	144.2	141.5	141.4
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	264.2	264.2	269.6	287.5	352.7	389.2	302.3	241.4	196.1	152.3	134.9	129.0	126.2
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals...	16	177.2	180.2	177.8	187.8	201.5	230.2	235.8	274.3	274.9	263.5	165.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	571.8	634.4	660.3	450.2	1072.1	854.0	583.1	396.7	307.8	133.8	241.3	330.8
B. Liquors and Tobacco	6	266.8	266.8	264.6	267.4	270.1	316.8	264.7	223.7	162.3	143.6	134.7	138.4	131.4
C. Sundries.....	7	159.7	160.0	160.4	157.7	188.7	212.2	211.7	218.3	183.6	141.8	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....	17	294.4	294.5	308.6	314.7	279.0	451.4	381.5	306.1	226.2	181.5	126.8	150.5	170.5
All Commodities.....	†262	220.7	222.7	228.5	226.1	247.3	356.6	284.1	275.8	243.8	183.3	147.4	136.3	135.4

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.4	23.1	21.2	15.1	11.6	17.3	28.3	23.2	22.4	32.1	36.5	54.2
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	39.1	24.8	21.4	16.4	13.4	14.7	24.6	25.5	24.1	32.3	36.2	57.5
1—Sydney.....	31.3	24.8	23.8	18	15.1	16	26	27.2	25.2	34.2	39.7	53.1
2—New Glasgow.....	26.6	23	19	14.6	11.3	13.1	21.7	23.6	24.4	31	34.8	60.6
3—Amherst.....	24.5	23.2	18	16	13	15	22	22.5	21.7	30.6	33	59
4—Halifax.....	34.2	23.7	25.4	15.3	13.6	14.8	28.3	28.3	24	29.1	32.3	55.7
5—Truro.....	33.7	29.4	20.6	18.2	14	14.5	25	25.7	25.3	36.6	41.2	59.2
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25.7	24	21.9	16.1	12	11.5	21.6	21.6	19.7	28.3	32.6	49
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.3	24.1	21.7	16.3	12.8	13.4	23.8	25.6	23.8	33.8	38.4	53.1
7—Moncton.....	30	24	22	17	13	.....	.....	28	25.2	34.3	40	54
8—St. John.....	33.1	25.4	25.6	17.3	12	12.7	25	25.8	21.6	33.4	38.2	57.5
9—Fredericton.....	30	24.4	23.1	18.4	14.6	14.5	22.5	25.6	23.3	32.8	36.6	51
10—Bathurst.....	24	22.5	16	12.3	11.7	13	.....	23	25	34.6	38.7	50
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	23.7	22.3	21.2	14.0	9.8	11.3	21.2	19.4	20.9	27.7	30.5	52.9
11—Quebec.....	23.7	23.4	20.7	14.7	9.8	13.5	24.2	20.5	21.8	29.6	35	59.2
12—Three Rivers.....	26.7	24.6	23.4	16.6	11.1	9.8	17.8	20.8	22.1	25	30	53.3
13—Sherbrooke.....	30	27.5	28	19.7	14.5	13.7	20	.....	23.1	29	32.9	60
14—Sorel.....	18	19	18	11	7	10	16.5	15	19	.....	.....	48.3
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.7	18.8	17	12.8	8	9.4	19.3	18.3	17.8	28	28.3	46.7
16—St. John's.....	24.2	21.5	22.2	11	9	13	.....	18.5	21.3	25	25	60
17—Theftford Mines.....	18.7	19.7	17.2	14	10.5	14	21.5	17	22.2	29.2	31.5	46
18—Montreal.....	29.6	24.6	26	13.4	9.8	6.8	28.1	22.6	20.3	28.3	31.7	54.3
19—Hull.....	24.4	21.7	19.8	13	8.7	11.7	22.5	22.8	20.4	27.8	29.8	51
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	29.4	23.6	22.1	15.9	12.0	19.8	28.1	23.2	22.0	29.4	33.5	52.5
20—Ottawa.....	28.1	22.4	21	13.6	10.4	15.1	29	24.4	21.1	30.1	34.7	51.1
21—Brockville.....	33	27.5	26.2	15.6	11.5	16.4	29.3	24	21.6	30.5	34.9	50.2
22—Kingston.....	27.8	23.8	22.2	15.2	10.2	14.5	25.5	23.4	21	27.1	31.2	49.7
23—Belleville.....	28.2	22.3	22	16.3	10.8	19	27.5	22.6	21	31	34.6	53
24—Peterborough.....	27.1	23	19.7	15.1	10.9	19.1	24	21.4	22.5	31.5	34.3	51.6
25—Oshawa.....	29	24	21.2	14.7	12.9	19.3	28	23.5	22.5	25	29	50.7
26—Orillia.....	29.8	25	21	17	13.3	19.8	28.3	21.8	22	28.3	30.3	53.4
27—Toronto.....	31.5	23.3	23.9	14.6	13	20.3	29.4	22.8	22.1	29.2	33.5	51.6
28—Niagara Falls.....	30.4	25.8	23.8	16.1	10.1	24.1	33.3	22.9	22.2	27.5	30.3	53
29—St. Catharines.....	27.6	23	22.2	15.2	10.8	19.5	.....	22.2	18.2	28.3	32	50.9
30—Hamilton.....	32.3	25	25	17.3	12.9	20.4	28.6	22.5	25	31.5	36.1	53.6
31—Brantford.....	30.1	23.7	22.3	16.2	11.5	18.5	31.6	24.1	23.3	27.8	31.4	48.8
32—Galt.....	29.3	23.8	21	15.6	11.9	21.7	28.5	24.3	20.5	30.6	33.9	53.5
33—Guelph.....	26.7	21.7	20	15	12.8	21.7	27.5	19.4	22	26.1	31.3	50.5
34—Kitchener.....	28.8	25.6	19.9	17.7	14	23.5	.....	23.8	21	27.8	30.7	51
35—Woodstock.....	31.3	23.5	24.2	16.2	13.6	19.5	31.7	21.3	19.7	29	32.3	51.4
36—Stratford.....	30	23.8	21	17.4	12.5	21	25	23	21	30.2	30.9	51.7
37—London.....	30.8	25	24.2	15.4	11.6	20.4	29.3	22.7	21.3	29.8	33.3	53.9
38—St. Thomas.....	29.3	24.3	21	14.8	12.1	18.7	25	22.3	22.6	28.1	32.5	52
39—Chatham.....	29.4	23.8	22.3	15	11.1	21.3	26	22.5	21.8	28.9	33.6	54.6
40—Windsor.....	29.4	21.3	22.7	15.3	10.7	21	29.4	22.9	22.5	30.1	34.9	55
41—Sarnia.....	30	24.3	24.3	18.5	12	22.3	26.7	24	20	30.4	36	53.8
42—Owen Sound.....	28	23.3	20.1	17.1	13.6	21	23.3	23	21.6	29.5	32.4	51.5
43—Cobalt.....	30	24.3	25.3	17	13.7	21	30	26	25	33.6	31.2	55
44—Timmins.....	27	22.5	19	15.3	10.8	21	27.7	24.5	22.3	26	31.9	50
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30	24.6	22.2	17.8	12.6	18.7	27	26.4	24.4	32.5	36	52
46—Port Arthur.....	29.4	21.4	21	15.5	11.6	18.5	31.7	23.1	26.6	30.4	40	60.7
47—Fort William.....	29.7	21	19.7	16	11.7	18	28.3	25	.....	32.9	37.5	56.7
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	25.3	19.3	18.7	12.8	9.6	15.2	28.9	20.4	19.4	29.3	33.9	56.1
48—Winnipeg.....	28.8	19.9	20.2	12.4	10.1	14.5	28.7	20.5	20.8	29.2	33.7	54.1
49—Brandon.....	23.7	18.7	17.1	13.1	9.1	15.8	29	20.3	18	29.4	34	58.1
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	27.4	19.7	17.4	11.8	10.2	14.8	27.9	20.8	20.6	38.5	44.3	57.3
50—Regina.....	27.9	18.8	18.6	11	10.2	14.5	30.3	20.4	18	35.5	46.7	66.1
51—Prince Albert.....	22.5	17.7	15	12.3	10	13.6	25	18.7	20	38.2	43.3	60
52—Saskatoon.....	25	17.6	16	10.1	10	14.2	29	21.6	20	35.4	40.1	55
53—Moose Jaw.....	34	24.6	20	13.7	10.6	17	27.3	22.5	24.3	45	46.9	53
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	36.4	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	15.5	33.0	22.4	23.0	38.9	44.4	54.4
54—Medicine Hat.....	26.7	18.7	17	12.5	8.7	17.7	32.5	23.3	23.3	42.1	44.3	55.7
55—Drumheller.....	30	25	20	13.5	9	17.5	35	27.5	26.7	42.6	50	56.7
56—Edmonton.....	25.7	18.5	17.9	11.3	8.6	16	35	22.1	20.5	34.3	39.6	50.2
57—Calgary.....	24	18.4	17.6	12.2	9.2	13.1	29.6	20.6	22	35.3	42.4	54.6
58—Lethbridge.....	25.6	20	15.4	12	10.2	13.1	33	18.4	22.3	40	45.6	55
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.5	25.3	22.7	15.6	13.3	21.9	37.4	27.5	25.6	38.4	44.3	58.9
59—Fernie.....	30	24.6	22.3	15	11.3	17.1	37.5	26.7	29	37.8	49.2	60
60—Nelson.....	30	25	22	16	12.5	20	35	.....	25	36.4	41.4	51.2
61—Trail.....	31.3	25.7	22	17.7	14.6	21	38.3	30	27.5	41.6	46.7	58
62—New Westminster.....	32.5	25	22	16.5	12.5	25	40	26.5	27.2	33.8	39.9	57.9
63—Vancouver.....	32.2	24.3	22.4	14	13.4	24.4	38.5	26	23.3	37	42.6	59.4
64—Victoria.....	31.3	23.1	23.3	12.9	12.6	26.7	36.7	25.1	22.3	36.3	41.6	59
65—Nanaimo.....	33.3	27.7	24.3	18.7	16.3	22	37.5	26.7	22.5	39.1	43	59.5
66—Prince Rupert.....	31.7	26.7	25.3	14.2	13.3	19.1	35.7	31.7	28	45.5	50	66



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, frozen, per lb.	Hallbut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boned, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17-6	29-9	20-4	13-7	588	20-9	19-5	32-2	20-8	29-5	25-8	11-9	36-1	40-0	
11-8	26-0			530	18-0	16-8	26-0	21-8	32-7	29-5	11-9	42-1	47-9	
10				60	18-6	17	28-9	23-1	36-7	32-5	12-14b	40-7	51-1	
12	30			60	16-8	15	26-1	20-4	29-2	28	13	42-4	48-2	
13				45	18-3	16-5	27-3	21	29-2		9	41-6	47	
12	25			50	18	16-4	22-6	22-5	36-3	32-5	a13-3	41	45-5	
				50	18-1	19-2	25	22-1	32	25	11	45	47-9	
	35			60	16-3	19	36-6	22-1	25-6	23	9-10	36-5	42	
12-0	35-0			538	17-3	16-6	31-7	22-5	32-2	26-7	12-5	42-9	46-7	
12			10	60	18-3	17	31-9	20-5	35-6		11-13	44-2	47-8	
	35			60	16-6	15-2	34	21-7	32-8	28-4	14	39	45-6	
12	35			45	17-2	18	31-5	22-6	34-1		12	43-3	44-5	
				50	17-2	16	29-4	25	26-2	25	12	43	49	
13-1	29-6	15-0	9-5	596	20-5	19-4	28-8	22-9	31-1	28-5	10-9	33-4	35-5	
10	20	20		50	20	18-7	27-6	22-9	33-1	29-2	12	32-1	35-5	
15-20	30			50	20-7	20	28-3	22-8	33-2	30-6	12	35-1	35-1	
15	35		12		20-7	20	30-8	21-5	30-7		a10	32	35	
10	30			60			25-8	21-2	30-1	23			35-3	
		15			20		21-1	19-6	29		7		34-4	
		15	10	60	20		36-7	20-7	30	28-7	10	38	37-7	
8			8	50	20	16-7	24-1	22-1	31-1	28	12	31-7	35-8	
16	35		8	75-100	21-4	21-2	33-4	20-6	35-3	31-9	12	33-9	35-9	
15	25-30		8	60	21-2	20	31-1	22-2	32-2	28-2	11	32-6	35-1	
19-0	31-2	24-1	11-4	656	20-3	19-1	33-7	20-3	28-9	26-1	11-8	34-4	37-4	
	35	35	10		22-2	19-1	33-1	21-1	34-2	29-1	10	34-3	36-5	
					23-3	20	34-1	21-3	26-8	22-5	10	32-7	34-1	
12-5-15	30				19-5	16	31-1	18-9	26-9	26-5	10	31-6	35	
		24			21	20	25-4	20	24-2	23	a9	35-7	35-23	
15	35	25		75	18-6	24	25-3	22	23-8	20	10	32-7	34-9	
20	30	20				18	30-7	21	25-5		12	35	35-25	
					20	16-5	29-5	20-6	25-5	22-8	10-11-5	36-1	38-6	
	30	35		50	17-5	16-6	34	20-1	32-4	28-1	a11-8	33-9	37-7	
14	22	25			21-5	19-6		19-1	29-8		12	37	38-3	
20	35	35			24-3	20	30-3	18-6	30		12	36-2	37	
20	35	25-30		70	18-1	17	40-6	19-8	30-9	27-2	11-5	35-7	38-3	
22	30	23	15		19-6	16	32-1	19	25-4		11	33-7	35-2	
	30	22	12		20	23	31-3	19-8	25-4		a11-8	34-2	35-3	
	30	25			15-3	20	34-2	17-2	26		10-11	33-4	35-9	
	33			90	20	20	31-7	18-3	25-9	25-3	a11-8	32-9	35-3	
20	30	22			19-5	21-7	30-1	19-1	23-7	23-5	10	31-8	34-7	
20	35	25	10		17-5	20	29-5	18-7	25-7	21	12	33-7	36-4	
20	28	20		60	19-5	18	37-4	20-1	29-9	25-6	10	34-8	37-1	
20-25	30	25	10	50	20-4	18-5	37-5	20-2	25-6	26-6	10	35-1	37-4	
18	30	18	12		20-6	21-5	34-1	19-9	24-1	23-8	12	36-1	37-9	
22	28	20			23-8	26	38-9	19-4	30-5	27-8	13	35	37-8	
20	35	25	15		20	20	41-5	20-7	24-3	24	a12	36	38-5	
15			10		17-6	15-5	29-1	19-8	25-2	23-8	a11	35	35-6	
	30	15		70	21-6	20	41-3	25-1	38-1	36-5	17		45-43	
	25				21	18-3	25-3	22-5	42-2	30-6	a16-7	31	41-1	
		20			23-8	15-8	39-8	20-4	35-3	26-9	13	35-5	40-3	
18	30	25	9		19-3	15-2	41-6	21-8	35	32-7	a14-3	35	41	
20	25-30	18-20		60	21-3	18-3	41-7	22-5	35-7		a14-3		43-2	
		18-0			21-3	18-2	34-8	20-2	26-4	23-4	10-3	32-5	38-7	
	32	18			22-5	16-7	35-5	19-9	28-1	24-7	12	31-8	38-9	
	30	18			20	20	34	20-5	24-7	22-1	a8-5	33-2	38-5	
20-0	18-1	13-2			24-0	21-2	32-1	21-3	22-7	19-5	12-8	33-5	40-2	
	30				23-8	19-6	30-2	20-6	24-1	20-4	13	34-5	41-5	
	25	12			23-3	20	26-5	21	21-5	18	11	31-6	38-8	
15	25-30	12-5	15	50	25	20	37	21-3	22-5	19-4	12	32-8	37-5	
	30	15				25	34-8	22-2	22-8	20-1	15	35	43	
22-9	27-7	15-5	18-3		24-1	22-4	34-7	20-1	26-4	20-3	10-5	34-1	41-4	
25	30	17-5	20		25	23-5	35-8	22-3	24-8	17-5	a10	36	40-4	
25-30	30-35	15-20			27-5	25	29-8	19-3	25	20-7	a12-5	33-3	47	
17-5-20	23-25	12-5	15		20-5	21-9	30-9	20-5	27-7	22-4	10	34-2	39-3	
25	30	15			22-6	20-4	39	21-1	28-5	23-2	10	31-3	39-4	
18	27	15	20		24-8	21-4	37-8	17-2	25-9	17-8	10	35-5	40-5	
20-6	20-32		18-6		34-4	22-2	32-2	21-0	32-6	29-1	14-2	39-8	44-5	
20-25	30-32	12			26	23-7	35-6	24-6	33-8	26	15	40	44-2	
25	30		18		25	25	31-7	23-3	31-3	30	a17	40	45	
25	30		20		25	25	27-5	21-8	29	25	15	42-5	43-7	
					21-4	20	32-7	18-9	30-1		10	41-2	42-1	
	20		15		21	18-8	31	18-5	31-9	30	a11-1	35-5	42-63	
13	30		20	55	24-2	20	30-8	19-2	31-5	30	a12-5	40	45-6	
17-5	25				27-5	20	39-6	21-7	29-2		13	42-5	48	
	25				25	25	28-8	20	43-6	33-3	20	36-7	45-66	

a Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s. per can.	Peas standard 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents.	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	<b>30.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>
1—Sydney.....	31.4	8	17.7	5	5.9	10.1	17.1	21.1	19.9	19.8
2—New Glasgow.....	29.3	6.7	16.8	4.6	5.2	10.2	17	20.8	19.4	19.3
3—Amherst.....	31	7.3	18.6	4.6	6	10	20	21.8	19.6	18.6
4—Halifax.....	29.3	7.3	17.3	4.4	5.5	9.6	17.8	20.8	18.4	18.1
5—Truro.....	30.6	7.3	17.7	4.8	5.7	9.9	17.1	21.2	19.8	18.9
6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.6	6.7	18.5	4.1	5.0	10	18.1	20.5	17.6	18.3
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>
7—Moncton.....	32	7.3-8.7	18.6	4.7	6	12.2	17	20.3	19	18.6
8—St. John.....	31.3	8	18.5	4.5	5.8	9.3	17	18.4	16.8	16.6
9—Fredericton.....	29.7	8	16.3	4.4	5.3	11.3	14.7	20	17.3	17.1
10—Bathurst.....	32.5	8	17.8	4.9	5.4	11	17	20	19	17.2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	<b>28.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>
11—Quebec.....	28.6	7.5	17.6	4.3	5.7	10.1	15.1	20.3	18.4	17.4
12—Three Rivers.....	26.4	6	19.3	4.5	5.8	9.3	17.2	19.3	19	16.5
13—Sherbrooke.....	31	7.3	18.5	4.0	5.7	9.7	17.2	19.3	19.6	16.5
14—Sorel.....	28.4	5.3	18	4.1	6.2	8.9	15.8	18	19.1	16.6
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	26.2	4.7	18.6	4.4	6.7	10.1	15.7	18.9	18.3	17.3
16—St. John's.....	29.5	5.3	18.5	4.4	6.5	10.2	16	18.5	18.7	16.5
17—Theftord Mines.....	26.9	5.7	17.8	4.8	5.9	8.6		18.7	19	17.1
18—Montreal.....	29.5	6.7-7	18.2	4.5	5.2	10	15.2	19	17.1	16.5
19—Hull.....	27.3	6	17.4	4.5	5.3	9.1	14.6	17.1	16.2	15
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	<b>29.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>
20—Ottawa.....	30.5	6.7	17.9	4.7	5.6	10.6	15.9	19.3	18.3	17
21—Brockville.....	27	6	17.8	4.1	4.7	10.6	14.6	19.3	16.3	16
22—Kingston.....	27.6	6	15.6	4.2	4.7	9.1	14.4	18.7	15	15
23—Belleville.....	28.4	5.3	18	4.1	4.6	10.6	15.2	18.9	16.6	17
24—Peterborough.....	29.4	6.7	18	3.5	4.9	10.7	15.4	19.2	16.6	16.1
25—Oshawa.....	32.5	6	15	3.6	5	11.9	14.1	21	17	16.1
26—Orillia.....	30.4	6	17.7	4.0	4.8	10.8	16.9	19.8	17.8	19.3
27—Toronto.....	30	6	17.5	4.0	5.3	10.3	14.9	19.3	16.4	16.1
28—Niagara Falls.....	28.1	6.7	18	3.9	5	12.5	16.4	20.3	17.4	16.1
29—St. Catharines.....	26.5	6.7	16.6	4.0	4.9	11.3	15.2	19.5	16	16
30—Hamilton.....	31.3	6	17.6	3.7	5	11.4	14.8	19	16.8	16.4
31—Brantford.....	28.3	6	17.4	3.6	4.7	12.1	14.9	18.2	15.6	15.5
32—Galt.....	29.5	6.7	17.9	3.8	5.1	12.1	15.8	19.2	17.7	16.3
33—Guelph.....	30.3	6	16.8	3.8	5.6	11.9	14.3	19.3	16.7	16.7
34—Kitchener.....	29.8	6	17.6	3.4	5.2	12.3	16.2	18.9	16.4	16.6
35—Woodstock.....	29.7	6	17.4	3.6	4.9	10.3	15.4	18.8	16.4	16.1
36—Stratford.....	30	5.6	17.9	3.6	5.6	11.7	15.6	20.1	17.2	16.8
37—London.....	29.3	6	17.7	3.9	5.1	11.1	14.7	19.3	17.1	17
38—St. Thomas.....	28.3	6	18.4	3.7	4.9	12	15.4	20.4	17.3	17
39—Chatham.....	30	6.7	18.1	3.7	5.2	11.4	15.3	19.2	17.2	16.1
40—Windsor.....	27.7	6.7	17.9	3.8	4.5	10.7	14.9	21.2	17	17
41—Sarnia.....	29	6.7	17.5	3.3	5	12.7	15	21.5	19	19
42—Owen Sound.....	28.2	5.3	18.3	3.8	4.5	10.2	14.9	19.7	17.8	17.7
43—Cobalt.....	32.9	6.7	18.8	4.4	6.3	11.3	15.8	20.6	19	18
44—Timmins.....	33	7.3	15	4.8	6	10	15	21.3	19	18
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	29.2	6.7	19.3	4.1	5.8	12.2	17	19.5	16.3	16.3
46—Port Arthur.....	28	6.7	18.2	4.0	4.7	9.6	15.5	20.4	17.9	17.1
47—Fort William.....	32.8	6.7	19.3	4.3	5.7	11.2	15.7	21.6	18.1	18.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	<b>27.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>
48—Winnipeg.....	28.1	6	18.1	4.0	5.3	10.9	14.5	20.8	18.9	18.8
49—Brandon.....	27.5	5.7	18	3.9	5.8	11.8	16.6	20.3	20	19.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	<b>29.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>
50—Regina.....	27.2	6.4	17	4.0	5.9	11.5	14.2	19.9	19.9	19.8
51—Prince Albert.....	31.7	6.7	17.5	3.8	5.6	9.2	14.2	20.9	20.7	19.6
52—Saskatoon.....	32.1	6.7	15	4.0	5.1	10.7	14.5	20	19.6	19.5
53—Moose Jaw.....	28.6	6	21	4.3	5.7	9.7	12.9	19.7	20.7	18.9
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	<b>32.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>
54—Medicine Hat.....	31	5.7-6.7	18	3.9	5	9.6	13.9	20.4	19.8	19.2
55—Drumheller.....	35.6	8	20	4.1	5.5	11.9	14.4	21	22.5	18.5
56—Edmonton.....	30.5	7.2	17.5	3.9	4.7	9.1	14	18.6	18.6	18.1
57—Calgary.....	34.2	7.2	19.1	3.9	5.1	10.7	14.4	18.6	19.6	20.4
58—Lethbridge.....	30.2	8	16.8	4.0	5.2	10.2	13.1	18.4	19.3	19.4
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	<b>31.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>
59—Fernie.....	35	7.7	16	4.2	5.5	12.1	14.2	20	20	20
60—Nelson.....	31.2	8.3	16.3	4.4	5	10	13.1	18.7	20	19.4
61—Trail.....	32.5	7.7	18	3.8	4.7	8.5	12.5	15	18.2	17
62—New Westminster.....	28.8	6.7-8	22.8	4.0	5.2	8.4	12.2	18.5	18.5	17.1
63—Vancouver.....	29.4	6.6-7	21.5	4.1	4.8	8.6	11.8	19.2	18.3	17.6
64—Victoria.....	31.9	7.4	19	4.2	6.4	9.1	12	19.4	17.3	17.8
64—Nanaimo.....	32	7.4	21.5	4.1	6.8	10	11.6	19.2	19.1	18.8
66—Prince Rupert.....	34.3	8.3	21.7	4.4	8	10.7	13.2	20.8	19.2	19.2



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
8.4	6.8	1.678	33.2	27.0	19.4	16.0	17.5	20.7	.966	30.1	.813	48.9
8.2	6.3	1.752	33.0	25.8	18.8	16.9	18.3	21.0	1.029	31.6	.869	51.1
9	7.5	2.17	41.6	21.8	18.1	16.9	18.3	24.2	1.11	31.6	.916	51
8	6.1	1.90	34.8	22.5	18.6	15.7	17.7	20	.991	30.5	.797	53.3
8.1	5.7	1.50	26	20	17	16.3	16.3	20	.95	32.5	1.00	45
7.7	6.3	1.85	37.3	25.4	18	17.2	18.7	19.2	.992	30.3	.75	45
7.7	6.8	1.34	25.2	23.2	18.4	17	18	21.6	1.10	33.5	.88	55
8	8.1	1.34	21	16.6	19	15.4	16.2	21.4	.94	27.7	.89	55
8.5	6.4	1.460	31.8	25.5	18.6	17.1	17.7	21.3	.934	32.4	.862	47.5
7.5	6.2	1.71	34.5	20	16.8	16.8	18.6	20.5	.85	31.6	.833	50
7.7	6.4	1.61	34.7	25	16.6	19.5	15.8	19.2	.766	32.2	.79	45
8	5.6	1.27	30.5	26.6	18.4	15.6	17.6	22.3	1.00	30.6	.85	45
8	7.2	1.25	27.5	25	19.3	16.6	18.5	23.3	1.12	35	.975	50
8.2	7.8	1.432	28.1	32.3	18.3	16.7	19.1	20.7	1.050	29.1	.878	46.5
7.9	8.6	1.36	27.2	26.7	17.5	18.4	19.9	20.6	1.10	31.4	.90	46.2
7.9	9.1	1.26	26.2	25	18.2	16.9	20.8	20.6	1.06	24.5	.883	48.2
7.5	7.8	1.65	33	38.5	19.2	16.5	17.4	23	1.13	31.2	.86	46.2
7.9	7.5	.80	18	15.7	15.7	15.7	19.6	23.7	1.04	25.7	1.00	44.6
8.5	6	1.19	20.7	18.7	16.5	18.7	18.3	17	1.10	30	.....	45
8	7.3	1.61	32.5	18.7	15.2	20.7	20.7	21.7	1.20	31.7	.95	45
8	7.2	1.42	26.3	20	18	19	19	19.5	1.04	34	.751	49.3
8.6	8.1	1.86	35.1	38.2	17.4	15	18.7	20.5	.972	26.7	.78	46.5
8.9	8.1	1.74	34.1	32.9	19	17.9	17.9	20	.972	26.7	.78	47.5
8.8	6.9	1.753	34.2	27.4	18.0	16.0	16.6	19.9	.955	28.3	.771	45.4
9	8.4	1.87	37.3	37.2	18.5	15.7	16.8	21.7	.922	30.1	.757	47.2
9	9.5	1.95	34.4	26.2	18.6	16.2	16	19.5	1.00	29.6	.854	45.2
8.3	8.6	1.91	35.3	20	18.6	15	16.5	19.1	.938	27	.737	43.7
9	8.4	1.80	35.5	21.3	15	15	16.7	18.2	.962	24.7	.744	45
8.8	8.6	1.94	35	19.7	15.2	13.5	16.2	18.3	.945	29.3	.781	42.5
8.4	6.9	2.03	40	21.6	16.5	16.1	17.2	21.2	.94	29.3	.695	45.7
8.2	6.3	1.85	35	31.5	20	15.5	15.7	19.3	.917	26.6	.745	44.3
9.2	6.6	1.92	34.2	32	16	15.1	15.4	17.9	.894	25.4	.718	46.3
9.1	7.4	2.11	38.9	22.7	.....	.....	.....	19.8	1.08	30.6	.853	46.6
9.4	7.6	2.03	37.1	25.7	.....	.....	.....	18.6	.95	25.3	.726	43.4
9	5.5	1.82	36.6	33	19.3	14.9	16.3	18.7	.882	26.3	.748	44.1
8.3	5.8	1.33	25.4	25.6	20	14.6	15.1	17.8	.825	27.5	.704	43.5
8.9	5.8	1.29	28.5	25.8	.....	.....	.....	18.9	.915	24.1	.738	43.1
8.7	7.2	1.60	32.8	26.4	15	14.2	17.1	18.2	.87	26.6	.733	43.9
8.2	6.6	1.44	28.3	28	15	16	15.9	20.1	.837	26.3	.735	41.9
8.4	7.1	1.24	26.7	16.8	.....	.....	.....	14.7	.92	28	.752	44.3
9.2	6.6	1.61	34	22.6	20	17.6	17.6	19.2	.972	28.3	.747	44.1
8.8	6.3	1.55	31.3	24.2	16.3	16.1	16.1	19.1	.958	27.7	.789	44.4
9	6.4	1.53	30.1	18.1	.....	.....	.....	19.8	.99	30.1	.797	45.8
8	5.5	1.79	34.8	22.8	16	17	17	19.8	.972	32.3	.781	44.6
9.2	7.8	1.90	33.8	34.8	18	16.9	16.7	19.7	1.03	30.9	.813	47.9
8.5	7.5	1.85	35	40	18	17.5	17.5	20	1.05	32.5	.80	45
8.4	5.1	1.64	30.7	19	18	14.8	14.8	19	.895	28	.774	44.6
9.5	7.1	1.89	39	25	21.2	18.5	19.2	24.1	1.05	30.8	.86	55
9.5	7.4	2.26	49	52.5	18.7	15.7	18.7	21	1.00	30	.75	48.3
8.4	5.4	1.52	31.3	32.2	22.2	16.1	18.2	22.1	.969	26.6	.786	45
9.3	6.7	1.66	35	29	17	16.6	16	22.6	1.02	30.5	.84	47
9	7.2	1.76	33.5	32.8	18	19.1	18	24.3	1.05	30.7	.821	47.5
8.9	6.1	1.660	33.6	18.5	15.0	17.9	17.9	21.8	.905	30.4	.800	45.7
8.9	6	1.57	31.1	19	14.7	16.7	16.7	21.1	.879	28.7	.769	44.3
8.9	6.2	1.75	36	18	15.3	19	19	22.4	.93	32	.83	47
8.6	6.4	1.316	27.6	22.9	16.1	18.2	23.5	24.1	.923	33.0	.799	54.8
8	5.6	1.62	30	24	15.6	16.8	24.1	21	.909	30.8	.814	51.4
8.7	6.7	.875	17.1	23	15.7	18	22	25	.886	35	.817	53.6
9	6.5	1.21	28.3	23	15.3	18.1	25	25	.95	33.3	.804	59
8.7	6.9	1.56	35	21.6	17.6	20	23	23	.946	33	.76	55
8.2	7.1	1.266	25.6	22.0	15.8	19.0	21.8	20	.902	32.7	.830	55.7
8.5	8.9	1.13	24	23	15.4	20	22.6	25	.85	33	.86	55
9.3	7.5	1.51	27.5	22.5	18.7	21.2	25	25	1.04	36.2	.875	61.2
7.4	6.1	.829	18.6	20.8	15	17.1	21.1	21.1	.881	31.5	.745	53.8
8.1	5.5	1.54	31.2	25	21	15.4	18.9	20.6	.883	31	.838	54.7
7.7	7.3	1.32	27	22.8	14.6	17.6	19.8	20.7	.858	31.7	.833	54
7.7	5.7	2.240	44.7	21.5	14.7	17.0	20.7	20.7	.930	32.2	.827	56.4
9.3	5.7	2.18	45	20	15.8	19.2	24.2	24.2	1.03	32.5	.867	65
8.6	6.3	2.25	45	22.5	16.5	16.5	16.2	21.2	1.00	35	.862	56.2
7.1	5.4	2.16	42.5	22.5	13.1	15	15	21.2	.887	29	.812	56.2
6.4	5.4	1.92	38	19.1	13	15.5	16.6	21.6	.846	30.1	.814	52.1
6.6	5	2.50	49.5	25	20.3	15	16.3	19.9	.873	29.2	.78	53.3
7.3	5.4	2.18	40.9	20	13.3	16.3	21.4	21.4	.914	32.7	.786	55
7.7	6.1	2.31	46.7	20	14.3	17.3	18.1	18.1	.939	35.6	.847	58
8.7	6.5	2.42	50	25	16.3	20	23.3	23.3	.95	33.3	.85	55

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b> Dominion (Average).....</b>	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b> Nova Scotia (Average).....</b>	11-6	11-1	54-6	69-7	27-4	15-2	3-9	42-2	65-8	12-3	8-2
1—Sydney.....	11-9	11-3	60-5	67-0	29-0	12-5	4-2	44-2	44-8	13-1	8-7
2—New Glasgow.....	12-6	12-2	61	69-5	30-5	11	4-3	54-2	55-1	13-1	8-8
3—Annerst.....	12	11-5	60-3	66-5	29-4	11-9	3-6	42	35-5	13-6	8-8
4—Halifax.....	11-1	10-6	62-5	67-5	26-5	10-6	3-6	40	35	13-3	8-7
5—Truro.....	11-9	11-1	57-9	64-3	29	15	4-3	44-6	61-6	12-7	8-7
6—P. E. I.—Charlottetown,.....	11-4	10-9	61	67	29-6	10-8	3-7	43	37	12-7	9
<b> New Brunswick (Average).....</b>	11-6	11-0	58-1	65-3	26-6	14-6	3-5	45-2	44	13-3	8
7—Moncton.....	11-7	11-1	60-0	67-6	26-4	12-6	3-6	40-1	42-9	12-2	8-3
8—St. John.....	11-6	11	59-5	67-5	27-5	12	3-8	.....	41-6	14	8-6
9—Fredericton.....	11-7	11-1	59-2	62-8	25-2	11-2	4-2	41	47-7	11-6	8-6
10—Bathurst.....	11-4	10-8	57-4	71-2	25-7	11-9	3-8	39-4	42-2	10-6	8-4
<b> Quebec (Average).....</b>	11-2	10-6	64	69	27	15-2	3-8	40	40	12-6	8
11—Quebec.....	11-3	10-6	55-5	68-1	27-2	13-7	3-9	44-5	74-6	11-4	8-1
12—Three Rivers.....	11-4	10-5	54-7	70-5	27-2	16-1	3-7	38-4	33-3	10-8	8-6
13—Sherbrooke.....	11-1	10-4	55	66-3	25-6	15-1	3-8	45-6	36	11-2	8-6
14—Sorel.....	11-2	10-5	55-8	69-3	27-2	14-2	3-3	37-5	63-3	10-5	8
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	11-4	11	50-4	58	28-8	11-4	4-2	42-9	93-3	11	8-4
16—St. John's.....	11-1	10-4	57-5	67-5	28-3	13-6	4-3	47-5	80	10	7-2
17—Theford Mines.....	11-7	11-1	62-5	71-2	26-7	12-7	3-3	56-7	70	15	8-5
18—Montreal.....	10-7	10-3	56-2	68-7	27-9	13-3	3-8	40	59	11-8	8-1
19—Hull.....	10-7	10-2	54-7	70-9	25-9	14-7	3-6	46-5	71-4	10-9	7-8
<b> Ontario (Average).....</b>	11-4	11-1	52-8	70-4	27-2	12-6	3-8	45-6	65	11-2	7-7
20—Ottawa.....	11-1	10-6	54-5	70-4	25-9	13-1	3-7	39-5	63-6	11-3	8-5
21—Brookville.....	10-9	10-6	53-5	71	26	12-9	3-8	44-4	63-2	11	8
22—Belleville.....	10-9	10-6	57	72-5	25-2	12-5	3-6	39-2	58-2	10-5	8-1
23—Kingville.....	11-2	10-8	46-9	65-6	24-8	11-8	3-7	37-5	48-4	10	8-1
24—Peterborough.....	10-9	10-6	53-3	68-6	25-7	12-3	3-7	33-3	37-7	10-5	8-4
25—Oshawa.....	11-4	10-9	58-2	69	24-8	14-1	3-1	40	55-4	11	8-1
26—Orillia.....	11-8	11-6	60	74	25-8	13-1	3-9	40	66-6	12	8-6
27—Toronto.....	11	10-7	57-5	65-3	24-3	13-8	3-8	35-6	58-2	11-3	8-8
28—Niagara Falls.....	11-7	11-4	56-6	69-3	24-7	11-8	4	39-5	56-1	10-1	7-9
29—St. Catharines.....	11-4	11-3	50	74-6	27	12-9	4-1	41-3	35-6	11-1	8-8
30—Hamilton.....	10-7	10-6	56	71-3	22-4	12-1	3-9	39-6	60-5	10-7	8-1
31—Brantford.....	10-9	10-7	55-4	68-9	24-2	12-1	3-7	38-3	62-4	10-4	8-2
32—Galt.....	11-2	10-9	54-5	69-8	24	12-1	3-5	40-7	68-4	10-5	8-8
33—Guelph.....	11-5	11-1	54-9	69-7	25-7	13-6	3-9	46-5	57-4	10-2	8-6
34—Kitchener.....	11	11	55-4	69-7	25-7	13-6	4-2	41-9	62-7	11-5	8-8
35—Woodstock.....	11-8	11-6	47-5	65	26-1	12-4	3-9	36-5	58-4	10-5	8-5
36—Stratford.....	11-6	11-4	55-6	72-5	24-5	11-3	3-6	40	56-5	10-3	8
37—London.....	11-6	11-4	50-5	69-3	25-5	12-7	3-6	40-5	57-7	10-7	8-6
38—St. Thomas.....	11-6	11	56-3	70-5	25-9	13-5	3-8	41-3	61	10-6	8-7
39—Chatham.....	11-4	11-1	58-2	70-7	25-6	13-5	3-7	42-1	64-4	11-3	8-8
40—Windsor.....	10-9	10-7	52-1	68-4	25-1	12-2	3-5	38-2	65-5	11-5	8-4
41—Sarnia.....	11-5	11	60	74	26-5	12-8	3-9	38-3	59-8	9-9	8-3
42—Owen Sound.....	11-3	11	56	68	25-1	12-8	3-4	35	56-9	11	9-1
43—Cobalt.....	12-5	11-7	59-7	72-5	31-3	12-8	4	41-7	76	14	9
44—Timmins.....	12-3	12-2	56-7	68-3	29	15	3-5	37-5	75	15	8-5
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	12-1	11-6	51-9	76	29-4	14-7	3-8	40	76	13-8	9-1
46—Port Arthur.....	11-9	11-5	44	70-6	26	14	3-5	42	75	11-9	7-9
47—Fort William.....	12	11-9	58-3	72-9	30-7	14	3-6	45-8	77-5	12-1	8-7
<b> Manitoba (Average).....</b>	12-2	11-8	51-9	70-3	29-1	13-4	3-7	41-0	67-1	12-8	8-0
48—Winnipeg.....	11-8	11-4	51-7	69-1	28-6	11-8	3-7	40	62-5	12-7	8-1
49—Brandon.....	12-6	12-1	52	71-5	29-6	15	3-6	42	71-7	12-8	7-9
<b> Saskatchewan (Average).....</b>	12-4	11-9	54-2	73-0	30-4	19-4	4-3	45-6	75-1	15-2	8-1
50—Regina.....	11-7	11-4	55	70-1	28-6	17	3-7	40-8	63-8	14-2	7-4
51—Prince Albert.....	12-2	11-6	50-7	73-3	30-8	19	4-4	44-2	65	15	8-8
52—Saskatoon.....	12-4	11-9	55-7	75	32-5	23-4	4-5	48-5	86-6	16-6	7-9
53—Moose Jaw.....	13-3	12-7	55-5	73-6	29-8	18-1	4-5	49	85	15	8-4
<b> Alberta (Average).....</b>	12-2	11-6	48-6	71-7	29-9	18-3	4-2	40-3	74-8	14-2	8-2
54—Medicine Hat.....	11-6	11-2	45-5	71	29	19	4-3	42	80	13-7	7-9
55—Drumheller.....	12-7	12-1	46-2	75-2	32-5	22-5	4-2	38-3	86-7	16-3	9-3
56—Edmonton.....	11-9	11-4	47-1	70-5	29-2	17-1	4-2	37	70	13-7	7-2
57—Calgary.....	12	11-5	56-7	72-3	29-3	17-7	4-3	43-3	69-2	13	8-5
58—Lethbridge.....	13	11-9	47-5	69-6	29-7	18	4-1	41	8	14-5	n8
<b> British Columbia (Average).....</b>	11-2	10-6	51-6	69-4	29-3	24-3	4-2	47-7	83-3	13-4	7-2
59—Fernie.....	12	11-5	55	70	26-7	20	4-5	55	77-5	14-2	n6-3
60—Nelson.....	11-9	11-5	55-6	72-2	28-7	20	4-7	42-5	90	13-8	7-5
61—Trail.....	10-7	10-1	50-6	68-9	28-7	28-7	4-2	41-2	80	14-4	n8
62—New Westminster.....	11-3	10-7	46-8	65-1	30	20	3-9	48-3	74-2	12-9	n
63—Vancouver.....	10-9	10-2	52-2	66-4	28	24-2	3-8	40-7	75	11	n7-5
64—Victoria.....	10-4	9-9	52-1	66-4	29-3	20	3-9	48-3	83-3	12	6-6
65—Nanaimo.....	11-5	10-9	53	71-7	31-1	20-2	4-1	46-9	77-5	13-7	6-8
66—Prince Rupert.....	11-2	10-2	47-5	74-6	31-7	24-2	4-5	58-3	85	15	7-7

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. Scotch coal. h. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar, 5c. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1924—*Concluded*

Coal		Wood						Coal oil,		Matches, parlour,		Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	per gallon	(500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c.	\$	\$			
16-921	10-623	12-328	13-323	9-154	11-569	9-885	30-7	14-1	27-574	19-547			
18-813	9-323	9-600	10-600	6-800	7-000	8-477	33-3	14-8	22-300	14-700			
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1		
	a7-35	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	b8-00		30-33	14	25-00	13-00	2		
g20-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00		31	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3		
16-75-18-50	11-00	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00		31	15	35-00	20-00-25-00	4		
	11-00-12-50	9-00	12-00	4-00	5-00		35	15	16-00-26-00	12-00-15-00	5		
	18-50	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00		30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00	6		
18-000	11-344	10-375	12-375	7-000	8-583		b9-00	30	27-000	19-250			
	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-3	14-0	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	7		
	11-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00		32-34	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	8		
18-00	8-00-12-00	9-00	12-00	7-00	7-00		b8-00-9-00	30-32	25-00	18-00-9-00	9		
20-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	6-00		b4-80-6-40	33	18-00	15-00	10		
15-819	10-600	12-810	14-778	9-083	10-851		8-00	35	22-833	15-500			
17-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00		29-4	14-8	25-00-30-00		11		
16-00	*9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00		30	15	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	12		
15-50	13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	12-00		b8-13	30	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00	13		
14-50	9-00-9-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00		10-00	30	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	14		
14-50			17-33		13-33			30	20-00	14-00	15		
15-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	b10-00		b12-00	27-28	**23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00	16		
18-00			b12-00		b9-00			30	15-00	11-00	17		
15-25-15-50		16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00		14-00-16-00	30-35	15-00	16-00-25-00	18		
16-00		b16-00	b17-23	7-50	9-00		e4-00	27	25-00-40-00	15-00-22-00	19		
16-344	10-797	13-580	16-310	10-363	13-498		11-366	27-2	22-00-27-00	21-089			
16-00	10-50	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00		9-00	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	20		
16-25	10-50		16-00		11-20		27-30	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	21		
16-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		b14-00	25-26	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	22		
16-50	11-00	12-75	14-00	10-00	11-00		10-00	23-25	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	23		
16-00	10-00	15-00	13-00	8-50	9-50		7-00	25	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00	24		
16-50		12-00	16-00	11-00	12-00		b13-00	25-28	†20-00-35-00	†18-00-25-00	25		
16-25-16-50	10-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	10-00		b7-72	30-12-5	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	26		
15-00	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00		16-00-18-00	28-30	35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00	27		
15-00								27	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	28		
13-00-15-50	c	c	c	c	c		c	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	29		
15-00-16-00	7-50-9-00	12-00	15-00	11-00	15-50		8-00	26-27	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	30		
15-50	10-50	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00		b10-00	28-30	35-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	31		
15-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		b12-00	28	25-00	16-00-20-00	32		
15-25		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00		b12-00	27	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	33		
15-50		16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00			24-25	40-00	30-00	34		
15-00		16-00	16-00	7-50	12-00		b13-33	27	20-00	15-00	35		
18-00	13-00	17-00		16-00				17	30-00-40-00	19-15-25-00	36		
16-50	7-50-12-00	17-50	20-00		16-00		15-00	27	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	37		
16-50	13-00	15-00-16-00	19-00	17-00	17-00		b18-67	25	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	38		
16-00	10-00-12-00		b20-00		b18-00		b9-00-15-00	25	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	39		
			c & b	c	c & b		c	25	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	40		
16-00	10-50-12-00	c	26-00		20-00-24-00			15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	41		
16-00	10-00		18-00		14-00			30	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	42		
16-00	10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-50		5-00-10-00	28	22-00	14-00	43		
19-00	12-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00			27-30		25-00-35-00	44		
20-00	15-00	9-00	12-75	7-00-7-50				15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	45		
17-50	8-00-10-00	9-00	13-50	7-00	12-00		b7-00	30	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	46		
19-00	9-75-13-00	11-50	15-00	10-00	13-00			25	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	47		
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00			25	35-000	24-500			
22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000			33-8	35-000	25-350	48		
21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00			30-35	35-00-50-00	25-35-00	49		
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00			35	18-00-20-00	22-500			
	10-813	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-509		14-500	34-3	35-625	30-500	50		
	9-00-12-50		f14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00		13-00	35	35-00-50-00	30-000	51		
	d10-00-11-00		f7-00	8-50	5-50			32	25-00-35-00	20-000	52		
	d10-00-11-00		f9-50	f10-50	9-00			35	30-00-40-00	20-000	53		
	23-00-25-50		f11-50	f & b18-00	12-00		b18-00	35	35-00	19-500			
			7-469		10-833		8-500	36-3	28-750	17-500	54		
	c				c		c	15	25-00	25-00	55		
	d 6-50				12-00			35	35-00	25-00	56		
	d5-50-6-50				b6-00-8-00		4-00	35	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	57		
	d5-75-12-00				13-00-14-00		b13-00	40	30-00	18-00	58		
	8-50							35	25-500	19-813			
	11-271				9-375		5-348	b36-8	20-00	18-00	59		
	7-75-8-25				12-00		5-00	50	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	60		
	10-25-13-25				9-00			40	30-00	20-00	61		
	9-50-12-50				9-00			15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	62		
					11-25			40	29-00	25-00	63		
							b7-50	30-35	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	64		
							4-25	30-35	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00	64		
					7-50		b4-49	29	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	65		
							5-50	35	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	66		
	a8-30							35					
	14-50-16-00							15					

in bulk. \*The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\*New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. †Mining company houses \$20: others \$45-\$60. ‡For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. §Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40. e Millwood, 14 in.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA\*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	May 1914	May 1915	May 1916	May 1917	May 1918	May 1919	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	April 1924	May 1924	
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.2	47.6	50.2	61.2	73.4	79.4	78.6	71.2	59.6	56.0	55.4	56.8	
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.4	32.8	34.0	43.0	52.6	55.6	50.4	43.6	33.4	30.2	29.6	30.2	
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.1	16.4	22.5	27.4	27.6	26.4	23.0	19.0	17.9	18.0	17.3	
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	23.3	28.2	34.9	36.7	36.2	31.8	28.7	27.6	27.8	28.3	
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.9	18.9	21.8	29.3	37.1	38.6	39.1	33.6	30.0	26.1	23.1	23.2	
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	35.2	36.8	55.6	68.4	71.0	71.6	65.0	52.2	50.4	45.6	44.8	
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	24.9	28.4	37.3	50.0	52.6	54.4	51.4	40.8	39.1	33.6	32.1	
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.2	39.0	60.2	72.0	75.2	77.0	50.6	44.0	45.2	42.8	41.6	
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	23.7	26.2	40.8	43.9	51.4	55.0	36.5	32.7	33.4	32.4	29.5	
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	25.1	22.6	24.4	34.5	34.8	42.7	48.3	33.4	30.5	30.6	28.0	25.8	
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	51.0	60.0	72.0	81.0	90.0	86.4	72.6	69.6	73.2	71.4	
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	55.2	64.8	64.2	85.6	96.2	113.0	131.0	102.8	77.4	80.2	82.4	72.2	
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	32.7	37.3	36.8	47.7	53.4	63.6	72.5	59.2	45.4	44.4	46.1	40.0	
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.9	25.1	34.1	33.1	36.9	40.2	39.6	30.7	33.4	31.4	33.0	
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	22.3	23.8	31.7	30.3	34.9	37.8	37.9	27.9	33.4	31.4	33.0	
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	138.0	124.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	44.0	37.0	77.0	68.0	67.0	80.0	64.0	49.0	44.0	44.0	41.0	
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	23.5	30.5	40.0	37.0	41.5	31.0	27.5	27.5	27.0	27.0	
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.0	14.6	22.0	24.2	24.2	21.6	19.0	20.6	20.8	21.0	
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	14.2	19.2	29.0	34.2	23.8	23.8	18.0	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.8	
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.9	11.6	14.3	15.3	22.4	22.9	29.2	21.4	23.5	20.3	18.9	19.4	
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	13.1	12.9	14.8	17.7	20.3	27.6	19.2	19.2	18.6	15.9	16.0	
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	37.2	40.0	43.2	47.6	86.8	50.8	32.0	51.2	47.6	46.4	
Sugar, yellow.....	4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	22.2	40.8	24.0	15.2	24.4	22.8	22.2	
Tea, black, medium.....	1 1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	11.4	14.2	15.7	16.5	14.0	13.6	16.4	17.4	17.4	
Tea, green, medium.....	1 1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.1	13.6	15.9	17.0	14.7	15.2	16.4	17.4	17.4	
Coffee, medium.....	1 1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.7	12.5	15.1	14.1	12.9	13.5	13.8	13.7	
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.7	31.0	60.5	126.0	62.0	65.7	204.9	41.1	45.9	43.0	54.0	55.9	
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.84	\$ 8.37	\$ 11.82	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.53	\$ 16.65	\$ 12.25	\$ 10.22	\$ 10.36	\$ 10.16	\$ 9.89	
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.5	53.9	64.8	71.5	78.8	99.5	112.3	107.5	111.5	108.8	105.8	
Coal, bituminous.....	1/2 ton	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.0	37.9	50.8	57.7	61.6	70.0	77.9	67.8	72.4	68.0	66.4	
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	40.9	34.1	41.6	51.7	67.3	76.9	79.5	88.0	77.7	79.5	78.0	77.1	
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.7	31.0	30.1	37.6	49.7	56.3	60.7	65.3	58.0	59.4	57.5	57.2	
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	22.4	23.6	23.0	25.3	27.1	28.1	35.6	37.9	31.6	31.2	30.9	30.7	
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.73	\$ 3.02	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.81	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.37	
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.03	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.65	\$ 5.08	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.89	
Grand totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.21	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.30	\$ 18.50	\$ 20.09	\$ 21.67	\$ 26.44	\$ 22.84	\$ 20.57	\$ 20.90	\$ 20.58	\$ 20.20	

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS, BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 6.61	\$ 5.83	\$ 6.82	\$ 6.78	\$ 7.17	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.48	\$ 11.50	\$ 12.46	\$ 14.01	\$ 16.59	\$ 12.53	\$ 10.37	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.43	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.59	6.66	7.51	9.88	12.56	15.41	11.39	9.37	9.69	9.33	9.27		
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.26	7.71	8.20	11.50	12.30	13.91	15.96	12.46	10.21	10.77	10.54	10.44	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.86	7.15	8.04	11.46	12.28	13.91	15.70	11.61	9.62	9.89	9.70	9.22	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.09	7.60	8.37	12.16	12.69	13.40	16.90	12.19	10.13	10.20	10.05	9.76	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.84	8.10	8.47	10.82	12.39	13.68	16.46	12.15	10.01	9.77	9.59	9.29	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.04	8.41	8.48	11.18	12.66	13.74	16.21	12.38	10.15	10.24	9.84	9.61	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	8.30	8.26	12.03	12.91	14.04	17.03	12.02	9.85	9.92	9.90	9.70	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.03	9.06	8.95	12.21	13.34	14.46	17.55	13.27	11.47	11.28	11.11	10.93	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*The budget is intended to show the changes in the costs of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †For electric light, see text.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. At the beginning of the second quarter of the year wholesale prices and the cost of living were both showing a tendency downward, in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and several other countries, notably Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Poland and India. In France, and in China and Japan, wholesale prices had begun to turn downward after a sharp rise in the opening months of the year. A rising tendency was displayed by wholesale prices and cost of living in Norway, Austria, Germany, and Italy during the period. Prices in Switzerland and New Zealand remained fairly steady. In Sweden wholesale prices were slightly upward, with retail prices showing a slight decline.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) recorded its second decline in April to 136.8, or a little over 0.1 per cent below the level for March. Foods advanced 2.5 per cent, vegetable and animal foods advancing and sugar, coffee and tea declining. Materials declined 1.9 per cent, both minerals and sundries declining while textiles advanced slightly.

The Board of Trade index number on the base 100 in 1913, showed a decline of 0.4 per cent from the previous month, reaching 164.7. Foods declined on the whole, meat and fish advancing while cereals and other foods declined. Materials advanced slightly, owing to an increase in prices of textiles, although metals and minerals and "other articles" declined.

The *Times* index number (1913=100) was 168.0 at the end of April, one point lower than its level at the end of March. In foods, there was a decline of 0.7 per cent in cereals, and an advance of 8 per cent in meat and fish, the latter being offset by a decline of 8.5 per cent in other food, owing to a reduction in the price of sugar due to the lowering of the duty. Iron and steel showed practically no change, other metals and minerals declining 5.1 per cent. Cotton advanced 5.8 per cent, and other textiles 0.4 per cent. Miscellaneous materials declined slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base 100 in July, 1914, declined 2 points to 171 at the beginning of May. Foods declined 4 points to 163. Other items showed no change, rent being 147; clothing, 225; fuel and light, 190; and sundries, 180.

### Austria

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914 = 1, fell from 11,996 to 11,977 in April. Foods and heating and lighting declined slightly, and clothing advanced. Rents remained unchanged.

### Esthonia

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of food at Reval, on the base 100 in 1921, as compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics, from the prices of 24 articles, was as follows for the first four months of the current year. January, 110.9; February, 112.7; March, 115.4; April, 114.6.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, of which the base is 100 in April, 1914, fell from 642 in February to 625 in March, or 2.6 per cent. Advances were shown by the following groups: fuels, clay products, chemical products, construction materials, and resin products; declines were shown by food products, tar and products, metal products, fertilizer, fats, textile products, hides and leather goods and raw rubber. The following registered no change: petrol and products, glass products, tobacco, and paper products.

COST OF LIVING AND RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of the cost of living (compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour) for a working class family of the lowest category, was, on the base of 100 in 1921, 125.83 for April, as against 131.95 for March, showing decline of 4.6 per cent. The principal change was a decline of 6.8 per cent in foods. The other groups showed very slight changes. The budget for a middle class family of moderate income declined from 129.00 in March to 124.65 in April, or 3.3 per cent. The principal changes were a decline of 5.8 per cent in foods and an increase of 5.2 per cent in sundries.

The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles in 59 localities fell from 510 in March to 498 in April, the base being 100 in 1914. This decline was 2.4 per cent.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of Statistique Générale, on the base 100 in July, 1914, fell in April to 459, or 10 per cent below the March level. All foods fell in price 7 per cent, and all industrial materials fell 12 per cent. All the sub-groups showed declines consistently.

### Italy

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living at Milan, as published in the municipal bulletin, on the base 100 in July, 1920, was 115.61 in March, a slight increase above the February level. Foods advanced 4 per cent and sundries declined 0.2 per cent. Other items showed no change.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office showing the trend of gold prices on the base 100 in 1913 was 124.1 for April, an increase of 2.8 per cent on the March level. Foods increased in price 3.1 per cent to 109.7, and industrial materials increased 2.4 per cent to 150.9. Goods produced increased 3.2 per cent to 111.7 and goods imported increased 1.5 per cent to 185.6.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number for April was 112 billion times the pre-war level, an increase of 4.7 per cent. Foods, rent and clothing showed increases, while heat and light declined.

### China

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, showing the level of prices at Shanghai, on the base 100 in February, 1913, was 153.7 in April, or 2.4 per cent below the level for March. Cereals declined in price 6.3 per cent; textiles declined 4.3 per cent; and metals 2.7 per cent. Other food products, fuels, and sundries all showed slight advances.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office on the base 100 in July, 1914, fell 3 points or 2 per cent in April to 150. The decline was caused by falling prices of foods, whose index fell from 147 to 143. Clothing rose one point to 230, and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 100 in 1913, fell two points in April to 148. The only advance was one of two points in

farm products. Building materials, house furnishing goods and the miscellaneous group showed no change, and all other groups showed declines, the most conspicuous being one of 5 points in metals and metal products.

Gibson's index number of wholesale prices of 22 foods fell from 76.5 for April to 73.7 for May, thus reaching the lowest level since December last.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices showed for June 1, a total of \$12,2930, which was a decline of 2.1 per cent from the level of a month earlier. Every one of the thirteen groups contributed to the fall. This was the sixth successive monthly decrease, and the price level reached was 8.4 per cent below the level at December 1, 1923, and the lowest since September, 1922.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board showed a decline of 0.9 per cent in April from the March level, reaching 161.8.

Foods declined 3 points to 141, and fuel and light declined 4 points to 168. Clothing advanced 1 point to 177. Shelter remained at 185, and sundries at 174.

The official index number of Massachusetts, compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 100 in 1913, fell 0.9 per cent to 157.7 in April, from the March level of 159.2. Foods fell 2 per cent to 136.1; clothing fell 0.7 per cent to 184.9; fuel and light fell 0.9 per cent to 177.1. Shelter remained at 168.0 and sundries at 171.4.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, at St. John, N.B., now protect their employees by life, sickness and accident policies on the "group insurance" plan, the company paying the entire premium in each case. The amount of life insurance begins at \$500, increasing by \$100 each year until the maximum of \$1,000 is reached. Foremen and executives also begin at \$500, but the annual increase is \$200, up to a maximum of \$1,500. An employee over 60 years of age, becoming permanently incapacitated through accident or incurable illness will be paid his insurance money in instalments over several months. No medical examination for life insurance is required. Under the scheme for sickness and non-occupational insurance workmen are protected against risks from accidents outside the factory and from illness extending over a week. Beginning with the second week employees will be paid 55 per cent of their average earnings, but not less than \$10 per week, but not for a longer continuous period than 26 weeks.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE three legal decisions which are summarized below deal respectively with an action brought against a railway company by a station agent under the earlier Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta (Revised Statutes, 1922, chapter 176), and with a seaman's action for alleged arrears of wages when he had not completed the period of service

for which he had contracted. The latter case also involved the point that the Admiralty Court, under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, had no jurisdiction in regard to seamen's claims for arrears of wages in which the amounts involved were less than \$200. The third case deals with the legality of a trade union organization.

### Duties of a Railway Station Agent are not to be Classed as Manual Labour

A railway station agent employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Irricana, Alberta, in the course of his duties on December 21, 1920, attempted to get the signal lamp in order to light it. To reach the lamp he used a ladder, which slipped on the snow or frost on the ground, injuring him so that he was laid off from his work for a certain period. He applied to the company for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908, but the claim was denied by the company on the ground that the agent's employment was "otherwise than by way of manual labour," the term "workman" being defined in the act of 1908 as including "every person who is engaged in an employment to which this act applies whether by way of manual labour or otherwise," but as expressly excluding "any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$1,200".\* The remuneration paid to the agent exceeded \$1,200, and the question then arose

whether his duties could be classed as "manual labour." The court held that although the duties of the station agent involved unloading baggage and freight, handling it at the depot, sweeping the office, lighting the fires and furnace at the station, and lighting a train-order signal lamp, yet his employment on the whole was not substantially one of manual labour. The application was therefore dismissed.

*(Alberta—Dilley vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company)*

\*The more recent Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) of Alberta, of 1918 (Revised Statutes, 1922, chapter 177), defines a workman as "a person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and shall include any person engaged in training for mine rescue work or who, with the knowledge and consent of the management, is doing recovery work after an explosion, accident or catastrophe."

The application referred to in the text was, however, made under the earlier act.

### Seaman under Monthly Wage Contract Forfeits Wages unless Month's Service is Completed

A marine engineer was hired for four months at \$150 a month from July 4, 1923, on a ship used as a fish carrier between Steveston, B.C. and Seattle, Washington. He served on board the ship until October 25, when he left under circumstances held by the Court to be desertion. Subsequently he brought an action in the British Columbia Admiralty District of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the recovery of wages, claiming arrears up to the date of leaving. The defendant owner admitted arrears to the amount of \$134, but claimed that, whatever might be said of the amount due on October 4, no wages were due the seaman from October 4, the date of commencement of the last month of his contract of service. The court found that the wages must be deemed to be forfeited from October 4 the time of the last monthly payment which the contract contemplated.

In regard to payment of the balance of \$134, admitted by the defendant to be still due the seaman, the court declared it had no jurisdiction, the amount in question being under \$200, section 191 of the Canada Shipping Act providing that "No suit or proceedings for the recovery of wages under the sum of \$200 shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship registered in any of the provinces in the Exchequer Court on its Admiralty side or in any Superior Court. . . ." It was stated that the seaman was not hired by the defendant owner but by one who had chartered the vessel from the owner but had not paid the charter money, and for that reason the owner resisted the plaintiff's claim. The action was therefore dismissed with costs to follow the event.

*Canada—Ostram vs. the "Miyako"*

### Trade Union Held to be a Lawful Organization

In the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1923, a judgment was given by Mr. Justice Galt in the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba respecting the legal status of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Action was brought by the general chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Division of the Brotherhood, suing on their own behalf and on behalf of all the members of the Brotherhood, and of all other members of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Canadian National Railways against a former secretary-treasurer to recover trust monies. The defendant attacked the legal status of the labour organization claiming it was operating in restraint of trade, and moved for non-suit. The defendant's motion for a non-suit was allowed with costs. The Manitoba Court of Appeal reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Galt, it being held that in the present condition of the law the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was not "an organization so tainted with illegality that the Court would not lend its assistance to recover trust moneys of the Union, unjustifiably withheld by the late treasurer." Judgment was entered against the defendant.

The case was next taken to the Supreme Court of Canada which, on June 18, dismissed the appeal with costs, one judge dissenting. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Duff, as stated in the Supreme Court, "the primary objects of the Brotherhood plainly are to secure satisfactory arrangements for its members in relation to conditions of employment and rates of pay, and to provide means of settling disputes among its own members arising out of their service, and there is nothing to indicate that the constitution has in view any means other than lawful means for accomplishing these objects." Elsewhere he stated: "the question is of great importance in Canada because of the peculiar condition of trade union law in this country. The Canadian Act, which is chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, has not been adopted by the Provinces, and as to many of its pro-

visions there is, to say the least, the greatest doubt as to the authority of the Dominion to enact them. Section 32, for example, in providing that the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust, is, *prima facie*, dealing with the subject of civil rights and property. No doubt the declaration that trade unions, whose purposes are in unlawful restraint of trade, are not, on that ground, to be regarded as criminal conspiracies, coupled with the declarations on the subject contained in the Criminal Code which have been cited to us, establish beyond question, if there ever was a doubt upon the subject, that such a society as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not a criminal society. But these declarations do not carry us beyond the point reached by the declaration in the first section of the Act of 1869. If the respondents' contention is sound, it is highly probable that every trade union in Canada is, as regards the security of its funds, absolutely at the mercy of the officials who have the custody of them. This would indeed be an extraordinary thing. Provincial and Dominion statutes for the past fifteen or twenty years have been directed to the encouragement of what is called "collective bargaining." Associations of employers, as well as associations of employees, must, if "collective bargaining" is to be effectual and bargains are to be carried out, have rules giving authority to discipline recalcitrant members; and must have funds, and most trade unions have rules vesting in some body authority to give a final decision upon the question of strike or no strike, a fact which the Industrial Disputes Act, section 15, explicitly recognizes. It would be singular indeed if the rights of the members of such associations in the funds provided for defraying expenses and salaries of officers, were left with no legal protection except that which arises from the liability to criminal prosecution."

(*Supreme Court of Canada—Starr vs. Chase.*)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**T**HIS issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains the regular monthly articles showing the movement of prices, details of new wage agreements and industrial disputes, and a general review of industrial conditions during the month of June. An outline is also given of the action of the Parliament of Canada in regard to old age pensions, civil service superannuation, the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and certain draft conventions of the League of Nations International Labour Conference.

### Monthly Summary

The employment situation in Canada during May, the last month for which complete statistics are available, was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada to be somewhat similar to that in the previous month, but with a slight increase in the number of applications for work, and a corresponding decline in the number of vacancies offered, this downward tendency being attributed partly to unfavourable weather conditions.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.86 at the beginning of June as compared with \$9.89 for May; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920; \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 152.2 for June as compared with 150.6 for May; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.0 for June, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.3 for June, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes during June was greater than the loss in the previous month, or in the corresponding month of last year, though more disputes were in progress a year ago. Twenty-two disputes began or were in progress in June, affecting 13,872 employees, and causing a loss in time of 244,673 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as

follows: 12 disputes, 8,536 employees, and 218,453 working days; and for June, 1923: 28 disputes, 6,268 employees, and 42,406 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department received three applications during June for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. A previous application was withdrawn by the employees, an adjustment having been reached as the result of the mediation of the Department.

### Validity of Industrial Disputes Act

The litigation arising out of the refusal of the Toronto Electric Commissioners last year to recognize the authority of a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been followed in articles that have appeared from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. It will be recalled that the validity of this Statute was called in question by the Toronto Electric Commissioners, who applied to the Ontario Supreme Court last August for an interim injunction restraining the Board from exercising the powers conferred upon it by section 38 of the Act. An interim injunction was accordingly granted by Mr. Justice Orde (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1923, page 1126). However, on the application of the Commission to the same court to have the injunction made permanent, Mr. Justice Mowat, who presided, refused the application, and upheld the validity of the Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1923, page 1452). The case was next taken to the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, which court also upheld the validity of the Act (The text of Mr. Justice Ferguson's judgment on this occasion was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1924, page 384). As the case appeared to be of urgent importance counsel for the Commission appealed the decision of the appellate court

of Ontario direct to the Privy Council, and according to despatches from London the Privy Council on July 3 granted leave to appeal. The Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada, representing the Dominion Government, maintained that the appeal should have been taken before the Supreme Court of Canada. Lord Cave, however, announced that the Privy Council was satisfied that the question was one of great importance, and should be determined as speedily as possible.

### **Manitoba Child Welfare Act Proclaimed**

The Manitoba Child Welfare Act of 1922, which was to take effect on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to become effective from September 1, 1924, the required proclamation having been made during June. The provisions of the Act, and of the amending act of 1924, have been noted in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, (May, 1922, page 489; May, 1924, page 373). This Act, at the time of its enactment, was described by Dr. J. A. Shearer, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, as "the most modern child welfare act in Canada or on the continent." It was originally prepared by a committee of experienced social workers, who worked for four years upon its details before they recommended it to the government for enactment as law. The Act establishes a Department and Minister of Public Welfare and provides for the appointment of a child welfare director, a medical officer who is a trained psychiatrist, and a board of selection made up of public-spirited citizens specially interested in child welfare, in addition to providing for neglected dependent and delinquent children, the children of unmarried parents and such immigrant children as the Barnardo or those of similar organizations. If any defectives or delinquents are brought into the province they may be deported. If any become public charges the societies are compelled to care for them until sixteen years of age. All machinery necessary is provided for the adoption and guardianship of children. Juvenile courts, their establishment and governance are fully covered, and also all child welfare societies allowed to do work in the province.

The amendments to the Act which were made at the recent session of the provincial legislature provided among other changes for raising the age of children whose employment during the night is forbidden from 14 to 18 years, the act now providing that it shall be unlawful to employ habitually any child under

the age of 18 years between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. The penalty for ill-treating a child was raised to imprisonment for five years with hard labour without the option of a fine. The earlier penalty for this offence was a fine of \$500, or in default two years' imprisonment, but the latter term might also be added to the fine.

### **Compensation for Canadian Air Force**

The rates of pay and other regulations governing the reorganized Royal Canadian Air Force were published in a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, dated June 21, 1924. Part XVII of the new regulations deals with the compensation of men in the air service or of their dependants, on account of death, injury and disease on ordinary service. Such compensation is not payable unless it is established that such death, injury or disease was unavoidable and that the person affected was not culpable. Subject to these conditions, if an officer or airman dies or suffers any permanent disability as the direct result of the performance of his Air Force duties, otherwise than on active service, compensation may be awarded as the Governor General in Council may sanction, but the amount awarded will, as a general rule, not exceed the amount payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, where applicable, in the province where the injury or disability occurred. As a general rule the class of case here referred to comes within the scope of the Pension Act, in which event any question of compensation, by way of pension or otherwise, will be dealt with by the Board of Pension Commissioners through the Department of National Defence.

### **Dominion First Aid Competition**

The results of the Dominion first-aid competitions, conducted by the St. John Ambulance Society, Canadian Branch, were announced during June.

The Montizambert trophy, emblematic of the championship of Canada, was won by "A" team, Western Fuel Corporation, Nanaimo, B.C.

The Wallace Nesbitt trophy (General) was won by No. 14 division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Wallace Nesbitt trophy (Railway) was won by the station team Canadian National Railways, Stratford, Ont., with the team of the car shops, Montreal, second.

The Coderre trophy (Miners) was won by the Canmore Coal Company, Canmore, Alberta, with the Western Fuel Company of Nanaimo, British Columbia, second.



The Otter trophy, awarded for the first time, presented by Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., and open to teams of the permanent and non-permanent militia officers of Canada, was won by the sub-staff, Military District No. 13, Calgary, Alberta.

The Sherwood Police trophy and the Shaughnessy (Eastern) trophy were won by "A" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

The Shaughnessy (Western) trophy was won by No. 2 team Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver.

The Lady Drummond cup for proficiency in first-aid and home nursing, open to teams of ladies, was won by No. 1 Canadian National Railways team, Montreal.

In addition to these competitions, the following provincial shields were adjudged by the director-general as follows:

Alberta: International Coal and Coke Company, Coleman.

British Columbia: "A" team Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo.

Saskatchewan: Depot Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Regina.

Manitoba: No. 14 Division St. John Ambulance Brigade, Winnipeg.

Quebec: Car Shops, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

Ontario: "A" Division Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

New Brunswick: city police, St. John.

**The "University in Overalls"** provides educational facilities for workers in the construction and lumber camps of Canada, has appealed to the provincial governments for increased assistance. It is understood that the Ontario Government has increased its annual grant from \$4,500 to \$7,500, and has given a special grant of \$10,000 towards wiping out the deficit of \$15,000 now carried by the college. British Columbia has been asked to give a special donation of \$1,000 in addition to its annual grant of \$500.

The latest description of the College by its founder, Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, is in the title of his book "The University in Overalls." The work was started in the camps of Ontario in 1909 under the name of "The Reading Camp Association" and has spread throughout the frontiers of the Dominion from coast to coast. The aim is to provide an opportunity for education to all workers in places where schools are not provided. The ultimate objective is to provide well equipped instructors to every outpost and every settlement, camp and factory in Canada which is not adequately

served by existing educational institutions. This objective is expressed by the founder in his book "The University in Overalls"\* as follows:—

"Education must be obtainable on the farm, in the bush, on the railway, and in the mine. We must educate the whole family wherever their work is, wherever they earn their living; teaching them how to earn and at the same time how to grow physically, intellectually, and spiritually to the full status of their God-given potentialities. This is the real education. This is the place of the true university."

During the twenty-five years the College has been in operation it has sent more than 700 instructors into camps in various provinces and each year approximately 1,500 men receive instruction in all kinds of school work from simple arithmetic and English for foreign-born to higher mathematics and advanced work for university students.

The annual staff consists of 55 instructors, most of whom are university students or graduates. These men take their places in the gangs with the other men of the camps and do a full day's work in addition to the instruction given during the evenings. They are carried on the regular payrolls and receive a small additional salary from the College.

The incorporation of the Frontier College by a Dominion Act of 1922 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922, page 701.

### Early closing of stores in Quebec

Catholic and National Unions of Montreal, representing about 500 shop employees in the city, are asking the City Council to

require the closing of stores at 6 o'clock instead of 7 o'clock. It may be noted that the provincial act for the early closing of stores (Revised Statutes of 1919, article 5885) was amended at the last session of the Legislature (Statutes of 1924, chapter 59) by the substitution of the word "six" for "seven," so that this article now reads as follows:—

In every city and town, the municipal council may make, amend and repeal by-laws ordering that, during the whole or any part of the year, stores of one or more categories in the municipality be closed and remain closed every day or any day of the week, after the times and hours, fixed and determined for that purpose by the said by-law, but the times and hours so fixed and determined by such by-law, shall not be sooner than six (instead of seven) o'clock in the evening nor later than seven o'clock in the morning.

The above section is an "enabling" provision, involving no compulsion of municipalities to order the closing of stores at the hour mentioned.

\*This book was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, page 1289.

### Safety regulations for mines in Quebec

New safety regulations to govern mine shafts in the province of Quebec were given at length in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 403). These regulations, which were issued under the authority of the Provincial Mining Act, provided that "in shafts, inclines, quarries and other excavations of more than 50 feet in depth, signal to set in motion any machinery used for hoisting material or for travelling, shall be transmitted to the hoistman by a signalling apparatus." By a special order published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* on June 21 the following qualifying paragraph was added to the foregoing regulation:—

However, in the case of operations carried on with cable-derrick, the inspector of Mines may approve of the transmission of signals by motion of the hands.

### Superannuation for pilots in Canada

In reply to an inquiry in the Senate on June 12 it was officially stated that superannuation allowances are paid by the government to retired pilots in the port of Quebec only. This is done under an arrangement entered into in 1906 between the pilots of the Quebec pilotage district and the Department of Marine and Fisheries on the occasion of a reduction in the number of pilots and an extension of the district by twenty miles. The conditions resulting in the arrangement do not, it was stated, obtain in any of the other pilotage districts. Some account was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1923 (page 454), of existing arrangements at other ports for the superannuation of pilots. In the districts of Sydney, Halifax and St. John superannuation benefits are provided by by-laws issued under authority of the Canada Shipping Act.

### Civic pensions in Toronto

Some account of existing systems for providing retiring allowances for municipal employees in various cities in Canada was given in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Among these it was noted that the Toronto city council, on May 9, adopted the report of a special committee approving certain principles in regard to pensions. A draft by-law was subsequently drawn up, and this has now been approved by the special committee on pensions. It was hoped that the scheme would take effect in July, but the city will not be asked to contribute before 1925. The main features of the by-law are outlined in the press as follows: Only permanent employees are provided for, and no

employee entering the service after 35 years of age is to be placed on the list of permanent employees, or to be eligible to contribute to the fund, until he has paid what he would have had to contribute if he had entered the service at that age. The employees are to contribute five per cent of their salaries, and the city will contribute about \$30,000. The amount of benefit is based on the average yearly salary of an employee for the five consecutive years of highest salary. One-sixtieth part of that amount, multiplied by the number of years of continuous service, will give the amount of the allowance made to an employee, subject to the condition, that not more than forty years of service is to be taken into account, and that the yearly allowance shall not be greater than \$2,000 or less than \$624.

If a pensioner dies in the service a sum equal to his total contributions, plus interest at 3 per cent, will go to his next of kin. Any employee receiving, or who has received, compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act will not be entitled to any allowance under the by-law, except where the compensation is less annually than the amount to which he would be entitled from the fund. After January, 1926, any employee reaching the age of 65, after 20 years' service, and any employee after 15 years' service, unfit for service, may retire and shall be entitled to an annual pension.

Any employee leaving the service will be entitled to receive the whole of his contributions with interest at three per cent.

The fund is to be administered by a Civic Pension Board, consisting of the mayor, the works commissioner, city clerk, city solicitor, a member of the city council and two contributing employees.

### First aid provisions in Manitoba

The report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board for 1922, only recently received by the Department, states that "it has been clearly demonstrated that compliance with the First Aid regulations promulgated by the Board in 1921 has proved a large factor in reducing the length of the period of disability in the case of injury, and also in the prevention of complications which without such attention would arise in a very large number of cases." The regulations referred to were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1921, page 982. They require every employer with more than ten workmen to keep at his place of employment a first-aid kit, the quantity of materials in the kit to be graded according to the number of employees. Every



employer must provide and maintain a first-aid room if he has 100 or more workmen, or if he has 50 or more workmen working at a distance of five miles from a hospital. A standard first-aid kit must accompany the crew of every railroad train and vessel. During 1922 the Board distributed a bulletin containing directions on first-aid for inexperienced workers in places where there is no skilled attendant, with instructions that these directions be posted up beside the kit.

### Canadian Council on Child Welfare

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare held its annual meeting at Toronto, June 23-24, 1924, the chief topic for discussion being

juvenile immigration into Canada from Great Britain. The points emphasized in the report on this subject prepared by the honorary secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, were the need for more careful inspection of the physical and mental condition of children whom it is proposed to bring to Canada, and more adequate supervision when they are placed in Canadian homes. In reply to a statement of the need for statistics regarding child labour, it was announced that the volume on occupations of the people of the census, 1921, would contain in greater detail figures as to the number of children employed in Canada.

The council adopted the so-called children's charter drawn up at Geneva in May, 1923, by the General Council of the Save the Children Fund International Union, as follows:—

By the present declaration of the rights of the child, commonly known as the "Declaration of Geneva," men and women of all nations, recognizing that mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, regardless of all considerations of race, nationality or creed:

(1) The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.

(2) The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is sick must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped, the delinquent child must be reclaimed and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.

(3) The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

(4) The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

(5) The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellowmen.

### "The Labour Bureau, Incorporated"

The Department recently received the annual report of "The Labour Bureau Incorporated" for 1923. The

Bureau operates in various centres in the United States, including New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and San

Francisco. This organization was founded in May, 1920, and is described as "a group of technicians rendering professional service to labour organizations and to others working for some public purpose of benefit to labour." It is stated that the Bureau is not in business for profit, and no dividends or other distributions of profit can be made under its by-laws. Fixed salaries are paid to members of the staff, and charges are reckoned on the basis of time spent, incidental expenses, etc. The general policy of the Bureau is to remain detached from partizanship and politics, and to maintain a strictly scientific attitude toward facts and their interpretation. Since its foundation it has done work for 212 unions, international, district and local, and has served other organizations affiliated with the trade union movement, as well as organizations and individuals working for public purposes associated with the interests of labour. Perhaps the most interesting work of the Bureau during 1923 was the service rendered by its consulting engineer, Mr. O. S. Beyer, Jr. to the railroad shopcrafts in connection with their experiment in joint co-operative management on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This constructive policy and its subsequent application to the railway shops of the Canadian National Railways, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, (page 400). The Bureau also issues the monthly publication *Facts for Workers*, containing information useful to all persons connected with industry.

### Coal mine explosions and their prevention

The director of the United States Bureau of Mines contributes an interesting article on coal mine explosions to the current issue

of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. He considers that if proper measures are taken the risk of such explosions may be eliminated.

A certain number of accidents due to risks of the occupation, such as the falls of roof, must be expected, but the present high rate is excessive. The great explosions, however, should not be considered to be normal occupational accidents. Explosions can and must be prevented. There is no reason, with the present knowledge, why local explosions in mines should spread throughout the entire underground workings. Miners and operators, as well as official inspectors, must take hold of the situation promptly and vigorously or there will be still more serious explosions and more men killed. Knowledge not applied is of no value, however practical it may be in its bearings.

Experimental explosions conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines in a Pennsylvania mine held by the government for the purpose of such experiments have proved that

coal dust is itself explosive, and is also the cause of a small local explosion spreading throughout the entire mine. It is stated that knowledge of coal dust explosions has now arrived at a point where, given a certain set of conditions in the mine, the engineers can propagate explosions and produce results predicted beforehand. Two methods are followed for preventing the wide spreading of minor explosions. The first is to wet the dust thoroughly so that no dry dust remains in the mine. To be effective the dust must be wet down every day. A better method is to dilute the coal dust with shale dust or limestone dust, or any non-inflammable dust, so that the explosion will not pass from point to point even though a dust cloud be raised by the concussion of blasting, or by the wreckage of a trip of cars. Utah is said to lead the other coal mining states in regulations for mine safety. (The new safety code of Utah was outlined in *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1924, page 359).

#### Statistical Conference

The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization at its meeting in April decided that in view of the success of the Conference of Labour Statisticians held in October, 1923, the Director of the International Labour Office should be authorized to take appropriate steps for the calling of a second conference of Labour Statisticians in February, 1925. This second conference will be devoted mainly to the classification of industries and to statistics of cost of living, unemployment and wages. The object of these conferences of Government Labour Statisticians is to improve as well as to standardize the methods of statistics existing in the various countries throughout the world to the end that they may be comparable one country with another, and thus furnish valuable information for use in questions of industrial economics.

#### Clearing house of labor information

Important services are being rendered by the International Labour Office in supplying information on labour and industrial questions in response to inquiries received.

In the year 1923, the office sent detailed replies to 323 major requests for information, many of these involving research on more than one question.

Requests have been received from Governments, employers' associations, trade unions, universities, libraries, philanthropic and other institutions, belonging to the following coun-

tries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Latin America, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia.

Among the subjects on which information was requested were conditions of labour, including hours and wages, technical education, apprenticeship, vocational guidance, social assurance, including unemployment insurance, industrial health and safety, workers' control and emigration. The information supplied to Governments is of special importance in view of the fact that these particulars are frequently needed with a view to the preparation of new national legislative and administrative measures.

The Weekly Half Holiday Act of British Columbia (Statutes of 1916, chapter 75) has been applied to the town of Lillooet, where shops are henceforth to be closed on Wednesday afternoon.

The Royal Commission which has been studying the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province of Quebec with a view to the possible amendment of the existing provincial statute held its final sessions at Chicoutimi and Quebec towards the end of June. It is stated that a final meeting is to be held later in the present year, when the employers and workmen of the province will be afforded an opportunity of summing up their cases. The Commission will then prepare its report, which is to be presented at the next session of the provincial legislature.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during April was 20,683, of whom 15,815 worked underground and 4,868 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,655 in March, of whom 21,929 worked underground and 6,726 on surface. The monthly production per man was 48 tons for April, as against 54 tons per man for March. During April the production per man-day was 2.29 tons, as compared with 2.64 tons in March. The total Canadian output during April amounted to 989,121 short tons, or a decrease of 39 per cent below the tonnage for the previous month and 3 per cent below the average for April for the five preceding years. The tonnage lost, which was largely due to lack of orders in March, was charged in April to "other causes," this including strikes.



An Ordinance to regulate billiard rooms in the North-West Territories, published in the *Canada Gazette* on July 5, provides that "no person under the age of 18 years shall be employed in or about a billiard room for any purpose connected with the business thereof."

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued the following new Regulation (Number 11):—

Where the amount chargeable to the account of any employer is in excess of one hundred and five per cent of the Assessment received for the calendar year then last past, the assessment rate for the then current calendar year shall be increased over and above the basic rate of the class or sub-class in which the account is being carried one per cent on the basic rate for each one per cent that the amount chargeable exceeds one hundred and five per cent of the amount received, but in no case shall the increased rate exceed thirty per cent of the basic rate of the class or sub-class as fixed by the Board.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board is holding a public hearing during the present month for the discussion of proposed minimum rates for female workers in the food trades, and for those in various other trades not already dealt with under previous orders. The proposed rates are similar to those for the factory group, namely \$12.50 in Toronto, and from \$11.50 to \$10 per week in other parts of the province according to density of population. Full particulars will be given of the new orders when they are officially published.

The Canadian Postmasters' Association, at their biennial convention held at Montreal in June, considered a proposal to form a beneficiary fund to endow the widows of postmasters in case of death and to provide for postmasters who might lose their positions.

New regulations governing the inspection of meats were published during June under the Meat and Canned Foods Act, the regulations issued in 1920 being rescinded.

Hon. Robert Drummond, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, is retiring from active editorial work on *The Mining Record*, a journal devoted to the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, with which he has been connected for the past 50 years. Mr. Drummond was formerly Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association.

As noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, the Montreal city council is considering the formation of a contributory superannuation fund for civic employees. At a conference on pensions in June, delegates representing the firemen's and policemen's organizations stated that they would be willing to furnish \$10,000 each as a nucleus for a pension fund, and to

contribute four per cent of their wages annually, provided that the city would contribute a like amount. The policemen propose that they should receive a pension of \$100 a month after 25 years' service, and the firemen ask for \$75 a month as a retiring allowance. Provision for widows' pensions, and especially for the families of men killed while on duty is also expected. A delegation of firemen who had been retired under the existing superannuation scheme later informed the city council that the pension they received amounted only to one-sixth of their former pay, while the policemen received one-half.

Group life insurance is now in force on at least twenty-seven railroads in the United States, according to a compilation by *The Railway Age*. Together these lines are protecting more than 200,000 men. The aggregate value of policies representing this insurance is upward of \$260,000,000. The Union Pacific Railway started its plan as early as 1917, but a large part of the insurance has been underwritten within the past two years.

The Workmen's Compensation law of New York State has been amended by a reduction of the "waiting period" from fourteen to seven days. (Most of the provincial compensation Acts in Canada fix seven days as the minimum period of disability for which compensation is allowed). It is estimated that the amendment to the New York act will increase the number of injured employees in receipt of compensation by about 50 per cent.

The Pittsburg Labour Bank on August 25, 1923, opened its doors with the support of 38 local railroad organizations; five carpenters' locals; United Mine Workers, District No. 5; Street Railway Employees' locals, and several others, and on December 31, four months later, the bank had more than trebled its resources. The capital stock is now being increased from \$125,000 to \$500,000.

A committee of the American Chemical Society on occupational diseases and hazards in the chemical trades recommends that every applicant for work should be subjected to a rigid physical examination by a physician who knows the hazards of the industry, and that an industrial health survey should be taken of the chemical industries.

The Pennsylvania Railroad recently issued a notice to each of its 211,000 employees to undergo a complete physical examination at least once a month at the company's expense. Ten thousand employees of the same company have acquired 50,675 shares of the railroad stock by instalment payments.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

CONTINUED improvement in employment was noted at the beginning of June, although this was not so pronounced as that recorded on June 1, 1923, when the situation was slightly better. Employment, however, continued to be in greater volume than during the corresponding period of 1922 and 1921.

At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 7.3 as compared with 5.1 per cent at the beginning of May, and with 4.5 per cent at the beginning of June, 1923.

A slight decline from the preceding period in the number of vacancies and placements, with an increased registration of applicants, was shown by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of May, 1924. A comparison with the same period a year ago shows a marked falling off in employment, the decrease being due in part to unfavourable weather.

The following survey gives the employment conditions at the end of June, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service.

In the Maritime provinces considerable construction work was under way both in the building and highway groups. Orders for carpenters, paperhangers and painters, were filled in many districts, but not in sufficient numbers to give work to all. River driving continued throughout the Province, but little or no demand for workers was recorded. Improved employment conditions in mining were shown. The usual business was transacted in the women's section, approximately the same demand for regular and day workers being offered.

In Quebec there was reported a slight improvement in the building industry, with an increase in the demand for bricklayers, plasterers, joiners and painters. Building labourers, however, were not in so great demand, but with the beginning of municipal road work more numerous opportunities were opening up. Farming activities were fairly brisk, with a large number of placements of workers from Montreal. Bushmen and mill hands were required in increasing numbers from the offices at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, the calls being fewer than during the previous year. There was a declining demand for household workers, but a slightly increased demand for workers for hotel and institutional help was reported.

Employment conditions in Ontario remained quiet though uncertain. With an im-

proved demand in the building and construction groups, a large number of men were at work, although many craftsmen were available for employment. There was a promise of greater activity with the opening of highway work throughout the province. In some districts an increased call for farm workers was received, while in others the early spring demand had been satisfied. Outdoor work, including railway construction and maintenance and some logging operations, was supplied from the offices at North Bay, Ottawa, Sudbury and Timmins, to take care of local workers, with a few vacancies for skilled men, who were supplied from other zones. Slackness in industry continued, no marked improvements being reported, and in the Western Peninsula a surplus of labour was shown. Calls for women domestics remained numerous, with an increase in the casual department. The demand for institutional workers was not so great as is usual at this season of the year.

With the close of seeding operations in Manitoba a slackness in demand was reported in the farm group, followed by an increased call during the latter part of the week. Residential construction predominated in the building group, but the contracts awarded were not of sufficient size to care for the numbers out of work. Teamsters, section men and gang labourers for railway work were recruited without difficulty, as many men were seeking this class of employment. Trade and manufacturing were quiet.

In Saskatchewan dullness characterized the farming group, following the spring rush of orders for men for seeding. A small though persistent demand for farm labourers was still felt, however, in many districts with plenty of men available. The curtailment of building activities had lifted slightly with a resulting improved employment condition. From Regina reports indicated a minimum demand, with men in all trades available, while in Saskatoon tradesmen were well employed. The railway companies placed numbers of section and extra gang workers. The northern offices showed a decline in logging operations, sufficient men having been supplied for all outside work, and at Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon, a great many were reported as unemployed.

In Alberta the offices transacted a steady and consistent business in the farming group, placements keeping pace with the opportunities offered. Aside from this group, however, little work was available. The small building contracts under way were not sufficient to meet the demands for work and few oppor-



tunities were shown in the railway construction and maintenance group. A reduction in the demand for women day workers was reported, and an improvement recorded in regard to the orders for regular workers.

In British Columbia the depression in the building industry continued, and while numbers of men were employed on small repair jobs and on extensions to the outlying roads and bridges, the wet weather retarded work very considerably. There was a notable change in the logging group, some of the producers closing down, while others had curtailed operations very largely. The resulting decline in demand affected the work of the offices considerably. Mining was quiet, also the farming group, while manufacturing industries showed only a slight betterment. In the women's section fruit pickers and casual workers were in increasing demand with the usual routine number of orders for household workers.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of June showed an upward trend, although the expansion was not so pronounced as that recorded on the corresponding date of last year. The most marked increases were reported in construction, transportation and manufacturing; communication, services and trade also registered increased activity. Employment in all provinces was, on the whole, in greater volume than at the beginning of May; the largest percentage gain occurred in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces manufacturers, especially fish preserving and lumber mills, were decidedly more active, as was construction. Logging, mining and transportation, however, showed large contractions, partly of a seasonal nature. In Quebec manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction reported marked improvement, while gains were also indicated in communication, mining, services and trade. In Ontario a large part of the improvement was in the construction and transportation industries, but manufacturing on the whole afforded less employment. In the Prairie Provinces the commencement of seasonal activity in railroad construction accounted for the bulk of the increase; sawmills, transportation and summer hotels also were busier, while firms in the logging, coal mining and iron and steel industries reported smaller pay-rolls. In British Columbia also marked improvement was registered in construction, but other industries, notably the logging, shipping, lumber, pulp and paper divisions were not so fully employed as at the beginning of May.

Firms in Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg registered improvement, while in Toronto,

Hamilton and Vancouver curtailment was shown. In Montreal shipping and stevedoring was decidedly more active and increases were also reported in construction, trade and some branches of manufactures. Textiles, and iron and steel, on the other hand, afforded less employment than at the beginning of May. The changes in Toronto were not large; manufactures registered declines, which were partly offset by improvement in construction. In Ottawa the largest increase was in construction. In Hamilton curtailment in textiles and iron and steel accounted for most of the reduction. In Winnipeg the changes were comparatively slight; the most pronounced gains occurred in construction, while retail trade afforded less employment. In Vancouver reductions in personnel in shipping caused the decrease.

Manufacturing continued to show moderate improvement. Seasonal activity in sawmills and fish canneries, together with improvement in pulp, paper, brick, electric current and mineral product works caused most of the increase, while the iron and steel, textile and leather groups were less fully employed. Employment in logging declined on the whole, although large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec and Ontario, owing to river drives. Practically no change in the whole was indicated in mining; improvement in the mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals was offset by curtailment in coal mines. Employment in communication showed an increase, largely on telephones. Shipping and stevedoring registered substantial expansion, while employment on steam and street railways also improved. In construction and maintenance there were considerable seasonal gains in the building, highway and railway divisions. The trade and service groups also reported increased activity, that in the latter being due to the reopening of summer hotels.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1924.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment increased at the end of May as shown by returns tabulated

from 1,455 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 158,023 persons, 7.3 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 5.1 per cent at the end of April and with 4.5 per cent at the close of May, 1923. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions registered improvement over April, but considerable inactivity was reported in Quebec due to slackness in the garment trades, and declines on a smaller scale were registered in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In comparison with May of last year less activity was shown in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta and in these two provinces the gains were slight. Reports tabulated from 417 unions in the manufacturing industries, with a membership of 51,089 persons, showed that 6,610 persons were unemployed at the end of May, a percentage of 12.9 as compared with 4.5 per cent in April. Garment workers in Quebec accounted for the greater part of the inactivity shown in this group, though declines were also registered by iron and steel, glass and brewery workers and printing tradesmen. Cigar makers, metal polishers, jewelry workers and paper makers, on the other hand, were better employed. Slightly more unemployment was shown in the manufacturing industries than in May of last year. The situation for coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta remained practically the same as in April, and in the British Columbia mines no members were reported out of work. No inactivity was registered by quarry workers in Nova Scotia or asbestos miners in Quebec. In the building and construction trades some improvement was shown during May, though the percentage out of work was still considerably above that reported for May last year. Steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stone cutters, hod carriers and building labourers, carpenters and joiners and electrical workers were all better employed than in April, but bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and painters, decorators and paperhangers registered slightly more idleness. In comparison with May of last year the situation for all tradesmen in the group, with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers, was not so favourable. Transportation workers were slightly more fully engaged at the end of May than in the previous month, 3.1 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 3.6 per cent at the close of April. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute nearly 80 per cent of the membership in the group, were slightly more active as were also street and electric railway employees. Workers in the shipping

division, however, were not quite so busy. Slightly less activity was reported in the transportation group at the end of May than at the close of May, 1923. Retail clerks were better employed than in April. Hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees were not so busy, but the situation for barbers and stationary engineers and firemen was more favourable. Fishermen and lumber workers reported no idle members.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of May, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 32,694 references to employment, and effected a total of 31,093 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 21,569, of which 18,286 were of men and 3,283 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 9,524. Employers notified the Service of 33,219 opportunities for employment, of which 23,177 were for men and 10,042 were for women. The number of applicants for work was 43,445, of whom 32,142 were for men and 11,303 for women. A comparison of the reports for this period with the corresponding period a year ago indicates a marked decline in the volume of business transacted. This decrease reflected the slackness in business due to the unfavourable weather. Compared with the preceding month of this year approximately the same volume of business was handled, placements and vacancies showing a slight decline, while the volume of applications increased.

**PRODUCTION REPORT** The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a production of 84,987 long tons of pig-iron and 2,245 tons of ferro-silicon during May as compared with 83,875 tons pig-iron and 2,920 tons ferro-silicon in April. Basic iron advanced 6 per cent to 69,229 tons, malleable iron rose 96 per cent to 5,510 tons, but foundry iron dropped 35 per cent to 10,248 tons. The cumulative production of pig-iron for the five months ending May was 370,142 tons, this being the highest recorded for this period in the last three years, equalling the output for the same period in 1920. The average monthly output was 74,000 tons for the first five months of the current year; 67,000 tons in 1923; 33,000 tons in 1922 and 51,000 tons in 1921. During the month one furnace was banked at Sydney, Nova Scotia, leaving six furnaces in blast at the end of the month, two of these being at Sydney, Nova Scotia, one at Hamilton, Ontario, and three at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during May advanced 4 per cent



over the April output to a total of 108,433 tons, this being the greatest tonnage for any month since October, 1920. The total production for the five months ending May was 419,819 tons, 96 per cent of which was for the use of the works reporting.

The Inverness Coal Company, Inverness, N.S., during the four weeks ending May 23, produced 12,535.35 tons of coal, with an average of 545 men employed. The Dominion Coal Company during the same period produced 221,856 tons, with about 9,680 men employed.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt states that eighteen car loads of approximately 1,380,364 pounds of silver ore were shipped during June, 1924, from the Cobalt camp, as compared with twenty-eight car loads of approximately 2,075,985 pounds of silver ore in May. The Nipissing mine shipped 176 bars containing 203,398.70 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 170 bars containing 170,869.75 ounces, making in all a total of 346 bars containing 374,268.45 ounces of silver shipped from these mines during June, as compared with 309 bars containing 342,148.01 in the previous month.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 266,287,596 feet, board measure, of timber was scaled in the province during May, 1924. The total includes Douglas fir, 117,801,904 feet; red cedar, 66,087,504 feet; spruce, 19,220,096 feet; hemlock, 36,728,518 feet; balsam, 5,737,213 feet; yellow pine, 4,350,487 feet; white pine, 1,649,495 feet; jack pine, 7,263,369 feet; larch, 3,984,134 feet; cottonwood, 200,632 feet; maple, 1,939 feet; and species not specified, 3,262,305 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$19,350,770 in May, 1924, as compared with \$19,051,093 in the previous month and \$20,847,231 in May, 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for May, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as \$14,426,679 in comparison with \$13,806,122 in the previous month, and, with \$14,355,539 in May, 1923.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during May was \$14,215,670, as compared with \$13,452,359 in the preceding month and with \$18,610,611 in May of last year.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during June, 1924, was \$26,185,300 compared with \$32,966,900 in May, 1924, and with about \$50,674,000 in June, 1923. Residential building accounted for 35.6 per cent of the June total, amounting to \$9,322,900; business building amounted to \$7,620,900 or 29.2 per cent; industrial building to \$1,195,500 or 4.5 per cent; and public works and utilities \$8,046,000 or 30.7 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 46.5 per cent; Quebec, 28.9 per cent; British Columbia, 7.0 per cent; prairie provinces, 13.1 per cent; and the maritime provinces, 4.5 per cent. The total construction started from January 1 to June 30, 1924, amounted to \$128,723,100, compared with \$165,323,200 during the corresponding period of last year, and \$132,452,000 in 1922.

FOREIGN TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in May, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$72,247,330, as compared with \$60,203,141 in the previous month and \$84,265,266 in May, 1923. There was an increase in the value of merchandise exported which amounted to \$104,150,715 in May, 1924, as compared with \$48,880,914 in the previous month and \$74,814,554 in the corresponding month of 1923. The chief imports in May, 1924, were: iron and its products, \$14,921,567; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$12,504,260; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$11,772,868; and non-metallic minerals and products, \$10,738,797. The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$53,132,966; wood, wood products and paper, \$20,944,741; animals and animal products, \$8,501,368; and non-ferrous metals and their products, \$6,778,229. During the first two months of the fiscal year, ending May 31, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$66,643,234; wood, wood products and paper at \$37,061,659; animals and animal products at \$14,149,680; non-ferrous metals and their products at \$10,973,858; and iron and its products at \$9,091,774.

Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater than during either May, 1924, or June, 1923. There were in existence at some time or another during the month 22 disputes, involving 13,872 employees and a time loss of 244,673 working days, as compared with 12

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

disputes in May, involving 8,536 workpeople, and a time loss of 218,453 working days. In June, 1923, there were recorded 28 disputes, involving 6,268 workpeople, and a time loss of 42,406 working days. Thirteen new strikes commenced during June, with a time loss of 35,908 working days. One of the strikes commencing prior to June, and nine of the strikes commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were 11 strikes involving 8,693 workpeople.

### Prices

Retail food prices showed little change during the month. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in about sixty cities, was slightly lower at \$9.86 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$9.89 for May; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920; \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. Prices of butter, cheese, sugar, rice and lard were lower, while beef, veal, mutton, pork, eggs and potatoes advanced slightly. Including the cost of

fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.22 at the beginning of June as compared with \$20.24 for May; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

The movement of wholesale prices, as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was slightly upward, the figure for June being 152.2 as compared with 150.6 for May; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.0 for June, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.3 for June, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material two of the eight main groups advanced, four declined, while two were practically unchanged. Increases in the Vegetable Products group and the Animal and Animal Products group, due to changes in the prices of grain, eggs and butter, more than offset the declines in the Iron group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Chemicals group. The indexes for the Textiles group and the Wood and Wood Products group showed little change.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1924

**D**URING the month of June the Department received three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

(1) from certain employees of the corporation of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, being linemen employed in the Hydro-Electric Department.

(2) from certain employees of the corporation of the city of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, being members of the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A Board was established, constituted as follows: Mr. N. R. Craig, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on the recommendation of the employer; Mr. William G. Baker, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on the recommendation of the employees, and Mr. James Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, appointed by the Minister as chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

(3) from certain employees in the Transcona, Manitoba, shops of the Canadian National Railways, being machinists, blacksmiths, carmen, boilermakers, moulders, electricians, etc., members of the One Big Union and unorganized workers.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the corporation of the city of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being firefighters, members of Local 162, International Association of Fire Fighters, the application for a Board was withdrawn by the employees, negotiations between the disputants having been renewed, and an adjustment of the dispute effected as the result of the mediation of the Department.

In the case of the dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company and certain of its employees, being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, railway conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen and helpers on steam and electric railways, motormen, cleaners, maintenance of way employees, etc., members of the National Catholic Syndicate of Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company, two Board members were appointed as follows: Mr. Adolphe Routhier, of Chicoutimi, P.Q., on the recommendation of the employer, and Mr. Arthur Frenette, of Chicoutimi, P.Q., on the recommendation of the employees.



**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1924**

**T**HE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of June was 22, ten more than in May. The time loss for June was greater than in June, 1923, being 244,673 working days, as compared with 42,406 working days in the same month in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
June, 1924.....	22	13,872	244,673
May, 1924.....	12	8,536	218,453
June, 1923.....	28	6,268	42,406

Nine disputes, involving 8,354 workpeople, were carried over from May. One of the strikes commencing prior to June, and nine of the strikes commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of June, therefore, there were on record twelve disputes: coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia; boot and shoe factory workers at St. Hyacinthe; printing compositors at Halifax; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors at Ottawa; printing compositors at Toronto; printing compositors at Winnipeg; moulders at Guelph; plumbers and steamfitters at Hamilton; and shipwrights and carpenters at Vancouver.

Nine of the new strikes which commenced during June were for increased wages; one was for increased wages and other changes; one, against a reduction in wages; one, against discharge of employees, and one was a sympathetic strike. Six strikes terminated in favour of the employers; two, in favour of employees; one in a compromise, and in one the result was indefinite.

In addition to the information received during June, word was received of a strike of boot factory workers at Quebec, which began during May and terminated early in June.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the

published record unless at least ten day's time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

**FISHERMEN, PORT ESSINGTON, B.C.**—Some 200 fishermen along the Skeena River went on strike June 16 for higher prices for fish paid by canners. On June 24, the fishermen resumed work at existing rates pending negotiations for a final settlement.

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The strike of 8,000 coal miners which began April 1, against a reduction in wages on the termination of the agreement on March 31, remained unterminated at the end of June. Strike relief from the International headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America was distributed in some of the mining centres.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—On June 5 a strike of 1,200 coal miners occurred because a number of men were suspended for sending up dirty coal. The superintendent refused to meet the committee of the employees while the strike was in progress. The men then resumed work June 6, pending a settlement.

**BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC, QUE.**—Two strikes occurred in one boot factory. On May 27, four machine workers went on strike against the discharge of one employee. On June 11, 400 workers went on strike in sympathy with the machine workers. Negotiations were then entered into, and work was resumed June 12.

**BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.**—A strike of 53 employees occurred on June 12 for increased wages and other changes. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

**LABOURERS, MURRAY, N.S.**—On June 6, a strike of 36 labourers, engaged in rossing pulpwood for a pulp and paper company, resulted from a demand for an increase in wages from \$2.50 per day to \$3.10 per day to cover the cost of meals. Negotiations were carried on, which resulted in twenty-two men resuming work June 7, while the remaining fourteen were replaced.

**PRINTING TRADES IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The strikes of printing compositors in job offices in various cities for the 44-hour week were still in progress at the end of the month, involving then 349 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 8,725 working days.

**MOULDERS, GUELPH, ONT.**—On June 2, 17 moulders went on strike against a reduction in wages. The men had been receiving between 40 cents and 60 cents per hour, and were notified of a reduction of 12½ per cent. They stopped work, and were still idle at the end of the month.

**BRICKLAYERS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Ten bricklayers went on strike June 12, for an increase in wages from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.25 per hour. After being on strike three and one-half days the men resumed work on June 17, under the same conditions as existed prior to the strike.

**BRICKLAYERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Sixty bricklayers employed in a number of firms went on strike June 30, for increased wages. Previously the rate had been \$1.10 per hour and they demanded \$1.25 per hour. After being on strike one day work was resumed at \$1.25 per hour.

**CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Forty carpenters went on strike on June 9, for an increase in wages. The prevailing rate was \$6.90 for an 8-hour day. After being out seven days the men resumed work June 17, at \$7 per day.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Sixty-six plumbers and steamfitters, in the employ of eighteen firms, went on strike on June 19 for an increase in wages from 85 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour. At the end of the month this strike remained unsettled.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—On June 16, 28 plumbers and steamfitters went on strike for an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour. Negotiations were carried on, which resulted in the men resuming work June 30, at 80 cents per hour.

**SHIPWRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—A strike of 208 shipwrights and car-

penters occurred in various shipbuilding plants on June 2, for an increase in wages from \$6 per day to \$7 per day. This strike remained unterminated at the end of June.

**POSTAL EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINDSOR AND VARIOUS CITIES.**—On June 18, postal employees in several cities went on strike for a higher salary schedule than that provided for in new regulations. At Montreal, Toronto and Windsor, the strike was called off on June 30, but in several cities in Ontario some employees were out only for a day or part of a day. In Montreal, Toronto, and Windsor the strikers were partially replaced by new employees. On June 29 the striking employees were permitted to return to work, each individual agreeing by signed statement "to resume duty unconditionally as a postal helper in the Post Office staff."

The Post Office Department issued at the same time a statement to the effect that the offer contained in a letter, dated June 18, from the Acting Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, was still open. This offer was as follows:—

When Civil Service Commission has submitted its report upon the salaries of the entire service, opportunity will be given to the representatives of the employees in the Postal Department, or in other Departments of the Government who have objections to file against the salary revision proposed by the Government, and to discuss such matters of difference as fully as may be necessary to ensure a thorough understanding, and, it is hoped a final and satisfactory agreement on the points in dispute.

The position of the Government in regard to the demands of the postal employees was defined by the Prime Minister in a speech in the House of Commons on June 17, as follows:—

We are prepared, when the Civil Service Commission has submitted its report upon the salaries of the entire civil service, to consider that report carefully in the light of all the material which we have before us and to make to Parliament, if we think it advisable so to do, recommendations supplementing those which are contained in the report of the Civil Service Commission. But we do not feel that we are in a position to make any recommendations to Parliament at the present time with respect to the postal employees; and I hope that the employees of the Post Office Department will see that the position which the government is taking is one which is in the interests of the entire civil service of the country and in the interests of the taxpayers as well.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.	8,000	200,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Leather, fur and products.—</i>			
Boot factory workers, Quebec, Que.	5	40	Commenced May 27, against discharge of employees. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 13.
<i>Printing and Publishing.*—</i>			
Printing compositors, Halifax, N.S.	17	425	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	4	100	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	76	1,900	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	300	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employers refused to negotiate new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	15	375	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	196	4,900	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	29	725	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during June, 1924.</b>			
<b>FISHING.—</b>			
Fishermen, Port Essington, B.C.	200	1,400	Commenced June 16, for higher prices for fish. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 24; indefinite.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.....	1,200	1,200	Commenced June 5, against discharge of employees. Work resumed June 6, on employers' terms.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Leather fur and products.—</i>			
Boot factory workers, Quebec, Que.	400	400	Commenced June 11, in sympathy with boot factory workers who went on strike May 27. Work resumed June 12, on employers' terms.
Boot factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	53	848	Commenced June 12, for increased wages and other changes. Underminated.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods.—</i>			
Labourers, Murray, N.S.....	36	36	Commenced June 6, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 7; in favour of employers.
<i>Iron, steel and products.—</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	17	425	Commenced June 2, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION.—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures.—</i>			
Bricklayers, Ottawa, Ont.....	10	35	Commenced June 12, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 17 on employers' terms.
Bricklayers, Winnipeg, Man....	60	60	Commenced June 30, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations June 30; in favour of employees.
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C....	40	280	Commenced June 9, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 17.
Plumbers and steamfitters, Hamilton, Ont.	66	660	Commenced June 19, for increased wages. Underminated.
Plumbers and steamfitters, Kitchener, Ont.	28	364	Commenced June 19, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations June 30; compromise.
<i>Shipbuilding.—</i>			
Shipwrights and carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	208	5,200	Commenced June 2, for increased wages. Underminated.
<b>SERVICE.—</b>			
<i>Public administration.—</i>			
Postal employees, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and various cities.	3,200	25,000	Commenced June 18, for increased wages. Men resumed work June 30 on employer's terms.

\* Reports indicate that strikers have been gradually replaced since the beginning of the strike.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 6th International Labour Conference

THE sixth session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 16, and concluded on July 5. The Canadian delegates to the conference were announced in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and the programme was published in the April issue (page 300). Mr. K. Hjalmar Banting, former prime minister of Sweden, was unanimously elected president of the conference on motion of Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Labour, supported by the leaders of the employers' and workers' groups in attendance at the conference. Draft conventions were passed dealing with the subjects of night work in bakeries, weekly rest in glass works, and equality of treatment of foreign workers as to workmen's compensation. It was agreed, however, that these draft conventions should be submitted again for final adoption at the next annual meeting of the conference. A recommendation was adopted relative to the utilization of worker's leisure time, and resolutions were also passed dealing with unemployment, and the protection of workers against anthrax. A full report of the proceedings of the conference will be given in the next issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

### Canada to Present Doors for International Labour Office Building

An Order in Council was adopted on June 23, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, authorizing a donation by Canada of the doors on the main floor of the permanent building which is now in course of erection in Geneva for the League of Nations International Labour Office. The intention of Canada was announced at the Sixth International Labour Conference on June 29, by the Canadian Government delegate, Mr. F. A. Acland. At the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, when the construction of this new building was decided upon, the hope was expressed that every member of the League would contribute to the structure by gift of building materials, ornaments, or works of art, representing the most characteristic forms of national production. This appeal has met with ready response, and Japan, Latvia, Italy, Denmark and the Netherlands have already made, or announced their intention of making, contributions. Authority has been granted to the

Minister of Trade and Commerce to arrange for the manufacture of the doors for the building in accordance with plans to be furnished by the architect, and a suitable tablet will be placed in the vestibule commemorative of the gift, and referring to the Canadian materials which will be employed in their manufacture. It is believed that this material evidence of Canadian participation in the great work of the International Labour Organization will bring encouragement to those who are engaged in the work, and that when the edifice is completed and the doors swing open to the world, the materials and workmanship of the doors will attract favourable attention to the Canadian resources and industries represented in their manufacture.

### Great Britain and the White Lead Convention

A bill was introduced in the British House of Commons during the present session for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the white lead convention, under the title Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill "to make better provision for the protection against lead poisoning of persons employed in painting buildings."

With certain minor exceptions, it prohibits the use of lead paint in painting the interior of buildings and the employment of women and young persons in painting any part of a building with lead paint. It further empowers the Home Secretary to make regulations for the use of lead paint in painting buildings, and in particular as regards the use of lead compounds, the prevention of danger from lead paint in the form of spray, the prevention of danger from dust caused by dry rubbing down, the procuring of facilities for washing during and on cessation of work and for the use of protective clothing.

The Bill lays down penalties in respect of contravention of its provisions and empowers an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to take samples for analysis of any paint used in the painting of buildings if he suspects that such paint contains a lead compound.

The Act is to apply where persons are employed in painting buildings by or under the Crown in like manner as if the employers were private persons.

The prohibitions contained in the Act are to come into force as from November 19, 1927, and the Act itself is to come into operation on July 1, 1924.

### Additional Ratifications

Seventeen additional ratifications of draft conventions adopted at the various International Labour Conferences were registered shortly after the recent Sixth Conference began, bringing the total number so far registered up to 113. Poland has ratified 13 conventions, namely all those of the 1920 and 1921 sessions, and those of the 1919 session relating to unemployment, minimum age for



industrial employment, and night work of young persons. Japan has ratified the convention of the 1920 session fixing the minimum age for child labour at sea, and that of the 1921 session concerning the medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. Finally the Irish Free State has ratified the convention of the 1921 session concerning the rights of association of agricultural workers and concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture. The number of ratifications as given in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was 92 as at that date.

### Employment of Women and Children in Persia

Some time ago the International Labour Office made friendly representations to the Persian Government with regard to the conditions under which women and children were employed in the carpet weaving industry at Kerman and adjacent villages. In due course the Office was informed that steps had been taken to remedy the existing abuses and that more definite measures were pending (see LABOUR GAZETTE April, 1922, page 369; August, 1922, page 850; June, 1924, page 461). The office now learns by a communication from the Persian Minister at Berne that, in

accordance with the decision of the Persian Government, the Governor of the province of Kerman issued a decree dated December 17, 1923, confirming and in some respects extending the previous measures. The new decree provides for a maximum working day of eight hours, holidays with pay on Fridays and festivals, a minimum age of eight years for boys and ten for girls, separate work place for boys and for girls, with forewomen to supervise those for girls, prohibition of the employment of workers suffering from contagious disease, prohibition of underground or damp workshops, provision of windows facing south, disposition of the weaving frame and worker's seat such as to give the best possible working position for the young worker, and monthly sanitary inspection of workshops. The police authorities are instructed to enforce these requirements, any infringement of which is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty days.

Six of the fourteen provinces of the Argentine Republic have established the 8-hour working day by law. In three provinces the law applies to all work, and in the others to industry, commerce, and with one exception to agriculture, one province limiting the working day in the latter industry to 9 hours.

## ACCIDENTS AT METALLURGICAL WORKS IN UNITED STATES

ACCIDENTS to men employed in the metallurgical industry in the United States in 1922 resulted in the death of 45 men and in injury to 6,678 men, according to reports from operating companies to the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior. The injuries include all that caused disability for more than one day. Based on a standard of 300 workdays to the year, the fatality rate for the year was 0.98 for each thousand men employed; the nonfatal-injury rate was 145.15. The rates for the previous year were 0.76 and 126.74 respectively. There were 44,000 men employed during the year, an increase of 32 per cent over 1921. The average working time per man was 314 days, an increase of 15 per cent; and the total exposure to risk—that is, the amount of labour performed by all employees—was equivalent to 13,802,318 man-days, an increase of 56 per cent over the revised figure for 1921. Of the 6,723 accidents during the year, 0.67 per cent were fatal, 0.03 per cent resulted in permanent total disability, 1.13 per cent resulted in permanent partial disability, 24.17 per cent

caused temporary disability of more than 14 days, and 74 per cent resulted in disability of more than one day but not more than 14 days. For the mills, the accident rates per 1,000 employees were 1.09 killed and 179.51 injured; for smelters, 0.77 killed and 143.71 injured; and for auxiliary works, such as yards, shops, and construction work, 1.21 killed and 120.26 injured. At the ore-dressing plants the outstanding causes of the fatalities were machinery, suffocation in ore bins, fall of persons, cyanide or other poisoning, scalding by steam or water, and electricity. At the smelters the fatalities were mainly due to falls of persons, haulage, and burns from matte, slag, or molten metal, and at the auxiliary works the principal causes were haulage, failure of ladders or scaffolds, and electricity.

According to information published by the International Labour Office, the first International meeting for the Study of Problems of Industrial Hygiene will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, July 18th to 20th, 1924.

## INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION CONFERENCE AT ROME

A CONFERENCE of various countries was held at Rome during May at the initiative of the government of Italy, to consider certain administrative and technical matters in connection with immigration. The programme for this conference was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January (page 3). Representatives attended from Great Britain and other countries interested in immigration problems, but there was no direct representative of Canada.

*International Relations.*—Resolutions were passed on the following questions involving international relations: The definition of the terms "emigrant" and "immigrant"; the principles of an emigrants' charter; the principles of international agreements concerning settlement; equality of treatment concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents; agreements for the continuation of an emigrants' right to the benefits of social insurance; co-operation of administrative services for the payment of pensions under social insurance laws to beneficiaries residing abroad; and admission of foreign workers to conciliation and arbitration committees.

*Foreign Labour.*—On the subject of the demand for foreign labour, measures on the following subjects were recommended to the countries of immigration: Undesirable emigrants, simplification of passport formalities, state supervision of contracts providing for deductions from wages, the exchange of skilled workers, emigration of intellectual

workers, respect for the religions and traditions of immigrants, principles which should underly labour contracts, exchange of demographical information, regulations for the recruiting of bodies of workers, exchange of information concerning the conditions of the labour market in the countries concerned, identity cards for emigrants, the international co-ordination of statistics, and measures against secret emigration.

*Assistance for Emigrants.*—The Conference recommended that aids should be provided for immigrants by means of hostels at frontier stations, state supervision of emigrants' lodging houses, provision for emigrants to apply to consuls of other nationalities if no consul of their own nationality is available, post cards at reduced rates for emigrants, compulsory deductions from wages for the maintenance of families left in the emigration country, international assistance for war invalids, official information offices, state regulation of agents, associations for assisting immigrants, the publication of an emigrants' code, the participation of immigrants in co-operative societies, and facilitating the giving of legal assistance to immigrants.

Another series of resolutions related to the comfort and health of emigrants while in transit to other countries.

It is proposed to hold a second conference in an "immigration country" in 1927, and that in the meantime the committee of the recent conference should retain headquarters at Rome.

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## SAFETY RULES FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

THE Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada issued during May a new series of rules and regulations for safety appliances on electric locomotives in road and switching service, supplementing the existing rules for steam locomotives. The new rules were made after representations on the subjects dealt with had been received from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Railway Association of Canada, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, Michigan Central Railroad Company, Canadian National Railway Company, Oshawa Railway Company, Canadian Pacific Railway

Company and the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

Specifications common to all electric locomotives are given, including rules for box steps, electric headlights, brakes, signal lamps, uncoupling levers, and couplers.

Other rules govern the box type of electric locomotive operated by pantograph on main line service, including specifications for platforms, pilots, uncoupling levers and pilot handholds; the box type used in tunnel and switching service with non-platform ends; and the steeple type of electric locomotive in regard to the protecting rail, handholds, foot-steps, footboards, location and pilot handholds.



ground throughout the year was 7,249, the tons mined per underground employee being 893 in 1923, as compared with 971 in 1922, 824 in 1921, and 1,055 in 1920. The *per capita* rate of production was highest in the bituminous field, reaching 1,008 per underground employee.

The number of tons of coal mined per fatal accident during the year 1923 was 312,133, the largest number on record since 1906. The heaviest toll of fatalities was recorded in the bituminous mines, in which 14 deaths occurred, giving 231,544 as the total tonnage mined in this group per fatality. Of the 22 fatalities in 1923, ten occurred in large mines having a

yearly production between 300,000 and 400,000, the remainder being distributed through the smaller mines. Full particulars of each fatality are given in the report.

The number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight, which occurred in the mines of the province during 1923 and in the previous years to 1920, were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fatal.....	29	21	35	22
Serious.....	53	64	38	44
Slight.....	38	25	35	10

### REPORT OF ALBERTA BUREAU OF LABOUR FOR 1923

THE annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for 1923 has recently been received by the Department. The Bureau was established under the Bureau of Labour Act of 1922, chapter 80 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1922, page 706). Its functions include inspections under the provisions of the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Theatres Act and the Boilers Act. The Bureau also supervises the provincial government Employment Service Office.

The co-ordination of the inspection staff under the Bureau resulted in a more thorough inspection in 1923 than formerly, the Bureau's inspectors being required to make a complete inspection under each of the Acts under its authority, with the result that much of the previous overlapping is now prevented. The period reviewed in the report is from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923.

Returns received by the Bureau from 1,009 firms covered 22,220 male employees over, and 373 under 18 years; 2,428 female employees over and 116 under 18, and 264 apprentices. The total payroll for wages and salaries was \$34,285,043, of which sum \$31,047,167 was paid to wage earners. The report states that employment conditions were unusually stable in 1923.

The number of employees in the 2,056 factories inspected during the year was 18,625. The inspectors made numerous recommendations for the safety and health of these workers, also as to wages and hours, and the employment of children. Under the Minimum Wage Act 2,183 inspections were made of 1,974 business concerns, and 462 orders were made to employers to adjust wages and hours. Seven prosecutions were instituted for violations of the act during the year.

One of the tables in the report shows the number of shops, offices and factories at the chief centres of population, with the numbers of male and female employees at each establishment, as follows:—

Places Inspected	Ed- mon- ton	Cal- gary	Medi- cine Hat	Leth- bridge	Smal- ler towns
<i>Shops.....</i>	697	543	73	70	
Male employees.....	2,281	2,547	151	269	
Female employees.....	992	2,029	80	119	
<i>Offices and Office Buildings..</i>	457	344	27	33	
Male employees.....	367	557	9	13	
Female employees.....	357	490	21	19	
<i>Factories.....</i>	109	129	17	12	5
Male employees.....	2,235	4,697	524	233	275
Female employees.....	680	448	46	47	29

Numerous recommendations were made by the Bureau's inspectors for the greater safety of freight and passenger elevators. The gates of many of the former class of elevator were found not to be complying with the provisions of the Factories Act, requiring that where an elevator is operated by hand power the gates must not be less than three feet high, closing automatically.

#### Minimum Wages

The first annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta forms part of the general report of the Bureau. Before issuing orders the Board makes a practice of holding conferences with the employers and employees, the interested parties being in most cases satisfied to present their case and leave the Board to fix the rates of wages. In some cases however the majority of the conference submitted recommendations as provided by the law. The report discusses the benefits derived from such

conferences. One of the difficulties has been in the selection of employees' representatives in unorganized districts, and in the trouble experienced by these representatives in consulting with the body of employees.

Referring to the reduction from \$14 to \$12.50 a week in the minimum wage rate in manufacturing, laundry and retail establishments, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1923, page 1392) the report states:—

It is to be regretted that the members of the board could not come to a unanimous decision in dealing with the orders in question. However, after a very careful consideration of the evidence available,—and it may be said that in the last series of conferences alone, the views of approximately 100 of the parties directly interested were presented,—a majority of the board's members came to the conclusion that, in view of the conditions now prevailing, it would not be wise to bring into effect the \$14 minimum in the industries covered by the orders in question. The industries affected were largely in competition with industries in Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces. In Quebec there is at present no minimum wage, and in Manitoba and Ontario the minimum wage is, generally speaking, considerably lower than the minimum fixed by these orders. The possibility, if not probability, that a higher minimum wage would result in the loss of employment for a considerable number of em-

ployees and short time for a further considerable number could not lightly be disregarded. The orders in question were accordingly rescinded and new orders in which the minimum wage was fixed at \$12.50 per week were issued. In arriving at this new minimum wage, the question of a living wage was carefully considered, and the board believes that the principle generally supposed to be involved in fixing a minimum wage, i.e., the providing of a living wage, has not been lost sight of.

### Steam Boilers

The report of the Steam Boilers' Branch shows a marked increase in the number of inspections made during the year. As the result of a fatality the chief inspector of boilers recommends the prohibition of the use of an extension electric light cord while the engineer is inside a boiler, or in any place where the user must come into contact with moist or damp surfaces. It is stated that two large colliery companies now provide acetylene lamps or electric torches for boiler room purposes. The Bureau's inspectors also use this method and find it effective and safe. Many other technical recommendations were made in the report.

## CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

### Annual Report of Department of Industries and Immigration

THE annual report of the Department of Industries and Immigration of Nova Scotia for 1923 contains information on employment conditions in the province, with particular reference to the industries of agriculture and fishing (The mining industry is the subject of a separate report by the Department of Public Works and Mines). The new settlers in the province during the year included 311 industrial workers and their dependents, 235 farm settlers, 66 boys placed on farms (including 10 on the Dakyene Farm), 27 domestics and 76 houseworkers. These persons, with other classes, numbering in all 921, remained in the province as settlers. Many others passed through the provincial ports, including 3,196 immigrants from Newfoundland, who mostly work in the steel and coal mining centres, the majority however proceeding to the United States. Many of the boys placed on farms and of the household workers were brought out from Great Britain by the agency of the Salvation Army, and are stated in the report to be of a good class. Nova Scotia has a good record in regard to soldier settlement, only about 16 per cent of the soldiers who undertook farming under the Soldier Settlement Act having left their farms.

In regard to the problem of agricultural labour the report states that "the attitude of many farmers toward their help is becoming a serious handicap in attracting and keeping within our province really good men. Some farmers pay good wages and seem to be always satisfied, and get the most for their money. Many, however, do not attempt to compete with Ontario and the Western Provinces in the matter of wages." After quoting the ruling rates of farm wages in Ontario the report proceeds: "It is an exceedingly difficult thing to induce good classes of farm labourers to come to Nova Scotia when the best we can offer for three or four months' work in the majority of cases is a wage of \$25 per month. The average wage offered by farmers during the past season to help brought out by the Department was in the vicinity of \$20." The department expended \$246,039 under the Housing Act during the fiscal year, making a total of \$1,398,420 advanced to the various local housing commissions under that act. The number of houses erected or proposed to be erected under the act is 392, of which 187 houses are in Halifax. The amount of the loan on these houses averages in the neighbourhood of \$3,500.



The report discusses the difficulties under which the fishing industry is now labouring. The shore fishery in the Province is stated to be facing a crisis owing to disproportionate expenses. Once, it is stated, an outlay of \$100 would suffice for a year while the equipping and running of a modern motor boat costs \$1,500 for the same period, not counting loss. Gear must be mostly replaced every spring, and losses from storms made good. For a new boat \$2,000 is not sufficient. The existing freight and express charges are criticized, and the suggestion is made that the regula-

tions which govern the lobster and other fisheries should be passed by Parliament where all interests would be represented, instead of being, as at present, in the form of Orders in Council.

The annual report of the provincial branch of the Employment Service of Canada reported somewhat improved conditions during the period under review, as compared with the previous year. This improvement is attributed in some degree to the exodus of surplus labour to other parts, and to an improvement in the lumbering, mining, and steel industries.

## LEAD POISONING IN INDUSTRY

### Publication by Provincial Board of Health of Ontario

THE Provincial Board of Health of Ontario issued recently a valuable study of existing information on the subject of lead poisoning, with particular reference to the risks incurred by workers in lead and its products, and to the existing medical practice in treating this class of disease. It was compiled by Miss R. M. Hutton of the Division of Industrial Hygiene and is stated to be the first compilation to be prepared in this country on the subject. As the preface states, "such a book is a valuable and indeed a necessary preliminary to the task of controlling lead poisoning in Canada, for it makes available in brief, compact, and clear form the great wealth of practical experience and scientific knowledge of the subject which has been slowly and painfully acquired in other countries."

Lead poisoning, it is stated elsewhere, is the most important industrial poisoning, there being over 150 trades exposing the workers to this risk, including such staple industries as the manufacture of white lead, lead smelting and rolling, the manufacture of storage batteries, pottery and printing. Scientific knowledge of the disease is well advanced, and the experience of other countries shows that both the incidence and severity of lead poisoning may be greatly diminished by regulation of plant conditions and by medical supervision of workers. The present work brings together widely scattered material, and should prove of great service to physicians who are called upon to treat this disease. While mainly intended, however, for use by medical practitioners, it should interest employers and workers since it contains much general information as to individual risks, methods of prevention and facts as to the physiological effects of lead on those who handle it in the course of their work.

### Susceptibility to Poison

The danger of lead is in proportion both to solubility and dustiness, the latter quality being the most dangerous. There are three means for the entry of lead into the system—namely by the respiratory organs (this being by far the most frequent), by ingestion through the mouth and by the skin. Poisoning is caused by the continued daily inhalation of small quantities of lead rather than an occasional or single large dose. The inhalation of two milligrammes of lead daily for some time in the form of fume or dust is enough to produce poisoning. Investigations have shown that workers are very frequently exposed to air containing enough lead to cause the daily inhalation of far larger quantities by inhalation alone. This risk is often increased by further amounts swallowed owing to uncleanness, and in some cases by skin absorption through handling lead. Some persons are more susceptible than others to poison. In the same factory and at the same process workers are found who have been exposed for forty years without poisoning, and others who have contracted poisoning after only a few weeks' work. This wide variation is attributable to personal characteristics in the subject, abnormal susceptibility being due to impaired metabolism, which in turn may be traced to poverty and malnutrition, alcoholic excess, or to the presence of some other disease.

As a general rule, it is found that young persons have a higher susceptibility to poison than adults. Similarly women are more susceptible than men, though some authorities explain this by accidental circumstances, such as greater poverty among women workers, domestic work in addition to their industrial work, clothing, etc. The lead industries in which

women are commonly employed in America include the manufacture of litho transfer papers, finishing of glazed pottery and tiles, soldering tin cans, casting car seals, founding type, labeling paint cans, working with aluminium foil, manufacture of artificial flowers, wrapping cigars in tin foil, and work as commercial artists. There is a fairly general agreement that women are more subject than men to severe forms of lead poisoning, especially in its nervous and mental forms.

### Substitutes for Lead

An interesting chapter deals generally with the prevention of lead poisoning, the main principles that are to be observed being as follows:

(1) Use of substitutes for lead or use of the less soluble lead compounds.\* This section has special interest in view of the draft convention proposed by the third International Labour Conference in 1921, prohibiting the use of white lead in painting. It is stated that "the present tendency of opinion is toward the belief that for interior painting which is not exposed to the weather, zinc paints are as good, if not better, than white lead paints, not only from the hygienic point of view, which was known, but from the commercial. Zinc oxide or zinc sulphide, or a combination of the two, or zinc or lithopone, are the substitutes generally mentioned. Most of the many varieties of leadless paint appearing within recent years on the Austrian market contain iron, but some are compounded with zinc, aluminium, or manganese. In the United States and Canada a great many leadless paints are in use, especially for cheaper grades of painting."

\* The report of a British committee on lead substitutes, etc., was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1923, page 580. A report on diseases in the painting industry prepared by the New York section of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was outlined in the issue of January, 1924, page 31, and further reference to this subject is made in the issue of February, 1924, on pages 90-92.

The publication also gives information as to the use of substitutes for lead and its compounds in the textile trades (dyeing and weaving), in enameling porcelain, in the cutting of files, and in pottery.

### Prevention of Dust and Fumes

Recommendations for preventing the formation and circulation of lead dust and fumes include the following:—

Dry lead material should be kept covered, and water sprinkling used freely where possible.

Non-dust producing processes should be substituted for dust producing.

Fumes should be prevented by keeping lead below the fuming point where possible, by avoiding stirring, etc.

Mechanical devices should be employed for keeping the air pure. (A section of the present work outlines the legislative requirements in various countries including Canada, as to proper ventilation. The relevant provisions of the various provincial Factory Acts are shown in a useful table).

Dry sweeping should be avoided. (It is found that this practice is often followed even in plants having elaborate systems of ventilation).

Dangerous processes should be separated from non-dangerous, limiting the risk to workers actually required for a particular process.

Mechanical processes should be substituted for hand processes, reducing the numbers employed, and generally limiting exposure to danger.

Protecting clothing and masks should be provided. In regard to the latter it is found that workers often object to wearing masks, for which muslin is not an adequate substitute. On this point it is stated that "the need of guarding the respiratory organs against dust and fumes is so great that the problem of devising a suitable respirator should not be given up in despair."

### Medical Supervision

As some individuals are more susceptible to poison special care is recommended in selecting and placing applicants for work. The prohibition of women in the most dangerous lead trades, which is based upon the belief above mentioned that women are more susceptible than men, has had a marked effect in reducing poisoning among women, with its concomitant effect of sterility. The practice is recommended of alternating work on dangerous jobs and reducing the period of exposure to risk. For example, an English authority holds that no flue cleaner in smelting works should work more than two hour on end.

Beyond these primary preventive measures there should be frequent medical examination of all workers, lead poisoning being a cumulative disease without marked symptoms in its early stages. "The early symptoms of poisoning, anaemia, constipation and other apparently trifling ailments, do not figure largely among workers' complaints and are not connected in their minds with their occupation. It is only careful questioning by a physician who knows the possible significance of such conditions in lead workers, which will bring them to light."

### Importance of Personal Care

Great importance is placed upon the education of workers as to the need for personal precaution. To this end it is suggested that frequent interviews between the plant physician and the workers should be held, that notices should be posted stating the chief precautions either enforced or advised, that the legal requirements should also be posted, and explanations given in regard to any changes in working conditions which are made in the interest of health.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

CONSIDERABLE attention is being directed at the present time in the United States to the subject of insurance against unemployment. So far the chief schemes that have been put into force have been those in the garment industry at Cleveland, Ohio, and the clothing industry at Chicago. (These schemes have been noted in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923, page 576; July, 1923, page 705; May, 1922, page 500; July, 1922, page 695, etc.) These plans are based upon the principle of joint contributions from the employer and employee, but without participation by the State, such as is provided for in the British unemployment insurance plan. Another American school of economists would place the entire burden of unemployment insurance upon the employer, on the ground that "unemployment is a disease of industry, and that the burden of curing it should be placed upon the managers of industry".\* Supporters of this form of insurance argue that the enactment of an unemployment insurance law, in focussing the attention of the employers upon methods to combat unemployment, would undoubtedly have the same effect upon unemployment as a similar law—workmen's compensation—has had upon accidents. A bill embodying the principle of compulsory unemployment insurance, with the employers as the sole contributors, has been prepared in the state of Wisconsin under the supervision of Professor J. R. Commons, and an effort is being made by its supporters to educate public opinion from their point of view. It may be noted that the plan of insurance in force in the plant of the Hood Rubber Company at Boston, Massachusetts (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1923, page 1059) apparently makes the employers the sole contributors. That plan, however, is intended as a remedy for the absence of workers on account of illness, rather than from seasonal industrial unemployment. Mention may also be made of the unemployment relief plan of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, under which the company has built up an unemployment fund from the profits of the business (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1922, page 998).

The Merchants' Association of New York recently concluded a study of the various plans that have been tried in the United States. They find that "there is considerable evidence to the effect that this idea of unem-

ployment agreements between the associations of manufacturers and associations of workers is rapidly gaining favour with labour organizations. The United Hat and Cap Makers of North America last fall drew up an unemployment insurance plan similar to the Chicago plan which it will seek to make effective in the principal headwear markets next July, when the present agreements expire, and the Baltimore branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is in the midst of laying plans for introducing a similar agreement in the Baltimore clothing market some time in the near future".

The unemployment insurance arrangements of the United Cloth Hap and Cap Makers of North America, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, took effect on July 1 under a two-year agreement signed in New York on June 26 by the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Union. This agreement contains the following section:—

(1) Recognizing that the industry should assume responsibility to its workers with regard to unemployment and should bear the burden of the hazards of unemployment as an overhead expense, as it does the hazards of fire and accident,—the agreement provides that every manufacturer, member of the Association, shall pay every week to the Union's unemployment fund, a sum equal to three per cent of his total payroll. This three per cent is in addition to the regular wages paid to the workers. Since the distribution of unemployment benefit involves the most intimate relations with the workers, the three per cent payment for the unemployment fund is considered as an increase in wages, but instead of being paid to every individual worker it is paid to them collectively, that is, to their Union. Accordingly the property, control and management of the unemployment fund rests entirely and exclusively with the Union.

The agreement requires the employers to pay their contributions to the Joint Union Council of New York, accompanied by a statement on a form supplied by the Union giving a list of the workers, the wages paid to each, and the total weekly wage payments on which the contribution of three per cent is based. These payments are to start on September 1 of the current year. (The union members employed by manufacturers outside the employers' association went out on strike on July 2 in order to secure benefits similar to those granted by the members of the Association to their employees.)

Compulsory unemployment insurance bills more or less analogous to the British Act have been introduced in various state legislatures, but so far no measure on these lines has passed. A number of industrial concerns have voluntarily adopted unemployment insurance plans providing for the payment of a

\* *American Labour Legislation Review*, June, 1924, page 132.

certain per cent of their regular wages to all employees who are temporarily laid off for lack of work, but in the opinion of the Industrial Bureau of the New York Merchants' Association, the most important of these plans are those known respectively as the "Cleveland" and the "Chicago" plan, already referred to. It will be recalled that under the "Cleveland" agreement, made in 1921 by the Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, any worker is entitled to draw upon the unemployment

insurance fund after 12 weeks' idleness in any one year. In other words, the employer guarantees forty weeks of work each calendar year (the exact period varies by annual agreement). The agreement, entered into in April, 1923, by the Chicago Industrial Federation of Clothing Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, provided for equal contributions to the fund by the employers and workers, the workers being entitled to receive unemployment benefits up to five weeks in the insurance year.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Summary of Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the women's factory clothing, the men's furnishing goods, and the tobacco manufacturing industries in Canada during the year 1922, and on the brewing, the paper products and pickle, sauce, vinegar and cider industries during the years 1921 and 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to various industries were outlined in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1924, and previous issues.

#### Women's Factory Clothing Industry, 1922

The report on the women's factory clothing industry includes only factory production of the articles of women's wear under the following heads: (1) women's factory clothing; (2) ladies' and children's wear; (3) women's neckwear and fancy goods; (4) embroidery and trimmings; and (5) laces, tapes and bindings. Custom clothing, including dress and mantle making and millinery, the collection of which has been discontinued for the present are not included. The total number of establishments reporting during the year was 293, located as follows: British Columbia, 10; the prairie provinces, 9; Ontario, 150; Quebec, 121; and the maritime provinces, 3. There were 192 factories making clothing, 39 ladies' and children's wear, 5 neckwear and fancy goods, 46 embroidery and trimmings, and 11 laces, tapes and bindings.

The amount of capital invested in the industry was \$19,319,394 in 1921 and \$18,788,061 in 1922. Ontario furnished \$11,409,105 of the total for the Dominion, or approximately 60 per cent, and Quebec \$6,773,300 or 36 per cent.

The total production in the industry for 1922 amounted to \$41,653,514, as compared with \$44,669,728 in 1921, a decrease due to a falling market of \$3,016,214 or nearly seven per cent. The cost of materials during the period fell from \$23,189,442 to \$21,840,732, or a decrease of 5.8 per cent. An analysis of the cost of

production for 1921 shows that 29.32 per cent was accounted for in the payment of salaries and wages and 51.73 per cent for the cost value of materials. In 1922, the percentage of the cost of salaries and wages to the total value of production had risen to 31.02 per cent and the cost of materials to 52.43 per cent. The province of Ontario contributed 63 per cent of the total value of production and Quebec 33.3 per cent, and the remaining provinces 3.7 per cent.

The total number of workers employed in the entire industry was 13,458, of which 1,676 were salaried employees, 11,040 were wage earners and 742 were outside piece-workers. Of the total employed, 27 per cent were males and 73 per cent were females. Ontario provided employment to 8,396 persons or 62.4 per cent of the total, Quebec to 4,484 or 33.3 per cent and the remaining provinces 578 or 4.3 per cent. The month of highest employment during the year was March for both males and females there being employed 2,713 males and 9,372 females, whilst that of lowest employment was June in the case of males with 2,407 employed and August in the case of females with 7,899 employed. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 33 in the number of salaried employees, and of 1,416 wage earners. The amount paid to employees on salaries in 1922 was \$3,494,763 and to employees on wages and piece-workers, \$9,425,991. In 1921 the amount paid in the former class was \$3,755,271 and in the latter \$9,343,340. In the aggregate amounts paid for salaries and wages, there was a decrease of \$177,851, as compared with 1921. The average salary, irrespective of sex, which in 1921 was approximately \$2,286, fell to \$2,085 in 1922, whilst the average wage fell from \$908 in 1921 to \$800 in 1922.

The average time of plants operating on full and part time for the Dominion was 282.42 days and that of employees 8.05 hours per



day and 45 hours per week. In Ontario the plants operated on full and part time an average of 283.59 days per plant, and the average working time of the employees was 7.90 hours per day and 44.55 per week; in Quebec, the days worked averaged 279.11, and the hours per day 8.23 and per week 45.48; in British Columbia, the days worked averaged 285.40, the hours per day 8, and per week 45.60; in the prairie provinces the days worked averaged 298.11, the hours per day 8.89 and per week 44; and in the maritime provinces the days worked averaged 300.33, the hours per day 9 and per week 49.

### Men's Furnishing Goods Industry, 1922

The report of the men's furnishing goods industry shows 53 factories operating in Ontario, 47 in Quebec, 8 in Alberta and Manitoba, 6 in British Columbia and 2 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Twelve of the factories were making suspenders and 10 neckwear, while the remaining 94 were producing other articles of men's furnishings. (Statistics of the industry for 1921 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1924, on page 406).

The capital invested in the industry in 1922 amounted to \$17,215,963. Quebec supplied 46.8 per cent of the total investment, Ontario 43.2 per cent, Manitoba and Alberta 9 per cent, and the remaining provinces nearly one per cent. The total gross value of production was \$23,292,716 and in 1921, \$20,874,546. In 1922, the percentage of the cost of salaries and wages to the total value of production was 23.9 per cent, and the cost of materials 54.3 per cent, whilst in 1921 the percentage of the cost of salaries and wages was 19.9 and of the cost of materials, 56.9. The cost of materials rose from \$10,229,398 in 1921 to \$12,643,854 in 1922, although the cost price of the principal materials showed a decline when compared with the previous year.

Salaried employees increased from 708 in 1921 to 871 in 1922, and the salaries paid from \$1,389,669 to \$1,584,531. Wage earners, including outside piece-workers, increased from 3,121 in 1921 to 6,355 in 1922, and the amount paid in wages from \$2,764,546 to \$3,976,721 of which \$65,129 was paid to 340 piece-workers in 1921 and \$55,677 to 258 piece-workers in 1922. A classification of the employees by sex for 1922 shows 632 male and 239 female employees on salaries, 958 male and 5,139 female employees on wages, and 3 male and 255 female employees on outside piece-work. October was the month of highest employment for the males with 985 employed, and December for the females with 5,439 employed, whilst that of lowest employment for both

sexes was January when there were employed 893 males and 4,472 females. The average time each plant operated throughout the Dominion during the year was 285.77 days and the average hours worked per day was 8.14 and per week 45.41. In Ontario the average time in operation was 292.45 days in the year, 8.15 hours per day and 44.94 hours per week. In Quebec the average number of days worked was 277.08, the average hours per day 8.13, and per week 46.02. In British Columbia the days worked in the year averaged 302.50, the hours per day 8, and the hours per week 44.66. In Alberta and Manitoba the days in operation averaged 300.62, the hours per day 8, and the hours per week 43.75. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the average number of days the plants were in operation during the year was 203, the average number of hours worked per day 9, and the average hours worked per week, 52.50.

### Tobacco Manufacturing Industry, 1922

In the report on the tobacco manufacturing industry, the statistics are divided into two groups (a) plants whose chief product is cigars or cigarettes and (b) plants whose principal product is smoking or chewing tobacco and snuff. There were 142 factories producing manufactured tobacco in 1922 and of these 108 were manufacturing cigars and cigarettes as the chief product, and the remainder were engaged principally in the production of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. The province of Quebec led in both classes with a total of 75 factories, being 52.8 per cent of the total of the Dominion; Ontario had 46 plants or 32.4 per cent and British Columbia had 13 establishments or 9.2 per cent; Prince Edward Island had 3 establishments; Manitoba, 2; Alberta, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; and New Brunswick 1. The value of the tobacco produced during 1922 amounted to \$62,626,960 as compared with \$66,960,250 during 1921. The capital invested in the industry in 1922 amounted to \$43,859,914 of which \$39,590,766 or 90.2 per cent was invested in the province of Quebec. Although there were 23 more factories in operation during 1922 than in the previous year, there was a considerable reduction in the total number of persons employed and the amount of the annual payroll also showed a substantial decrease. For the year 1921 the total number of persons employed was reported at 4,810 males and 4,996 females, their yearly earnings amounting to \$8,599,189. In 1922 there were 3,936 males and 4,638 females employed, who received \$7,423,503 in salaries and wages. Of a total of 8,574 persons employed in 1922, 6,394 (2,932 males and 3,462

females) were engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and 2,180 (1,004 males and 1,176 females) in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. There were 1,412 (1,124 males and 288 females) employed on salaries; 7,139 (2,800 males and 4,339 females) employees on wages; and 23 (12 males and 11 females) employees on outside piece-work. The amount of wages paid to the piece-workers in 1922 was \$7,917. The average number of idle days in cigar and cigarette factories was 35.1, whilst in smoking and chewing tobacco factories the amount of time lost, due to factories being entirely closed was 26.7 days. The average days labour for wage earners was 8.4 hours in cigar and cigarette factories, and in smoking and chewing tobacco factories 8.7 hours per day. The average number of hours per week was slightly higher in smoking and chewing tobacco factories, being 48.6 as against 47.3 hours in cigar and cigarette factories. For statistical purposes a year is reckoned at 304 working days.

#### **Brewing Industry, 1921 and 1922**

During 1921 there were 55 breweries in operation and in 1922 there were 53. One of the breweries which had ceased operating in 1922 was located in British Columbia and the other was in Manitoba. There were in 1922, 19 breweries in operation in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 11 in British Columbia, 5 in Alberta, 4 in Manitoba, 2 in New Brunswick and one each in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. The amount of capital invested in the industry in 1921 was \$37,645,447 and in 1922, \$34,788,432. Fifty per cent of the total value of the production in 1921, and sixty per cent of the value of the production in 1922, was in the province of Quebec. Ontario came second with 20 per cent of the value of production in 1921 and 21 per cent in 1922, and Alberta next with 12½ per cent in 1922 and 7½ per cent in 1921. In 1921 there were 3,027 persons (2,951 males and 76 females) employed in the industry and in 1922 there were 2,857 persons (2,756 males and 101 females) employed, a decrease of 170, and the annual payroll was reduced to the extent of \$450,373. Although there was a reduction in the number of persons employed in 1922, there was an increase in the number of female employees from 55 to 68 among the salaried employees, and from 21 to 33 in the wage earners. During 1922 there were 31 less persons employed on the office staff, but the salaries paid were larger and required an additional \$51,901. Of a total of \$4,353,613 paid for salaries and wages in 1921, \$3,076,978 was paid in wages, and of a total of \$3,903,240 in 1922, there was \$2,574,884

paid in wages. The average number of days each plant was entirely inactive was slightly higher in 1922, being 9.9 days as against 8.5 days in the previous year. The hours of labour, daily and weekly, remained practically unchanged, 9 hours being the average hours worked per day in both years, and 52.4 being the hours worked per week in 1921 as compared with 52.2 in the following year.

#### **Miscellaneous Paper Products Industries, 1921-1922**

This group includes the manufacture of paper boxes, building and roofing paper, stationery and envelopes, wall paper, waxed and oiled paper, paper patterns, and other miscellaneous paper products. There were 152 plants engaged in these industries in 1922, and 143 in 1921. The capital invested in the industry increased in 1922 to \$26,865,897 from \$25,127,663 in 1921, and the total value of production showed an increase to \$29,387,783 from \$28,502,045 in 1921.

In 1922 there were in the combined industries 1,290 employees on salaries, their salaries amounting to \$2,648,395, and 5,244 employees on wages whose earnings amounted to \$4,253,452. In the previous year there were 1,274 salaried employees, with earnings amounting to \$2,584,805, and 4,950 employees on wages who received \$4,035,252 for their services.

Of the 86 plants manufacturing paper boxes and other containers in 1922, 54 were located in Ontario, 21 in Quebec, 4 each in New Brunswick and Manitoba, 2 in British Columbia and one in Alberta. In 1921 there were 89 plants operating. Some envelopes and other stationery were manufactured as side lines. This group of industries employed 3,478 people of whom 3,006 were wage-earners in 1922 and paid \$3,157,775 in wages and salaries (\$2,134,284 in wages and \$1,023,491 in salaries). In 1921 the total number of employees in the group was 3,325, of whom 2,873 were wage earners, with a total payroll of \$2,895,377 (\$2,002,154 to the wage earners and \$893,223 to the salaried employees). The capital invested in the industry was \$12,153,682 in 1922 as compared with \$11,022,338 in 1921, and the value of the products increased to \$11,233,443 in 1922 from \$10,133,177 in the previous year.

There were 13 firms manufacturing roofing and building paper in 1922 as compared with 14 in 1921, 7 being located in Ontario and 2 each in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Several of these firms operate paper mills and manufacture their own felts, and others are engaged in tar distillation and produce their own saturation materials. This industry employed 717 people in 1922 (218 salaried em-



ployees and 499 wage-earners), with a payroll of \$1,058,585 (\$486,606 to the salaried employees and \$571,979 to the wage-earners). In 1921 there were 761 employees (213 salaried employees and 548 wage earners), the salaries paid amounting to \$459,497 and the wages to \$659,707. The capital invested showed a decline to \$5,901,306 in 1922 from \$6,368,840 and the value of the products to \$6,565,850 in 1922 from \$7,465,482 in 1921.

In the stationery and envelopes group, envelopes, writing paper and writing pads form the bulk of the products, with some boxes, bags and paper cups as side lines. Of the 16 firms, 11 were located in Ontario, 3 in Manitoba and 2 in Quebec. In the previous year there were 12 firms engaged in the industry. There were 1,110 employees, mostly female in 1922 (263 salaried employees and 847 wage earners). There was paid to the salaried employees \$445,453 and to the wage-earners \$735,369 for their services, making a total payroll of \$1,180,822. In 1921 there were 262 employees on salaries and 708 wage-earners with payrolls of \$471,939 and \$635,199 respectively. The capital invested in the industry was \$3,505,028 in 1922 and \$2,851,801 in 1921, and the value of the products increased to \$4,876,562 in 1922 from \$4,392,161 in 1921.

There were 4 firms manufacturing wall paper in 1922. Two of these were located in Ontario and two in Quebec. In the previous year there were also four firms operating. The industry produced over 18,000,000 rolls of wall paper in 1922, giving employment to 558 people (155 salaried workers and 403 wage-earners), and paying \$403,783 to the salaried workers and \$351,919 to the wage earners or a total of \$755,702. The total capital invested amounted to \$2,499,834 in 1922 and \$2,506,994 in 1921 and the value of the products decreased to \$2,484,783 in 1922 from \$2,983,306 in 1921.

In the waxed and oiled papers group there were 7 factories operating in each of the years, these being located in the province of Ontario. The employees numbered 263 in 1922, with a payroll of \$364,344, including 193 wage earners who received for their services \$220,233. In the previous year there were employed 100 salaried workers and 171 wage-earners, the payroll for the former amounting to \$177,833 and for the latter \$212,237. The capital invested in the industry in 1922 was \$1,417,219 and in 1921, \$1,185,359. The value of the products in 1922 was \$2,103,306 and in the previous year \$1,610,631.

Paper patterns are manufactured in Canada by five factories in Ontario and one in Nova Scotia. In 1922 these firms employed 192 people, 61 salaried workers and 131 wage-earners. The payroll for the salaried workers

was \$71,456, and for the wage-earners, \$120,046. In 1921 there were 56 salaried employees and 134 wage earners, their payrolls being \$74,634 and \$109,607 respectively. The capital invested in the industry in 1922 was \$854,145 and in 1921, \$810,014, and the value of the products was \$1,326,118 in 1922 and \$1,309,567 in 1921.

Firms manufacturing other paper products numbered 20 in 1922 and 11 in 1921. These firms manufactured fly paper, fly poison pads, leather board products, black and brown print paper and cloth, photo mounts and mats, milk bottle caps, merchandise, shipping and alteration tags, labels and tapes. In 1922 there were employed 212 people, 50 salaried workers and 162 wage-earners, the salaries paid amounting to \$73,495 and the wages to \$119,622. In 1921 there were 30 employees on salaries and 119 wage earners with payrolls of \$47,222 and \$69,495 respectively. The capital invested in 1922 amounted to \$534,683 and in 1921 to \$382,317. The total value of the products for 1922 was \$797,721 and in 1921, \$607,727.

#### **Pickle, Sauce, Vinegar and Cider Industry, 1921-1922**

In the pickle, sauce, vinegar and cider industry in Canada there were in operation in 1921 60 factories as compared with 67 in the following year; 39 of these establishments in the former year and 44 in the latter year were located in the province of Ontario and 8 in 1921 and nine in 1922 were in the province of Quebec. There was a decrease in the capital invested in the industry from \$5,806,963 in 1921 to \$5,443,519 in 1922, while the value of the products in the former year showed an increase from \$2,492,475 to \$2,779,606 in the latter. In spite of an additional 7 factories operating there was a decrease in the average number of wage earners to the extent of 54 men and 18 women but the payroll was larger by \$5,867. The office force increased by 6 male and 3 female employees during 1922, but the salary payments show a reduction of \$17,342. There were 194 (164 males and 30 females) salaried workers in 1922, their payrolls totalling \$298,284, and 420 male and 227 female wage-earners with a payroll of \$544,803, and two males and seven females employed on outside piecework who received \$2,100 for their services. In 1921 with 60 factories operating the lost time amounted to 7,267 days or 121.1 days per plant, and the following year with 67 factories the number of idle days was 7,387 or 110.2 per plant. The hours of employment both per day and week underwent no appreciable change being 8.8 per day and 50.2 per week in 1921 and 8.9 per day and 50.7 per week in 1922.

## NOTES RELATIVE TO LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

SOME account of recent conventions of labour organizations having branches in Canada is given in the following pages. It will be noted that some of these unions are engaged in the study of unemployment insurance, in the further development of labour banks and other forms of co-operation, in the better regulation of child labour, and other subjects which concern Canada as well as the United States. Some of the resolutions quoted however, have reference to conditions only existing in the United States, such as those on the use of injunctions, the control of the railroads, the proposed child labour constitutional amendment, etc.

### Order of Railroad Telegraphers

The twenty-fourth regular and first triennial session of the Grand Division of The Order of Railroad Telegraphers was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 12 to 24, with about seven hundred delegates present representing about 67,000 employees on roads in all parts of the United States and Canada. The Canadian membership in the organization is about 6,000, and there are 13 branches.

A report on The Telegraphers National Bank, which is owned, controlled and operated by The Order of Railroad Telegraphers in accordance with the decision of the Grand Division at the convention in 1921, showed that it had commenced business on June 9, 1923, with deposits in the various funds amounting to \$1,316,483.41. On March 31, 1924, the bank statement showed a total of \$4,187,694.05 on deposit, while total resources had grown to \$4,979,827.15.

The convention approved the following lines of policy:

Support of the non-partisan political movement identified with the "Conference for Progressive Political Action," repeal of the Cummins-Esch law and public ownership of railroads, with democratic operation; reform of the courts by abolishing the practice of nullifying acts of Congress and state legislatures; the abolition of injunctions in labour disputes and of the power to punish for contempt without trial by jury; the enactment of adequate laws guaranteeing to the industrial and agricultural workers the right to organize and to conduct strikes for the maintenance or improvement of their standards of life, and for the protection of organization funds against attacks by capital; amendment of the constitution of the United States so as to confer upon Congress full power to protect children; the creation of a government marketing corpor-

ation, embodying the principles of the Norris-Sinclair bill so as to provide a direct route between farm producer and city consumer, assuring farmers fair prices for their products, and protecting consumers from the profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities of life; surtaxes on large incomes, and other tax reforms; public ownership of the nation's water power and creation of a public super-power system; public control and permanent conservation of all natural resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people; reconstruction of the Federal Reserve System to provide for direct public control of the nation's money and credit, and legislation to permit and promote co-operative banking.

Resolutions embodying the principle of vacations with pay were adopted, as was also a resolution endorsing the "equal rights" policy of the American Federation of Labour, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the co-operating organizations of women. The policy referred to opposes blanket legislation for sex equality on the ground that it would conflict with the 8-hour, 9-hour, 48-hour and other labour laws for women in 47 states, mothers' pension laws in 39 states, and other social legislation. A resolution was also adopted in favour of the creation of a trust fund of at least \$1,000,000 for members who meet with financial distress on account of sickness or other misfortune. This fund will be raised by a semi-annual per capita tax, voluntary contributions, entertainments, etc.; when it reaches the amount of \$100,000, the Board of Directors with the approval of the president will adopt a uniform disbursement system the provisions of which are to apply only to members who have held continuous membership in the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for at least five years.

It was announced that permanent headquarters situated at 3674 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, has been purchased for the Order at a cost of \$65,000.

### Switchmen's Union of North America

The triennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, held at Denver, Colorado, from May 12 to 19, was attended by about 400 delegates. During 1923, the organization had 9 branches in Canada and an estimated membership of 316, while the entire membership of the Union was estimated at 8,937.

Funeral benefits for members were increased from \$150 to \$300, the rates being raised so



as to cover the additional payments. The age limit for the "social department" benefits was raised from 55 to 60. Members who are too old for life insurance are eligible for this benefit. The convention urged the importance of stricter safety laws. *Labour*, the weekly journal owned by the sixteen railroad organizations is to be supplied to every member of the Union. All future conventions of the organization are to be held at Buffalo, New York.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, T. C. Cashen, Buffalo, re-elected; first vice-president, James B. Conors, Chicago; second vice-president, William H. Burt, St. Louis, re-elected; third vice-president, J. D. Murray, Vancouver, B.C. The remaining officers were all re-elected namely, fourth vice-president, John M. Perry, St. Paul; fifth vice-president, Leo V. Kanan, St. Joseph; sixth vice-president, Thomas Clohessy, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, M. R. Welch; editor, W. H. Thompson.

#### **Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America**

At the 49th annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during April, a resolution was adopted abolishing the office of Canadian vice-president until such time as the conditions in Canada warrant its reestablishment. During 1923 there were 9 branches in Canada with a membership of 135, the entire membership of the Association being 14,520. A report to the convention during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1923, showed that the benefit department had handled 1,301 sick and accident claims, 99 members' death claims, and 16 total disability claims, making a total since inception of these features of 19,322 sick and accident claims, 1,585 members' death benefits, 875 wives' funeral benefit and 75 total disability benefit. A report of the wage committee making recommendations as to wage scales for the year 1923-24 was submitted to the convention.

#### **Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America**

This organization, which had 7,715 members in its Canadian units in 1923, held its sixth biennial convention at Philadelphia during May. It was attended by about 300 delegates, representing over 140,000 working men and women in every important clothing centre in the United States and Canada. President Sidney Hilman, whose name is identified with the remarkable development of this union during the past ten years, occupied the chair. The past achievements of the organization on

behalf of its members include the establishment of the 44-hour week for workers in the clothing industry; the founding of a scientific employment bureau, which is under the direction of Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly director of the Employment Service of Canada; the establishment of labour union banks at New York and Chicago; and collective agreements in all important markets. The "Amalgamated" has also made an important contribution toward reconstruction in Russia (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1922, page 599), and paid out \$100,000 in support of the steel workers in their efforts for better conditions. The convention decided to maintain its policy of co-operation with other needle trade unions by continuing the affiliation of the Amalgamated Union with the Needle Trade Workers' Alliance.

*Labour Banks.*—On the subject of banking and co-operation, it was reported that the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, established in July, 1922, and Amalgamated Bank of New York, established in April, 1923, had proved so successful as to cause a demand for similar banks in other cities. Working people, it was stated, had received much help financially from these institutions and the Executive Board was instructed to extend this service as widely as possible.

*Consumers' Co-operation.*—The convention favoured the development of consumers' co-operation among the members of the Union, this being described as "one of the few means by which the workers may enter into the field of constructive achievement, become acquainted with the problems of administration on a large scale, and acquire training in the the exercise of executive ability together with the sense of co-operative effort for the common welfare."

*Life Insurance.*—The Executive Board was further instructed to prepare details of a scheme for a National Amalgamated Insurance Fund to provide for the families and dependants of deceased members.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—The convention decided to extend the existing system of unemployment insurance. The unemployment fund established by the Amalgamated in Chicago in May, 1923, was reported to be well under way, and to have proved already that "an attack on the problem of unemployment, through an unemployment insurance fund, is entirely practicable." This policy was first followed by the Union as a result of instructions to the Board from the convention held at Boston in 1920 to "devise means to throw the burden of unemployment on the industry."

*Other Resolutions.*—The convention favoured a programme of political action and the formation of a political labour party. The restriction of immigration, as practised in the United States, was subjected to criticism. Other resolutions dealt with the subjects of child labour, and the 44-hour week for clothing drivers. A proposal to raise the amount of local dues is to be submitted to a referendum of the members.

Montreal was selected as the place of meeting of the next convention.

### International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The seventeenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union held at Boston, Massachusetts, from May 5 to 17, with about 300 delegates present, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union, which has an estimated membership of 92,445, including 1,245 in seven locals in Canada. Among the subjects on which special reports were submitted to the convention were workers' education, the International Union Bank (mention of which was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 6) and unemployment insurance.

In the report of the educational department for the years 1922 to 1924, it was shown that there had been at the various classes, social activities and outings conducted by the department, a total attendance of 216,903, 6,986 of those attending being registered outside of New York; 12,024 attended the workers' university of the Union and 162,400 the classes in English at unity centres. The attendance at the Jewish courses and single lectures totalled 9,417, and at the Russian 2,065, and 2,375 attended the physical training and health lectures. The same department recommended that more attention be paid in future to mass education; that students of special promise be selected yearly for training as leaders; that more attention be paid to educational activities outside of New York; that free circulation libraries be organized in union offices in every city where there are organizations of the Union; and that more stress be laid upon naturalization work among the Union's members. The children of the Union's members are to be assisted to spend the summer in camps so as to enable them to obtain a more thorough knowledge of conditions of life. The convention also decided to use its efforts to abolish child labour, to raise the age limit for compulsory education, as well as the minimum age of child workers in the United States.

It was announced that the membership of the International Union Bank in the Federal

Reserve system had been approved, and that there had been deposits of \$1,800,000 within the four months of its operation, making total resources of \$2,300,000. It was suggested that the many labour banks should eventually amalgamate and instead of scattering their strength into a number of individual institutions become one powerful bank.

The report of the committee on unemployment insurance was prefaced by a general survey of the unemployment situation both in the United States and in other countries. Plans for insurance that had already been tried in the United States were outlined. The committee favoured a plan proposed by general executive board to the cloak employers of New York, which calls for a guarantee of a fixed period of employment, made secure by the deposit of a certain portion of the employers' payroll weekly, to be used for payments to the workers if the guarantee is not fulfilled; and also that each employer pay an additional percentage of his payroll to a collective industrial fund to provide for those workers who are temporarily out of jobs.

A report on union-owned shops and stores, recommending that the in-coming executive begin immediately to study and work out a plan for the establishment of such co-operative shops, was approved, as was also a recommendation that a policy of sick benefit and family protective insurance be adopted by every local union affiliated with the International, and that the general executive board be instructed to prepare plans on these lines. The executive board was also instructed to work for a labour party and empowered to participate in the conference for independent political action to be held at Cleveland on July 4.

A resolution was adopted to call a conference immediately after the convention between the general executive board and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to establish the standards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the clothing factories where women's garments are being manufactured. It was also decided to raise the *per capita* tax of the International Union from 10 to 15 cents beginning August 15, 1924.

Mr. Morris Sigman was re-elected president and Abraham Baro as secretary-treasurer, and the entire General Executive Board was re-elected.

### Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions

The thirteenth convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions met at London, Ontario, from June 12



to 14, 1924. The Executive Committee's report showed that there were nineteen affiliations, including the Mailers' Unions, existing in the organization in the two provinces. There was however, a decrease in the membership during the year owing to adverse trade conditions, and to the fact that many members had transferred their membership from Canadian to United States locals. The industry was reported to be in an unsettled condition, owing in part to the forty-four hour week struggle which still continued in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton. This dispute, it was reported, had led to the installation of the multigraph machine in certain establishments, and to the displacement of a number of skilled mechanics in the industry. The question of the multigraph machine is to be considered at the coming convention of the International at Toronto.

The abolition of the Sales Tax was favoured by the convention. It was claimed that among the protective measures passed by the Canadian parliament during recent years the most outstanding was the Marking Act which calls for the imprint of the country of origin upon all printed matter imported into Canada.

The convention appealed for closer co-operation between the various crafts in the printing industry. To this end a conference of all the allied printing trades unions of Canada is to be called to assemble in London, Ontario, on September 13 before the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which meets in that city on September 15. Representation at this conference will be on the same basis as that to the Congress, and invitations will be sent to the chief executive officer of each of the International printing trades unions. The conference will be under the auspices of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions. The following agenda is proposed for the convention: (1) The state of the industry in Canada; (2) Co-operation of various organizations; (3) Unemployment; (4) Immigration; (5) Protective laws (Marking Acts, Copyright Act, Customs Duties, Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions, etc.); (6) General matters.

Attention was drawn in the report to the correspondence during the year regarding a complaint that the International Typographical Union's lessons in printing are not printed in the French language, and it was decided that this matter should be brought up at the forthcoming convention of the International Typographical Union. It was reported that a printing department had been established in the Montreal technical school. Other matters

that had received the attention of the executive committee during the year were requests to the Dominion Government for granting of the right of peaceful picketing and to the International Typographical Union for increased strike benefits to Canadian jurisdictions. The former request not having been granted, it was decided to approach the government again. With regard to strike pay the Typographical Union had stated that as it was endeavouring to discontinue all strike rolls, the payment of additional benefits would be impossible.

### Ontario Carpenters' Council

The Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held a session at Kingston last month, when, according to the press report, it was reported that from 2,500 to 3,000 Ontario carpenters had migrated to the United States during the past two years. The standing offer to members of the British Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in the province to transfer to the United Brotherhood without loss in standing, was renewed for a year. Only a few British carpenters in Ontario, it was stated, have failed to transfer their membership in compliance with this offer. The convention approved an old age pension scheme, and supported the proposed home to be established in Florida for old union members (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1923, page 1,188). It also decided to press for the recognition of the eight-hour day; for the raising from \$40 to \$100 of the maximum amount of wage arrears collectable in the police courts; and for the immediate opening up, by both Federal and Provincial Governments, of as many public works as possible. The Provincial Council which has paid-up membership of 2,768 in 55 local unions, will send the following members to the general convention of the United Brotherhood to be held next September at Indianapolis, when 350,000 carpenters and joiners will be represented—Thomas Brookes, Windsor; T. Jackson, Toronto; and F. Hawley, St. Catharines.

Two Canadian labour organizations will meet during the month of August as follows:

Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Niagara Falls, August 6-8.

Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, Peterborough, August 13-15.

Of five international labour organizations having local branches in Canada which will hold conventions during August, one will meet in Toronto. The names of the organi-

zations, with place of meeting and dates, are as follows:

International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, Chicago, August 4.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Denver, August 4.

International Typographical Union, Toronto, August 11.

International Photo Engravers' Union, Los Angeles, August 18-23.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, August 25-30. Pressmen's Home.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

THE third biennial congress\* of the International Federation of Trade Unions, sometimes called the Second or the Amsterdam International, was held at Vienna during June. Canada was represented by one delegate, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Great Britain by eleven delegates. Mr. A. Purcell, chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, was unanimously elected president. Other countries represented at the Congress were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Switzerland.

The Congress expressed regret at the continued absence of the Russian trade union organizations and instructed its executive officers, insofar as might be compatible with the dignity of the Federation, to continue negotiations for the purpose of securing the affiliation of the Russian workers with the organization which had been recognized by the chief trade unions of the world.

*Social Legislation.*—A programme proposed for general adoption in the countries represented at the congress included the following reforms: The introduction of compulsory instruction preparatory to vocational education. Not only should the Universities be open to all, but young persons below the age of 15 years should be prohibited from doing paid work.

Young persons between the ages of 15 and 18 should not work more than six hours a day, and every facility should be given them to attend vocational courses.

Women workers should not work more than four hours on Saturday. They should be prevented from doing night work and should not be allowed to engage in dangerous or unhealthy occupations. They should be entitled to a rest of twelve weeks before and after childbirth.

For workers in general hours of work should never exceed eight per day and 48

per week; night work should be forbidden, except where absolutely indispensable. Wage earners should, every week, enjoy an uninterrupted rest period of 36 hours, and all possible steps should be taken for the safety and well being of the workers.

All labour legislation should be extended to home workers.

The trade union movement demanded freedom of coalition.

Workers in a foreign country should enjoy the same labour conditions and the same liberties as nationals of the country in which they lived.

Unemployment insurance, accident insurance, sickness insurance, etc., should be legally regulated.

Special protective measures should be adopted in favour of seamen.

Effective measures should be taken to meet the housing crisis.

Finally, control by the workers must become a practical reality.

*Eight Hour Day.*—A unanimous resolution on the 8-hour working day was as follows (The Bureau mentioned in the resolution is the permanent office of the International):—

The Congress, holding that the incessant struggle for the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week should be among the first of the preoccupations of any workers' organization, agrees as follows:

(1) A general international campaign shall be prepared, with the following programme:

(a) The maintenance of the eight-hour day;  
(b) The regaining of lost advantages;  
(c) The recognition of the eight-hour day where it does not already exist.

(d) The ratification of the Washington Hours Convention.

(e) The final settlement of the reparations question.

(2) The Bureau and the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions are entrusted with the preparation and organization of this campaign. They will work in agreement with the various affiliated organizations in order that account may be taken as far as possible of requirements and possibilities in each country.

\* The congress will henceforth meet every three years.



(3) As regards the establishment of the eight-hour day in countries where it is not in force, a special effort will be required on the part of the national centres in France and Great Britain, in order that they may use all their influence to secure that legal advantages already obtained should be extended to workers in countries under the protectorate of the countries in question.

(4) As regards the establishment and maintenance of the eight-hour day, it will be the duty of the national centres and their affiliated organizations to avoid, in collective agreements, any clause which might prejudice the principle of this reform.

(5) As regards the settlement of the question of reparations, on which depends the reconstruction of Europe and the establishment of a lasting peace, the Congress instructs the Bureau of the I.F.T.U. to take any action within its power to secure the insertion in the final settlement of a clause safeguarding the rights and privileges of German workers.

(6) The Bureau of the I.F.T.U. is instructed to continue the negotiations begun with the Socialist Workers International, with a view to common action with the various Parliamentary groups in favour:

(a) of the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention;

(b) of the passing of legislation on the eight-hour day in all countries which have hitherto avoided this responsibility.

The Congress, being of opinion that the sole means of obtaining success in this connection in the near future is unanimity among the workers, makes an urgent appeal to the workers of the world to reinforce the trade union organization, which will lead them to the practical and complete achievement of the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week.

*Aims of the "International":*—The Congress adopted without discussion a resolution on the subject of the position of the I.F.T.U. in the international workers' movement. The most important passages of this resolution are as follows:—

The position of the I.F.T.U. in the International Labour movement is determined by the attitude, in principles and tactics, of the national trade union centres affiliated with it.

The common aim of the trade unions is to improve the economic and social conditions of the working class by means of organized self-defence. Social reforms on the part of the state, and laws for the protection of the workers, are appropriate means for carrying into effect the efforts of the trade unions in an efficient manner, for fortifying their success and for facilitating their struggle for the abolition of wage slavery.

To lead the political struggle is the task of the political labour party.

Like the employers' organizations, the trade unions also, as the representatives of the economic interests of the workers, exercise their activity within the sphere of political policy. Thereby, however, they do not place themselves at the service of a political party, nor could they make their activity dependent upon such a party. The trade unions must remain independent.

Of all political parties, only the special labour parties which stand for political democracy and socialism have hitherto decidedly supported the claims of the trade unions in parliaments. For this reason, the Socialist parties are in the closest connection with the trade unions.

*Officers Elected.*—The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Chairman: Mr. A. Purcell (Great Britain, replacing Mr. J. H. Thomas, resigned); first vice-chairman; Mr. Jouhaux (France); second vice-chairman: Mr. Mertens (Belgium); third vice-chairman: Mr. Leipart (Germany). Secretaries: Mr. Oudegeest (Netherlands); Mr. Sassenbach (Germany); Mr. Brown (Great Britain).

The next meeting of the Congress will take place at Paris in 1927.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June, contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in May			Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress in May	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May
	Started before May 1	Started in May	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	7	9	16	22,700	224,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	6	11	17	3,800	32,000
Textile.....	2	9	11	2,500	20,000
Woodworking and furnishing.....		2	2	1,500	33,000
Building, decorating, contracting, etc.....	3	6	9	1,400	29,000
Public administration service.....	4	6	10	1,500	27,000
Other.....	8	13	21	2,800	33,000
Total, May, 1924..	30	56	86	36,200	398,000
Total, April, 1924..	21	46	67	51,000	471,000
Total, May, 1923..	41	49	90	48,000	807,000

## LABOUR MEASURES AT LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

REFERENCES have been made in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to matters of interest to workers that have arisen from time to time in the course of the Parliamentary session just concluded. The principal labour measures, and some of the proceedings in connection with them, are outlined in the following pages. Among these acts is one which gives effect to the Draft Convention of the League of Nations International Labour Organization regarding employment at sea. On the question of the 8-hour day reference is to be made to the Supreme Court of Canada for a decision as to the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament and provincial legislatures. An act to provide for the superannuation of Dominion Government employees was passed, and the Militia Act was amended

on the lines suggested by the "Robertson Commission" which sat last autumn to take evidence on the calling out of the militia in connection with a labour difficulty at Cape Breton. A bill intended to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act so as to clear up one or two difficulties in connection with its administration led to a disagreement between the Senate and the House of Commons, and had therefore to be dropped, thus meeting the same fate as a similar bill last year. Another important event at the late session was the presentation of a report from a committee recommending the establishment of old age pensions in Canada. This question is to be the subject of discussion during the coming recess between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

### Canada Shipping Act Amended to Conform with Draft Conventions on Employment at Sea

A bill to amend the Canada Shipping Act so as to include the provisions proposed in the Draft Conventions relating to employment at sea, that were adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in 1920 and 1921, was introduced in the House of Commons on July 1 by the Minister of Labour and passed by Parliament. The amending act will take effect on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

A series of resolutions proposed by the Minister in the House in May, setting forth the principles now incorporated in the amending act, were given in the last issue of this GAZETTE. The object of the act is to give effect in Canada to the proposals contained in four Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) relative to the employment conditions of seamen. The act accordingly provides as follows:—

(1) *Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*—The employment of children under the age of fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(2) *Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*—It is provided

that in the case of loss or foundering of vessels engaged in maritime navigation seamen employed thereon shall continue to receive payment from their employers of their regular rate of wages during any period of unemployment which may result therefrom not exceeding two months.

(3) *Minimum Age for Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*—The employment of young persons under the age of eighteen as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(4) *Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.*—It is required that the employment of any child or young person under eighteen years of age on vessels engaged in maritime navigation, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional upon the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work signed by a doctor who should be approved by the competent authority; it is further provided that the continued employment at sea of such persons shall be subject to repetition of medical examination at intervals of not more than one year.



## Canada and the Eight-Hour Day

An article in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* describes the action that had been taken by the House of Commons before June with reference to the Draft Convention adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference in 1919, limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. It will be recalled that the House on the motion of the Minister of Labour referred this question to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations for consideration as to the question of the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. The recommendations of this committee are contained in their final report, which was adopted by them on July 9, as follows—

A Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons on May 23 declaring it expedient that a certain Draft Convention which was adopted at the 1st Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations in 1919 limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week should be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations for examination and report, having regard to the Labour Provisions of the Treaties of Peace and to the Order in Council of November 5, 1920, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures.

Your Committee has held several sittings and made a careful examination of the Draft Convention, the Labour part of the Treaties of Peace and the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, dealing with the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the provincial legislatures. Evidence was taken with respect to the present position of the eight-hour day in industrial employment in Canada and other countries. Information was presented to your Committee with reference to a Conference which was held in Ottawa in September last between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments which indicated that notwithstanding the view expressed in the Order in Council of November 6, 1920, doubt existed in certain quarters as to the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial authorities, respectively.

It is accordingly recommended that measures be taken to refer the "Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week" to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration under Section 60 of the Supreme Court Act together with such questions as will serve to secure an advisory judgment from the Court on the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the provincial legislatures, respectively.

The foregoing report was adopted by the House of Commons on July 18. The following amendment was moved by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth:—

That the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to add the following words to the said report:

It is further recommended that the government should limit the hours on Dominion works and undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

And further, that the government should submit to the House legislation declaring that such works as may be advisable should be for the general advantage of Canada pursuant to the power by the British North America Act in that behalf provided and thus bring such works within the control of the Dominion for the purpose of limiting the hours of work to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, speaking on the proposed amendment, stated that while personally he might be in hearty accord with it, he was not sure it would involve a recognition of the proper partnership that should exist between the federal and provincial governments. "If the views of my hon. friend from Centre Winnipeg were to prevail," he said, "it would simplify materially the work of the Minister of Labour while he occupies his present position. It would be very much easier for him to say: The eight-hour day applies at Edmonton; it applies on the Welland Ship Canal, and everywhere else. At the present time we have to carefully inquire as to what are the current hours and conditions of labour in the area where the work is to be performed, and then we have to be very careful to see that as nearly as possible we arrive at the current wage and the current hours. Personally I think that under our constitutional rights, yes, and in view of our constitutional restrictions, the action which is now being taken is the proper one if we are going to play the game fairly with our partners, who are the provinces in this confederation. So, regardless of how much I might personally desire to see the amendment proposed by my hon. friend prevail, I do not think that it would be fair at this particular time to go to that extent, and I hope the House will finally adopt the report which was submitted to it by the Committee on Industrial and International Relations."

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn by its mover, but a second amendment was subsequently moved, containing the same proposals in reference to working hours on Dominion public works. The Speaker ruled that this second amendment was out of order as it was substantially the same as Mr. Woodsworth's, already disposed of, and could not be accepted without the unanimous consent of the House, which was not forthcoming.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, speaking on the subject of the report said that the question of the merits of the eight-hour day was not before Parliament. This had been recognized by the labour part of the Treaties of Peace, to which Canada was a party. It

was, therefore, necessary that the government should show this country's loyalty to the Treaty engagement by striving earnestly toward the goal. Unless an earnest effort was made towards realizing the eight-hour day, it would be better for Canada seriously to consider getting out from under the provision of the Geneva convention.

The Prime Minister said that "the broad principle of the application of the eight-hour

day is embodied in the report of the committee, and it is to enable this Parliament to appreciate more clearly exactly where its jurisdiction begins and ends in the matter that the committee are taking the first step necessary to have that settled once for all in the only manner in which these matters can be settled, namely, by judicial determination in the last analysis."

### Use of Militia in Industrial Disputes

An act to amend the Militia Act in regard to the calling out of the active militia in aid of the civil power was among the measures passed at the late session. This act was based on principles that were stated in a note in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. It was designed to give effect to recommendations made by the Commission appointed in September last year to inquire into the industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, Nova Scotia. The provisions of the bill were explained by the Minister of National Defence in the House of Commons on July 16 as follows:—

Under the law hitherto the militia could be called out upon a requisition made either by the mayor of the community in which the difficulty arose or by

a judge, who was empowered to issue to the officer in command of the military district a requisition for the supply of certain troops. The officer in command thereupon proceeded to call out the troops and they remained till the trouble was over. The commission recommended that there should be another intervening party in addition to the judge, namely, the attorney general of the province. The theory on which the legislation is put forward is that the duty of preserving order in any particular province in the administration of the criminal laws rests in the hands of the attorney general. In some provinces there are provincial police but in others there are not. Another situation has arisen which has to be taken into consideration. During a considerable number of years the cost of maintaining the troops who were called out has fallen upon the municipality in which the disturbance takes place. But in practice that provision has been nugatory and the cost of the troops has not been collected. Under the law now proposed the province in which the difficulty arises will be liable for the expense.

### Proposed Amendments to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

A bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced in the House of Commons on March 12 by the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and was passed by the House at the end of the same month. In the Senate, however, a further amendment to the Act was added to the bill, involving a new principle to which the House of Commons would not agree. This conflict of opinion between the two Houses continued in spite of a conference of representatives of the Senate and House of Commons, and resulted in the dropping of the bill. In the Senate the measure was explained by the Honourable Senator Dandurand and was strongly upheld by him.

The amending bill contained three sections, affecting respectively sections 15, 57 and 58 of the Act. The first section relates to cases in which the employers and employees have been unable to come together because one of the parties has refused to enter into negotiations, the amendment providing that a sworn declaration to this effect by the employer, or by the workers' representatives, shall afford sufficient grounds to the Minister to proceed with the forming of a board of conciliation

and investigation. The Senate agreed to this section without a division.

Section 2 was designed to amend the Act by placing clearly upon the party desiring the change the full responsibility for making an application for a board of conciliation. Section 57 of the Act, to which this section applies, requires that the relations of the parties concerned are to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a board. The amendment consists in the addition of a clause providing that "it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours, or for the employees to go on strike," until the dispute in question has been finally dealt with by a board; and in the further provision that "the application for the appointment of a board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or hours." This section was finally agreed to by a vote of 28 to 15.

An amendment to this section of the amending bill, proposed by the Honourable Senator Béique, was defeated by a vote of 31 to 13. This proposed amendment was explained by its mover as intended to give the employers or the employees "the right to change the



conditions of employment after giving 30 days' notice to the other parties," the decision of the Board to be retroactive. Senator BÉRIQUE'S proposed amendment was as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any employer without the consent of a majority of the employees evidenced in writing, signed by them or their authorized representatives or for any employee to make any change in the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, unless the party making the change has within thirty days before doing so applied for the appointment of a Board to which the dispute shall be submitted and, as regards wages, the Board may declare its decision retroactive to any date not anterior to that on which the change was made. On the failure of either party to abide by the decision of the Board, the other party may have recourse to a strike or lock-out as the case may be.

Criticizing Senator BÉRIQUE'S proposed amendment the Honourable Mr. DANDURAND said that it would result in a situation in which "the employer would give notice to the employees that he had applied for a Board, and that 30 days hence he would reduce the wages. The Board would then have to be organized, start its sessions, hear witnesses, and, if it had not succeeded in bringing the parties to an adjustment of their difficulties within those 30 days, then when the fatal hour intervened the conditions would be changed, the wages would be lowered, and the next day there would be a strike—just what the act was to prevent".

In the course of the discussion on this section the Honourable Senator ROBERTSON, former Minister of Labour, explained that the proposed amendments contained in the bill were intended to meet the requests of the railway employees that the act should be so changed as to apply equitably to all parties concerned. The railway employees made this request after the railway companies had, in 1921, forced upon the railway employees of Canada—about 200,000 in number—a loss of over two million dollars. While the employers had been able to reduce wages the employees had hitherto, when they desired an increase, followed the procedure laid down in the Act. After discussion among themselves the employees would open negotiations with the employer after giving him the required 30 days' notice. If an agreement had not been reached at the end of that time the employees had to apply for a Board. For seventeen years, he said, they had complied with that law, and waited until the matter was referred to a Board, and the Board had made its report as the law required.

In the course of the discussion the Right Honourable Sir George E. FOSTER, in opposing Senator BÉRIQUE'S proposal, paid the following tribute to the value of the Industrial

Disputes Investigation Act as a reconciling force in the community:—

Everybody knows, and it has been acknowledged on both sides of this House, that from 1907 there began on the labour side a spirit of gradual approach towards the contemplation of that law as a thing which might be advantageous to labour and under which employees might work for their own benefit. They were absolutely suspicious of it at first, and they remained to a certain extent suspicious of it year after year, but gradually they overcame their prejudices, lost a good deal of their suspicion, and came to work under the law as well, I think, as any body of men have been induced to work under any law. They have, in the main, kept the spirit of the law. They have obtained its advantages and have suffered whatever disadvantages came to them through their compliance with the statute. Therefore we find today a mightily improved spirit as between these two vast sections of our people, upon whose good relations with each other depends so much that third body of the people, the main body, who are always affected one way or another by these disputes between capital and labour.

Section 3 of the amending bill, amending section 58 which is the penalty section of the Act, so as to conform with the change in Section 57, was passed without division.

The Honourable Senator BEAUBIEN next proposed to limit the operation of the Act in regard to mines, to coal mines. This proposal was defeated by 18 votes to 13.

### Judges as Arbitrators

On the third reading of the amending bill the Honourable W. R. ROSS moved the following amendment, which was identical with an amendment moved last year by the Honourable G. LYNCH-STAUNTON, and which had been proposed in committee by the Honourable Senator L. C. WEBSTER, and been defeated on a vote of 16 to 14:—

4. (1) Subsection 2 of section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister on cause shown grants, the Chief Justice of the province in which the dispute arose, or, if there be no such Chief Justice in that province, the Chief Justice of the highest court of last resort in civil matters in that province, or, in any case where the dispute did not arise in one province only, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party."

(2) Section 4 of the said section eight is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(4) If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister on cause shown grants, the Chief Justice of the province in which the dispute arose, or, if there be no such Chief Justice in that province, the Chief Justice of the highest court of last resort in civil matters in that province, or, in any case where the dispute did not arise in one province only, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint a

fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board."

(3) The following is hereby added to the said section 8 as subsection 6 thereof:

In subsections 2 and 4 of this section the expression, "Chief Justice" includes any judge duly authorized as and for the Chief Justice.

In support of the proposal Senator Ross said he had examined the arbitration acts in all the provinces of Canada and in Great Britain, and in every case, with the exception of the province of Quebec, it was provided that if the parties concerned cannot agree on an umpire, the appointment was to be made by a court. He claimed that the third man on a board should be "as impartial as it is possible for a man to be". "If the position of Minister of Labour", Senator Ross continued, "is occupied by a man in sympathy with labour, or if the government of the day is leaning that way, labour will in all probability have an advantage in the selection that would be made".

The proposed amendment was strongly opposed by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand and by the Honourable Mr. Robertson, who stated that the resulting delays in the operation of the Act would render it ineffective. On a division, however, the amendment was carried by a vote of 42 to 22, and the bill thus amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### Non-Concurrence by House of Commons

The Senate amendments were rejected by the House of Commons on July 7, on the ground that they introduced a new feature in the bill, and would complicate rather than simplify procedure in connection with the administration of the Act.

The Minister of Labour, in moving the vote of non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment, made a statement similar to that made by him in 1923 when the same course was taken by the House of Commons. This statement was in part as follows:—

The statute as it stands provides for the selection of a chairman by joint agreement when possible of the other two members of a conciliation board, and requires that, where no agreement is reached, the minister shall make the necessary appointment. In about one-half of several hundred boards which have been established a chairman has been secured by agreement. It had become a general though not invariable practice for the Minister of Labour, when called upon to appoint a chairman, to select a judge, but this practice ceased when two or three years ago the Judges' Act was so amended as to prohibit the acceptance by a judge of the fees ordinarily payable to a chairman or member of a conciliation board. It is true that the Minister of Labour is not under the Judges' Act, as it has been amended, prohibited from asking a judge to act as a chairman, nor is a judge apparently prohibited from accepting a chairmanship; but

since fees are no longer payable in such circumstances to a judge, it has not been thought reasonable as a rule to request a judge to undertake the duties involved in a chairmanship; such duties, it will be understood, are frequently of a severe and arduous nature and in nearly all cases are of the highest moment to employers and to large numbers of workmen, as well as frequently to the public. In two cases since the amendment of the Judges' Act, judges have been however, appointed, once by the Minister of Labour of the late administration and once by the present Minister of Labour, but in the latter case the appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other board members. In both cases the judges concerned accepted from a sense of public duty; no fees were of course paid them. It may be said that there is every advantage in a chairman being secured by joint agreement and the Minister of Labour appoints a chairman with reluctance. Inquiry shows that this has been the case with most previous ministers. The chances of an agreement are manifestly increased when a chairman is secured by joint request of other board members. The method or system, however, under which different Ministers of Labour have made appointments has not been the subject of any known criticism, and certainly the files contain no communications requesting or suggesting a change in the present practice.

The objections to the system laid down in the Senate amendment are obvious. In the first place, the appointment of a chairman by a Chief Justice, whether the Chief Justice of a province or of the Supreme Court of Canada, would entail inevitable delay. Such delays would be particularly unfortunate since, despite every effort under present procedure, one side or other of the disputing parties is sometimes disposed to object to the time necessarily occupied in procedure. In the second place, a Chief Justice or other judge cannot possibly be as intimately seized of the nature of the dispute involved and of the particular type therefore of man wanted for the chairmanship as would be the Minister of Labour, who has established the board and has been in touch with details of procedure from its inception. It would be impossible to convey to a judge at a distant point by correspondence, which would of necessity be as a rule by telegraph with consequent serious expenditure and some danger of inaccuracy, all the particulars which should be properly at hand to enable the judge to reach a correct conclusion as to the type of person apparently best suited for the important duties involved. The judge would exercise his best judgment and the appointment might or might not prove to be a good one. In any case the minister who is charged with the administration of the statute would be freed from responsibility on this most vital aspect of administration and the judges would become involved in the technicalities of departmental procedure. Since a considerable proportion of the disputes dealt with under the statute extend to two or more provinces, the task of naming the chairman of conciliation boards would under the proposed Senate amendment fall most frequently to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who from the nature of his functions may be presumed to be furthest removed from contact with industrial disputes and necessarily therefore the more dependent on the advice of others as to the type of person best suited for a chairman in a particular case. Despite the high legal and other attainments which a Chief Justice would undoubtedly possess, it is submitted that, in addition to the complication and delays in procedure which the proposed system of appointing chairmen would entail, the suggested change would be highly detrimental to the successful administration of the statute.



The Senate, on the return of the bill from the House of Commons, resolved, by a vote of 34 to 10, to insist upon their amendments, for the following reasons:—

The amendments of the Senate must be read with the other amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act which impose heavy penalties in certain contingencies. The employer and the employees will each have a representative on the board, and it is in accord with natural justice that the third arbitrator should be chosen as far as is legislatively possible, by a method that will guarantee an appointment free of political

or economic influences. The amendment is fair and just to both parties to disputes arising under the Industrial Disputes Act.

A free conference was subsequently held between representatives of the two Houses, in order, if possible, to effect a compromise in regard to the Senate's amendments. No agreement or understanding, however, was reached as a result of this conference, and accordingly the bill was dropped.

## Civil Service Superannuation

An act to provide for the superannuation of civil servants was passed by parliament toward the close of the late session. The act was based upon a recommendation contained in the report of the special committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the operation of the Civil Service Act (1918-19, chapter 12), which report had been presented to the House of Commons on June 22, 1923. The committee's recommendation regarding superannuation was as follows:—

### Committee's Recommendations

"The general principles on which modern superannuation schemes are based appear to be fairly definitely agreed upon. The basis most favoured is that under which both the employees and the employer contribute to the support of the scheme, the entire cost as a rule being borne approximately equally by both. The benefits derived or provided for include allowances on retirement after attainment of a stipulated age; allowances to widows and minor children in the event of the death of the employee during service or after retirement, the widow's allowance being usually one-half of the employee's allowance; and allowances to the employees on retirement from disability regardless of age. There is also usual provision made for the return of the employee's contributions without interest in the event of his voluntary retirement after a minimum period of service had been rendered.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the adoption of a superannuation scheme substantially on the lines of that above described would remove one of the greatest deterrents to efficiency and curtailment of staffs in many of the departments of the public service and it therefore commends that such a scheme be adopted by parliament at the earliest possible date."

### Provisions of Act

Mr. James Malcolm, chairman of the special committee which made the above report, outlined the provisions of the bill when it was under consideration in the House of Commons on July 3 as follows:—

1. The bill will apply to whole-time permanent civil servants receiving an annual salary of \$600 or over.

2. The rate of contribution is 5 per cent of the salaries, limited to the first 35 years of service.

3. The superannuation age is 65 optional and 70 compulsory, with a modification applicable for the next ten years to persons now 60 years and over.

4. The superannuation allowance, assuming at least ten years' service, is one-fiftieth of the average salary for the last ten years multiplied by the number of years of service, not exceeding 35. This applies to new appointees. The committee recommends that a change be made in this provision as regards those already in the service, reducing the time from ten to five years.

5. The retiring allowance available after ten years' service on disability or retirement from abolition of office is computed on the same basis as the superannuation allowance.

6. The withdrawal allowance available after ten years' service on voluntary retirement is the total amount of contributions without interest.

7. The widow's allowance is one-half the allowance the contributor received or would have received if superannuation had been payable at the time of death.

8. The children's allowance is 10 per cent of the contributor's allowance payable to each child until age 18, the total children's allowance not to exceed 25 per cent of the contributor's allowance if the widow survives. If the widow does not survive each child's allowance is 20 per cent, the total children's allowance not to exceed 50 per cent of the contributor's allowance.

9. In the event of disability or abolition of office before ten years' service has been rendered, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service may be granted, and, in the event of retirement on marriage being required, a gratuity of the contributor's contributions without interest. In the event of death in the service before ten years' service has been rendered a gratuity equal to the disability gratuity is payable to the widow and children.

10. In the event of dismissal from the service at any time the contributor's contributions may, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, be returned without interest.

The foregoing applies primarily to persons hereafter entering the service. Provision is made, however, for the optional transfer to the new scheme of permanent employees now in the service.

11. Persons now under the Retirement Fund having contributed thereto for their whole period of service may, at their option elect to come under the new act, and on such election the amount now standing to their credit in the Retirement Fund is transferred and they will become entitled to all the benefits of the new act to the same extent as if it had been in force from the date of their entry to the service. If they have not contributed for the full period of service the non-contributing period will be counted to the extent of one-half in computing all the benefits but such period may be counted in full on payment of arrears of contributions without interest.

12. Persons now on the Superannuation Fund may, at their option, elect to come under the new act, and on such election contributions, if any, will be there-

after at the rate of 5 per cent and the period for which contributions have been made to Superannuation Fund No. 1 or No. 2 will be counted in full in computing the contributor's superannuation and retiring allowances but only to the extent of one-half in computing widow's and children's allowances. Such period may be counted in full for the latter allowances on payment of the arrears of the difference between the rate actually contributed and 5 per cent. The period of service, if any, in respect of which contributions have not been made to the Superannuation Funds will be counted only to the extent of one-half in computing all allowances, but may be counted in full on payment of arrears of contributions at the rate of 5 per cent without interest.

13. Permanent civil servants who have never contributed to either Retirement Fund or the Superannuation Fund may, at their option, elect to come under the new act and on such election they shall thereafter contribute at the rate of 5 per cent and their period of service shall be counted for all allowances to the extent of one-half, but may be counted in full on payment of arrears of contribution at 5 per cent without interest.

14. In all cases arrears of contributions may be paid in one sum or in equivalent instalments as may be prescribed by regulation.

It is believed that the cost of the benefits proposed by the bill will be equally borne by the contributor and the government; that is, that the government's share of the cost will be 5 per cent of the salaries. There will be in addition an initial liability created in respect of the past service of persons now in the service who elect to come under the provisions of the act. The amount of this liability will depend upon the numbers transferring, their length of service and their dependents. On being ascertained, the amount of this initial liability can be extinguished by an annual charge extending over the probable period of service remaining to those contributors.

That amount can be spread over a period of 25 or 30 years. In the case of the British Local Government scheme it extends over 40 years.

The bill as originally introduced in the House of Commons was amended in the

House in some of its provisions, the principal amendments being as follows: The term "dependents" was defined as including the father, mother, brother, sister or child of a contributor, dependent on the contributor for support. The value of living and residential allowances, but not bonuses, etc., is to be included in the calculation of salary. If a deceased contributor leaves no widow or child, the Governor in Council may grant to his dependents an amount equal to his contribution without interest. Temporary employees in positions under the Civil Service Commission were placed on the same footing as permanent employees, that is, by contributing five per cent of the salaries received during the period of their temporary service. Employees working under certificates of temporary employment were excepted.

The House of Commons amendment in reference to temporary employees was modified when the bill came before the Senate. The Senate considered that an injustice was done to permanent employees who were required by the Act to pay into the fund not only a contribution of five per cent of their salaries, but also four per cent simple interest on that amount. Accordingly the act was amended so as to require the temporary staff to contribute not only five per cent of their salaries for the number of years of their service, but interest at the rate of four per cent as well. This amendment was accepted by the House of Commons, and with this change the Act was finally passed by both Houses.

## Conference to be Held on Old Age Pensions

The special committee of the House of Commons appointed last April to make an enquiry into an old age pension system for Canada presented its second and final report on July 1. Earlier proceedings of this committee were noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (June, page 477). The committee's final report was as follows:—

Your committee has inquired into the systems which are in operation in England, Australia, New Zealand and certain other countries, examined witnesses, carefully considered their suggestions, and compared the information obtained from thirty-one municipalities throughout Canada, in reply to a questionnaire sent to one hundred and thirty-five mayors of cities and towns in every province.

This question has been before this House at different times since 1907, but no definite recommendation was made by any of the communities to which it was referred.

After careful consideration of the information obtained from the sources enumerated, your committee respectfully recommends:

1. That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons to seventy (70) years of age and upwards.

2. That applicants for pension must be British subjects of at least twenty (20) years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen (15) years' naturalization and twenty-five (25) years' residence.

3. (a) That the maximum rate of pension be twenty (\$20) dollars per month which will be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn:

(b) That one-half the amount of pension payable be borne by the federal government; the other half, by the provincial governments of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system—the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments.

Your committee has estimated that under such a system there would be approximately 98,841 eligible pensioners, and that if all of these were to receive the maximum rate of pension, namely, twenty (\$20) dollars per month, the federal government's portion of the total yearly expenditure would amount to \$11,860,920. This amount, however, would be reduced by any private income or partial earnings.

Your committee further recommends that the government communicate with the various provincial governments to ascertain if they are disposed to adopt the above system and enact the necessary legislation.

Your committee also begs to recommend that its proceedings together with the evidence taken, be printed as an appendix to the journals of this House.



For the information of the House, a copy of the proceedings and evidence, a synopsis of the communications received from the municipalities, and a statement of the expectation of life prepared by the Department of Insurance, are appended to this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on July 16 that in view of the recommendations contained in the foregoing report, the Dominion Government would during the coming recess communicate the report to the Provincial Governments and ascertain for the information of Parliament what action, if any, they are prepared to take with reference to its recommendations.

**Municipal Poor Relief**

In the course of their proceedings the committee issued a circular letter to 135 mayors of cities and towns throughout Canada where measures of relief had been instituted for the aged poor, in order to ascertain their views as to the desirability of establishing a federal pension system, and also to secure particulars as to local systems of poor relief. The information thus obtained as to local conditions may be summarized in the following table, which is based on information given in the committee's report:—

	Approval of federal pensions	Number of persons over 65, qualified for federal pensions	Number relieved by municipality in 1924, with amount paid to each	Number maintained in institutions, with cost
Brandon, Man.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	10 men, 7 women.....	5 men, 8 women (costs \$1,500 per year).
Brantford, Ont.....	Yes.....	85 men and 95 women.....	35 persons. 70 cents per day or \$20 per week.	18 men, 17 women besides others in philanthropic institutions.
Campbellton, N.B.....	Yes.....	About 20.....	10 or 12 persons receiving \$3 to \$5 per week.	Not stated.
Farnham, Que.....	Yes.....	3 men, 4 or 5 women.....	3.....	7, at \$10 to \$12 per month.
Fernie, B.C.....	Council's opinion divided.	10 to 20.....	None.....	3 at cost of \$700 per year.
Grand' Mère, Que.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	Not stated.
Hull, Que.....	Not stated.	Not stated.....	Not stated.....	15 men, 4 women 35 cents a day each.
Lethbridge, Alta.....	Yes.....	10 women, 9 men.....	10 women, 9 men, 60 cents a day each.	Not stated.
Magog, Que.....	Yes.....	6 men, 4 women.....	2 men and 2 women.....	4 men and 2 women.
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	13 men, 11 women, \$8 to \$30 a month each.	None.
Moncton, N.B.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	About 40 (occasional relief).	14 persons (municipal home costs \$6,000 a year).
New Westminster, B.C.....	Yes.....	About 50 (more women than men).	5 men and 8 women, about \$10 per month each.	2 men and 2 women in hospital at \$2.50 a day each; One man in private ward at \$20 a month; 5 men in Provincial home costing \$283 per month.
Ottawa, Ont.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	60 men, 76 women.....	88 men, 171 women, at about \$3.50 a month each.
Paris, Ont.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	2, about \$20 altogether..	2 men, 3 women in House of Refuge at 14½ cents per day each.
Pembroke, Ont.....	Yes.....	About 9 men and 6 women...	One man at \$26 a month (several others privately maintained).	6 inmates of County House of Industry.
Peterborough, Ont.....	Not stated.	449 men; women not known. Not all these are unprovided for.	8.....	11 men and 7 women at \$3.50 per week; 5 men and 18 women in House of Providence to which lump sum is paid yearly.

	Approval of federal pensions	Number of persons over 65, qualified for federal pensions	Number relieved by municipality in 1924, with amount paid to each	Number maintained in institutions, with cost
Port Arthur, Ont.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	4 men and 8 women, from \$10 to \$25 a month each.	4 men and 2 women in homes, one at \$75 per year and the rest at \$150 a year.
Portage la Prairie, Man.....	No.....	11 men, 10 women.....	2 men and one woman, costing \$500 a year in all.	2 men and one woman at 50 cents a day each.
Regina, Sask.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	5 men and 3 women, costing about \$30 a month.	3 men and 2 women at \$1 a day.
Prince Albert, Sask.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	8 to 12 each year at about \$1 a day.	3.
St. Catharines, Ont.....	No.....	Not stated.....	About 100.....	12 men and 7 women in institutions; 2 women boarded out. City paid \$6,092 in providing homes for the aged.
St. Stephen, N.B.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	One man at \$20 a month	2 in hospital, besides 5 or 6 men and more women supported privately.
Stellarton, N.S.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	3 women, costing \$16 a month.	
Sussex, N.B.....	Not stated.	Not stated.....	2 men, one at \$1 a day, the other at \$3 a week.	None.
Three Rivers, Que.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	7 men and 20 women at 50 cents a day.	38 men and 69 women at 45 cents a day each.
Westmount, Que.....	Yes.....	194 men; number of women not known.	Not stated.....	One woman in hospital.
Woodstock, Ont.....	No.....	Not known.....	One man and one woman at \$2 a week each.	8 men and 5 women; cost to city \$2.50 a week.
Saskatoon, Sask.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	6 men and 5 women....	5 men and 3 women at Wolseley Home at \$1 a day each.
St. Lambert, Que.....	Yes.....	Not stated.....	None.....	None.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Not stated.	Not stated.....	Very few.....	Very few.
Brantford, Ont.....	Yes.....	About 100 men and women...	About 50 at about \$10 a month.	50 men and 30 women, costing \$5 per week.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Yes.....	140 men and 155 women.....	About 147 aided by societies, but none by municipality.	37 men and 44 women.
London, Ont.....	Yes.....	About 3,000 men and women over 65, but not all destitute	About 35, costing probably \$2,500 a year.	20 men and 15 women at 75 cents a day, 16 men and 7 women at \$1.50 a day, besides those in private institutions.
St. Thomas, Ont.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	None.....	15 men and 7 women, in private institutions.
Winnipeg.....	Yes.....	Not known.....	101 men and 47 women assisted by Social Welfare Commission.	42 men and 21 women at 50 cents a day from city and same from Province.
Montreal.....	No.....	No information other than in Census.	Old men's homes are supported by private charity assisted by municipality, 90% of the homes administered by religious communities.	



## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

THE National Conference of Social Work, which held its forty-first annual meeting at Toronto from June 25 to July 2, provided those interested in social work in Canada with an unusual opportunity for becoming acquainted with American social workers, their problems and methods, and the progress being made in their solution. Canadians have for some years taken part in the annual conference, but not since 1899 have the sessions been held in Canada. The registration showed over 3,000 delegates in attendance, of whom 660 were Canadians.

Taking advantage of this occasion, the Canadian committee organized an "all-Canadian" programme for three afternoons, in order that fuller opportunity might be given the social workers of this country to discuss matters of special interest to them.

The programme for the National Conference, whose President was Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States, provided for the division of the delegates into ten sections according to the subject in which they were interested. Each morning, the various groups studied problems relating to children, delinquency, health, the family, industrial and economic problems, neighborhood and community life, mental hygiene, the organization of social forces, public administration and the immigrant. General sessions were held in the evening and were addressed by two or three prominent speakers.

### Centralizing Social Work

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, in welcoming the members of the conference to Canada, referred to the greatly increased sense of social obligation, the application of practical business methods to social service, and the enlargement of organizations engaged in social work from the status of purely local bodies to that of international bodies. "These things," he said, "indicate that the world today is mobilizing all its common aspirations and hopes under one general direction."

In the section on industrial and economic problems, the subjects discussed included the ethical forces in raising standards in industry, workers' education, the stabilization of industry against unemployment, rehabilitation of industrial cripples, labour legislation and the means by which standards may be maintained.

The report made by a sub-committee on the ethical forces in advancing standards in industry emphasized the value of joint ma-

chinery for the settlement of differences, the education of the workers, and the voluntary efforts of employers, together with higher social ideals on the part of the press, colleges, churches and associations.

The progress made in workers' education in Canada was outlined by H. G. Fester, President of the Ontario Workers' Educational Association, and the educational work among the lumbermen by Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, Principal of the Frontier College.

Efforts to cope with the problem of unemployment in the United States and Canada were reviewed by Dr. J. B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, and by Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson, of the University of Toronto. Dr. Andrews laid stress on the schemes to prevent unemployment that had been adopted by certain industries in the United States. These efforts are experiments made by individual industries which are paving the way for the adoption of effective measures for the stabilization of all industry. Prof. Jackson paid a tribute to the Employment Service of Canada for its placement of workers and for the publication of statistics and other information regarding the labour market, but he considered a closer co-operation between the federal, provincial and municipal authorities necessary for effective dealing with the problem. Some provision for the promotion and transfer of employment officials was desirable if the services of experienced men were to be retained.

A report was submitted on behalf of a sub-committee by Dr. J. W. MacMillan, Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, on interprovincial co-operation in labour laws. Dr. MacMillan reviewed the methods by which the federal authority could assist the provinces in promoting higher labour standards. These were by taxation, regulation of interprovincial trade, conference, subsidies, enabling legislation, setting of standards and the publication of statistical and other information. At the same session Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, discussed the problem of federal and state co-operation in the administration of labour laws.

### "All-Canadian" Sessions

The "all-Canadian" sessions were devoted to short addresses designed to give a survey of recent developments in social work in Canada, the topics being child and family

welfare, juvenile courts, liquor traffic, labour legislation, community organization, mental hygiene, immigration and the training of social workers. Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health at Ottawa, reviewed the steps taken by the Dominion Department of Health to co-operate with the provincial authorities in promoting better health. Miss Elizabeth MacCallum, Associate Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, made a plea for fuller statistical information in regard to many matters that are of social interest and Mr. S. A. Cudmore, Chief of the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, explained the organization of the Bureau and outlined the fields that were being covered at the present time. A committee was chosen to draw up a statement

of the needs of Canadian social workers in the matter of statistics, and to take steps to place it before the proper provincial and federal authorities.

A resolution was put forward by Prof. C. A. Dawson of McGill University in favour of an annual Canadian conference of social workers at which all organizations interested in social questions would be represented, and which would provide the same opportunity for discussion of Canadian problems that the National Conference of Social Work provides for Americans. The part taken by Canadians in the larger conference is necessarily small, and the speaker felt that the time had come for similar action in Canada. The proposal was referred to a committee for further consideration and report next year.

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## ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO

**R**EPORTS from the factory inspection branch of the province of Ontario show a total of 2,483 industrial accidents reported to the branch during the first six months of 1924. Of these 420 occurred in January, 429 in February, 497 in March, 383 in April, 451 in May, and 303 in June. There were 19 fatal accidents during the half year. No fatalities were reported in the month of June.

Of the total accidents reported, 949 occurred in the metal trades, 700 in the pulp and paper factories, 246 in transportation, and 115 in the textile industries. Machinery and its connections were responsible for 579 of the accidents, 11 of the fatalities being due to this cause. Falling substances caused injuries to 469 persons which in two cases proved fatal. There were 297 persons injured by falls, death resulting in two instances from this cause. Being "crushed between articles" caused injuries to 215 persons, and in one case the injury resulted in death. There were 161 persons injured by burns and scalds, death resulting in one case. One fatality was caused by an elevator and one by cars. Sprains and strains caused injuries to 182 persons; hand tools, to 148; flying missiles, to 95; hooks, chains and cables, to 34; cranes and derricks, to 10; elevators, to 14; electricity, to 5; and explosions to 3 persons. There were 114 cases of infected wounds, and 42 injuries due to "foreign substances in eyes."

The total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the first six months of the year was 28,204; of these 23,890 came under Schedule 1 of the Act, 2,395 under Schedule 2 of the Act; and 1,919 were Crown cases. There were 171 fatalities reported.

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One effect of the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization has been to stimulate organized effort in various countries by all parties concerned, to reach solutions of the most outstanding labour problems. Conferences were recently held in Great Britain, under the auspices of the labour department of the British League of Nations Union on the subject of industrial hygiene and safety, and on unemployment. The proceedings of the latter conference are to be published among the Studies and Reports issued by the International Labour Office (Geneva), and will be noted in a future issue of this GAZETTE.

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The Toronto District Labour Council is represented, with many other social organizations, on the advisory board of the industrial school at Bowmanville, Ont., a new institution which is being established under an act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

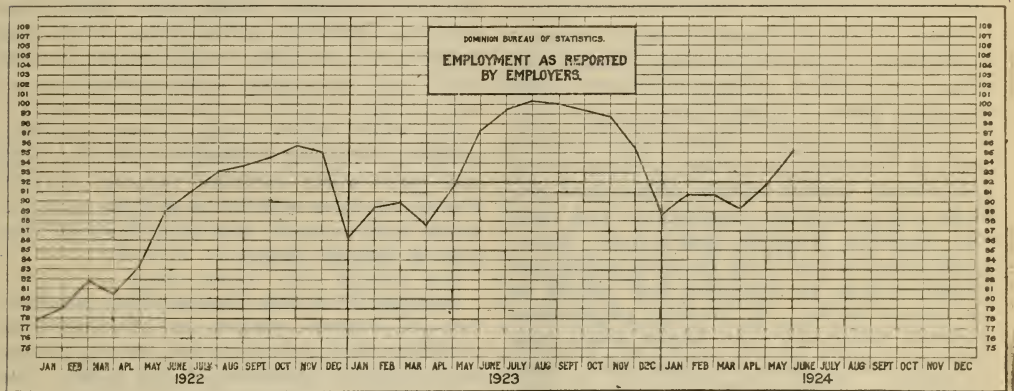


## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**E**MPLOYMENT showed a further upward movement at the beginning of June, when some 26,700 workers were added to the pay-rolls of the reporting firms. While this expansion was more pronounced than that indicated in the preceding month, it was considerably smaller than the increase registered on June 1, 1923. The curve in the chart that accompanies this article illustrates the upward trend recorded during the month under review, as well as the more sharply upward movement followed during the corresponding period of last year, which brought the level of employment then to a higher point than on June 1, 1924. This is the first month since the early spring of 1923 that the index num-

ber of employment, based upon the number employed in January, 1920, as 100, has not been above the level shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The situation, however, continues to be better than in either 1922 or 1921.

forces from 66,157 at the beginning of May to 67,615 on June 1. An important share of this gain of approximately 2 per cent occurred in fish canning and preserving plants, in lumber mills and in the construction industries; in all of these the improvement was seasonal. Logging and transportation on the other hand showed contractions, also seasonal, and coal mining afforded less employment. In Quebec there was an increase of nearly 6 per cent; 1,304 employers reported 220,884 persons as compared with 208,354 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole, logging, transportation, construction, mining, services, communication and trade all reported heightened activity, that in logging being due to river-drives. Textiles



ber of employment, based upon the number employed in January, 1920, as 100, has not been above the level shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The situation, however, continues to be better than in either 1922 or 1921.

Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,965 firms, employing 785,714 persons on June 1 as compared with 759,026 at the beginning of May. The index number stood at 95.2 as compared with 91.8 on May 1, 1924, with 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6 at the beginning of June, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Manufactures, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and services registered considerable expansion and trade also showed improvement.

Employment in all provinces increased on the whole; the largest gains were in Quebec and the smallest in British Columbia. According to returns from 559 firms in the Maritime Provinces, they enlarged their working

forces from 66,157 at the beginning of May to 67,615 on June 1. An important share of this gain of approximately 2 per cent occurred in fish canning and preserving plants, in lumber mills and in the construction industries; in all of these the improvement was seasonal. Logging and transportation on the other hand showed contractions, also seasonal, and coal mining afforded less employment. In Quebec there was an increase of nearly 6 per cent; 1,304 employers reported 220,884 persons as compared with 208,354 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole, logging, transportation, construction, mining, services, communication and trade all reported heightened activity, that in logging being due to river-drives. Textiles

showed the declines incidental to this time of year and leather, iron and steel were also slacker. In Ontario, 2,718 firms reported the addition of 7,600 persons to their working forces, employing 327,660 persons at the beginning of June. Manufacturing as a whole showed curtailment, largely on account of contractions in iron and steel and textiles, while lumber mills and some other branches in this division were busier. Employment in logging, metallic ore mining, transportation, construction and retail trade was in greater volume than in the preceding month. The gains of over 6,700 persons in construction were most noteworthy. In the Prairie Provinces the working force of the 753 firms making returns stood at 99,905 as compared with 95,020 at the beginning of May. Seasonal activity in construction, particularly in the railway division, accounted for a very large share of this improvement of about 5 per cent. Transportation, hotels and restaurants, and

sawmills also indicated a more favourable situation, while iron and steel, logging and coal mining reported curtailment. Activity in British Columbia showed a slight increase, chiefly in construction, fish canneries and metallic ore mines. Shipping and stevedoring, logging, pulp, paper and lumber, on the other hand, recorded contractions. The index number of employment in these areas are shown in the following table:—

NUMBER EMPLOYED JANUARY, 1920=100

District	Relative Weight	June 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.6	90.0	88.1	93.9	87.4	89.5
Quebec.....	28.1	99.9	94.1	99.1	88.1	83.4
Ontario.....	41.7	92.1	89.8	96.8	87.8	84.9
Prairie Provinces.....	12.7	94.1	89.4	95.5	92.8	91.1
British Columbia.....	8.9	103.4	102.9	100.4	96.6	93.3
Canada.....	100.0	95.2	91.8	97.3	89.2	86.6

Three of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg—reported increased activity, while the other three—Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, showed declines. The greatest improvement in Montreal took place in shipping and stevedoring; electric current, edible plant products, communication, construction and trade also registered increased employment. Statements were received from 723 firms, employing 110,682 persons as compared with 106,137 in the month before. In Toronto employment declined moderately; the largest losses took place in textile, glass, iron and steel works, but there were also minor reductions in some other industries. On the other hand, gas works were busier, and construction showed improvement. Eight hundred firms reported a total payroll of 93,327 persons as against 93,893 at the beginning of May. There were comparatively small additions to staffs in a number of industries in Ottawa, notably construction. Statements were received from 125 firms, employing 10,788; this was 401 or 3.9 per cent more than at the beginning of May. Textile and iron and steel establishments in Hamilton showed fairly large declines, according to returns from 199 employers, who reported a combined payroll of 25,385 persons. On May 1 they had employed 26,334 persons. In Winnipeg the most pronounced gain was recorded in construction, while trade was rather less active. The working force of the 287 employers making returns in Winnipeg aggregated 23,582 as compared with 23,446 in the preceding month. Curtailment in shipping and stevedoring principally caused the reduction in Vancouver, where 610 persons were

released by the 233 reporting firms who employed 21,913 persons on June 1. Construction in that city was more active. The following table shows the index numbers of employment by cities:—

City	Relative Weight	June 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1923	June 1 1922
Montreal.....	14.0	96.2	92.3	95.4	85.9
Toronto.....	11.9	85.2	85.6	89.9	86.6
Ottawa.....	1.4	101.6	98.3	109.6	
Hamilton.....	3.2	83.1	86.4	94.6	
Winnipeg.....	3.0	83.6	83.0	87.1	92.5
Vancouver.....	2.8	99.7	102.2	94.7	97.9

### The Manufacturing Industries

A further upward movement was indicated in manufactures as a whole, but the increases were very much less extensive than those recorded at the beginning of June 1923, when the index number stood about five points higher. During the period under review, fish canning and smoking establishments, lumber mills, pulp and paper, brick, electric current and mineral product works showed improvement, while leather, cotton, thread, knitting, garment, chemical, automobile and other iron and steel works recorded reduced activity. Statements were received from 3,899 manufacturers, who enlarged their staffs by 3,374 persons to 437,559 workers.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.—The continuation of seasonal activity in fish preserving establishments and in dairies, caused further large additions to payroll in this group. The improvement was fairly generally distributed over the country, that in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia being most noteworthy. The 204 firms making returns reported 15,019 persons on payroll as compared with 13,410 at the beginning of May. This increase of about 12 per cent compared with a gain of approximately 14 per cent during the corresponding period of 1923. Employment then, however, was in slightly less volume than at the present time.

LEATHER PRODUCTS.—Further moderate declines were indicated in boot and shoe factories at the beginning of June, chiefly in Quebec. Reports were compiled from 201 manufacturers of leather goods, employing 16,758 persons as compared with 17,259 in the month before. The difference was a decline of nearly 3 per cent. Contractions on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated at the same period of last year, when the index number stood rather higher than on June 1, 1924.



**LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.**—Employment in sawmills continued to increase extensively, while wooden vehicle works were somewhat less active. The improvement registered, however, was not so pronounced as during the corresponding period of last year. Employment in this division then was better than during the month being reviewed. A combined working force of 53,791 persons was recorded by the 725 firms making returns, who had 46,409 names on their payrolls at the beginning of May.

**PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.**—Pulp and paper mills reported increased activity, but the production of miscellaneous paper goods declined. Statements were received from 457 firms, employing 51,338 persons as compared with 50,534 on May 1. Quebec and Ontario firms registered the bulk of this 1.6 per cent expansion, while in British Columbia curtailment was indicated. Additions to staffs on a much larger scale had been recorded on June 1, 1923; the index number then stood several points higher than at the present time.

**PLANT PRODUCTS—EDIBLE.**—Fluctuations in different divisions coming under this head resulted in a net increase of 10 persons in the payroll of the 302 reporting concerns. They employed 24,780 workers. Sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable canneries afforded more employment, while starch and glucose and confectionery works were slacker. The situation at the beginning of June of last year had shown more pronounced improvement, and the index number then was somewhat higher than during the month under review.

**TEXTILE PRODUCTS.**—The trend of employment in this division continued downward. Contractions had also been registered on June 1, 1923, but activity then was greater. Thread, cotton, woollen, knitting and garment works recorded reductions in personnel on the date under review. Reports were compiled from 563 employers, with a combined payroll of 65,535 persons, as compared with 67,948 on May 1.

**CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**—There was a decline in the employment afforded in chemical and allied product plants, chiefly in Ontario. According to returns from 115 firms, they employed 6,549 persons as compared with 6,683 on May 1. Employment was in rather less volume than on June 1, 1923.

**CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.**—Brick factories, chiefly in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, registered improvement. This was, however, on a smaller scale than that indi-

cated on June 1, 1923. A combined payroll of 9,255 persons was recorded by the 116 reporting firms, who had employed 9,001 in the preceding month.

**ELECTRIC CURRENT.**—The production of electric current afforded more employment, 714 persons being added to the payrolls of the 88 firms making returns. They employed 11,989 persons. This expansion, which occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was more pronounced than that indicated at the beginning of June, 1923, when employment was not so active.

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.**—The trend of employment in this industry was rather unfavourable. Thirty-three employers registered a total payroll of 8,809 persons or 151 less than in the previous month. Works in Ontario recorded the bulk of this decline. Decreases on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, but the index number then was several points lower than on June 1, 1924.

**IRON AND STEEL.**—Lowered activity was indicated in iron and steel works at the beginning of June, mainly in automobile, railway car and machine shops, in foundries, steel shipyards, wire, structural iron and steel works and rolling mills. The largest decline occurred in Ontario, but the tendency was downward in all provinces except British Columbia. Statements were received from 642 manufacturers, employing 122,150 persons as compared with 126,257 at the beginning of May. Moderate improvement had been indicated at the same period of last year, and the situation then was somewhat better than at the present time.

**NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.**—An aggregate payroll of 11,527 persons was reported by the 108 firms making returns in this industry, who employed 11,724 on May 1. Factories producing lead, tin, zinc and copper articles showed declines in personnel, largely in Quebec. Additions to staff had been indicated by the firms making returns for June 1, 1923. At that time the index number was higher.

**MINERAL PRODUCTS.**—Firms in Quebec and Ontario recorded increased activity in this industry, chiefly in gas and petroleum works. Reports were compiled from 73 employers, with a total payroll of 9,987 persons as compared with 9,672 at the beginning of May. This improvement of over 3 per cent was very similar to that registered at the same period of 1923, but the situation then was not so favourable.

## Logging

In spite of considerable additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario, due to river-drives, there were moderate reductions in the employment afforded in logging camps on the whole. The payroll of the 221 firms making returns declined from 20,938 on May 1 to 20,571 at the beginning of June. This decrease is in contrast with the large increase that had been reported at the beginning of June, 1923, although employment at the present time is slightly better.

## Mining

COAL-MINING.—Fairly general declines were reported in coal mining at the beginning of June, when 734 persons were released from the payrolls of the 92 operators making returns. They employed 28,010 persons. The trend of employment on June 1, 1923, had been upward; the index number then was rather higher than during the month being reviewed.

METALLIC ORES.—Metallic ore mines in Ontario and Quebec afforded more employment than in the month before, the 44 reporting firms having enlarged their payrolls from 13,192 on May 1 to 13,662 at the beginning of June. Employment also increased on the same date of last year, but conditions then were not so good.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS (OTHER THAN COAL).—Moderate but general improvement was recorded in this industry; the greatest increases took place in quarries in the Maritime Provinces. Returns were tabulated from 72 employers, with a combined working force of 6,216 persons as compared with 5,968 in the month before. Employment during the corresponding period last year was rather more active.

## Communication

Increased employment was afforded by the 168 firms making returns in the communication industries. Telephones reported most of the gain. A combined working force of 22,626 persons was indicated, as compared with 22,312 in the preceding month. Expansion had also been shown on June 1, 1923, when the index number was over seven points lower.

## Tranportation.

STREET RAILWAYS AND CARTAGE.—Slight additions to payroll were registered in all provinces by the reporting firms, 105 of which employed 19,324 persons or 173 more than on May 1. Increases on a larger scale had been recorded on June 1, 1923; the index number then stood slightly higher.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT  
BY INDUSTRIES

(Numbers employed Jan., 1920=100)

Industry	Relative Weight	June 1, 1924	May 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1922	June 1, 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	55.7	88.4	87.7	93.5	84.2	81.1
Animal products—edible	1.9	97.0	86.5	95.0	94.7	101.5
Fur and its products....	0.1	80.9	81.3	90.4	92.8	85.5
Leather and its products	2.1	76.5	79.4	78.1	77.2	75.3
Lumber and its products	6.9	106.6	91.6	112.4	107.0	99.7
Rough and dressed						
lumber.....	4.7	130.8	104.2	134.6	130.0	117.8
Lumber products.....	2.1	75.7	75.7	83.3	77.9	77.9
Musical instruments....	0.3	57.2	60.6	63.4	59.8	62.2
Plant products—edible..	3.2	88.6	88.9	90.0	87.6	86.1
Pulp and paper products.	6.5	100.6	98.7	104.4	96.5	94.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	106.7	102.4	114.7	100.5	97.1
Paper products.....	0.7	86.7	88.4	91.2	84.7	81.0
Printing and publishing	2.6	98.0	97.9	96.7	95.6	95.3
Rubber products.....	1.4	75.6	76.1	84.3	70.1	69.4
Textile products.....	8.4	82.5	85.6	80.6	88.2	78.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	88.9	95.0	104.0	99.7	87.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	86.8	89.2	96.2	90.9	67.3
Garments and personal						
furnishings.....	2.8	72.2	73.4	75.5	78.1	76.7
Others.....	1.1	94.0	94.6	96.3	87.1	77.5
Tobacco, distilled and						
malt liquors.....	1.4	96.0	96.4	95.9	93.9	97.5
Wood distillates and ex-						
tracts.....	0.1	105.2	103.6	98.6	71.2	80.9
Chemical and allied pro-						
ducts.....	0.8	86.4	87.4	91.6	88.3	81.7
Clay, glass and stone pro-						
ducts.....	1.2	92.5	90.0	100.3	90.8	89.1
Electric current.....	1.5	129.1	119.9	118.2	115.3	104.2
Electric apparatus.....	1.1	111.5	113.4	103.0	75.6	95.4
Iron and steel products..	15.6	79.2	81.2	86.7	70.5	70.7
Crude, rolled and forge						
products.....	1.9	69.3	72.1	81.8	51.4	63.2
Machinery (other than						
vehicles).....	1.1	70.1	72.6	75.1	46.4	70.5
Agricultural implements.	0.8	57.9	59.1	66.4	49.0	81.1
Land vehicles.....	7.5	98.6	101.3	104.6	89.2	71.9
Steel shipbuilding and						
repairing.....	0.5	32.2	34.6	29.3	41.6	57.2
Heating appliances.....	0.6	81.6	82.9	95.2	85.1	83.0
Iron and steel fabrica-						
tion, n.e.s.....	0.7	85.9	92.8	91.7	73.4	79.6
Foundry and machine						
shop products.....	0.6	76.4	83.9	92.1	69.7	69.7
Others.....	1.9	72.5	74.1	81.1	68.9	74.2
Non-ferrous metal pro-						
ducts.....	1.5	84.2	85.4	91.1	67.7	68.6
Mineral products.....	1.3	107.5	103.8	104.1	96.7	89.6
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	85.4	87.7	94.6	94.5	88.7
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.6	53.6	54.5	52.5	37.5	47.3
<b>Mining</b> .....	6.1	103.7	103.3	101.6	92.6	88.7
Coal.....	3.6	89.8	92.0	93.8	90.8	91.2
Metallic ores.....	1.7	155.7	147.7	126.2	99.2	81.5
Non-metallic minerals						
(other than coal)....	0.8	99.6	95.9	105.3	92.4	87.6
<b>Communication</b> .....	2.9	109.8	108.2	102.2	109.6	106.1
Telegraphs.....	0.6	108.2	102.2	102.4	93.1	95.4
Telephones.....	2.3	110.2	108.7	102.2	102.5	108.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	14.2	111.0	105.3	109.0	106.2	98.1
Street railways and car-						
tage.....	2.5	114.7	113.8	116.1	128.0	105.2
Steam railways.....	9.8	99.2	97.3	98.3	92.4	91.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	219.3	173.1	211.2	222.9	167.2
<b>Construction and main-</b>						
<b>tenance</b> .....	9.6	147.3	111.2	149.2	129.5	111.9
Building.....	2.9	118.9	95.8	100.1	102.2	80.1
Highway.....	1.0	937.9	546.2	1956.6	1448.8	1004.3
Railway.....	5.7	143.8	109.8	146.6	129.8	112.1
<b>Services</b> .....	1.8	113.8	108.0	108.8	100.3	103.8
Hotels and restaurants..	1.0	121.4	119.8	117.3	102.8	109.7
Professional.....	0.2	111.5	112.3	98.1	96.9	81.0
Personal (chiefly laun-						
dries).....	0.6	104.3	104.2	100.2	97.7	100.6
<b>Trade</b> .....	7.1	92.5	91.9	91.9	90.0	92.5
Retail.....	4.5	91.1	90.1	90.2	87.6	89.2
Wholesale.....	2.6	95.2	95.0	95.1	94.2	98.3
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.0	95.2	91.8	97.3	89.2	86.6



**STEAM RAILWAYS.**—Further improvement was shown by the operation departments of the railways, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Very little change was indicated in British Columbia, while the Maritime Provinces reported the declines usually recorded in transportation at this time of the year. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents making returns totalled 76,758, or 1,462 more than at the beginning of May. The situation was slightly better than on June 1, 1923, when augmented activity had been shown.

**SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.**—Substantial expansion in Quebec and Ontario more than offset reductions in employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and caused a net increase of 3,186 persons in this division. Sixty-two employers indicated a working force of 15,288 persons. Additions to staff had also been registered during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was in rather less volume.

### Construction and Maintenance

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—Statements received from 301 contractors, showed that they employed 22,831 persons as compared with 19,410 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in this expansion of about 18 per cent, which brought the index number substantially above its level on June 1, 1923. Marked improvement had also been shown at that time.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.**—Employment in this industry in all provinces showed further seasonal increases, 3,409 persons having been added to the payrolls of the 92 firms reporting. As they employed 7,766 workers on June 1, this was an expansion of about 78 per cent.

**RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**—There was another large increase in the number employed on railway construction and maintenance in all provinces. The gains in the Prairie district and Ontario, however, were

the most noteworthy. Reports were compiled from 30 concerns and divisional superintendents, with a combined working force of 45,242 persons, as compared with 34,524 in the preceding month. The seasonal increases indicated on June 1, 1923, had given work to a slightly larger number of persons, and the index number then stood 2 or 3 points higher.

### Services

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.**—The reopening of summer hotels in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, together with slight improvement elsewhere, caused an 11 per cent increase in the employment afforded in this division. Statements were received from 72 employers, whose staffs aggregated 7,726 persons as compared with 6,953 in the month before. This gain exceeds that indicated during the corresponding period of last year, when employment was not so good.

### Trade

Another moderate increase in employment was shown in the trade division; this repeats that indicated during the same period of 1923. The index number then, however, was very slightly lower than during the month under review. While most of the improvement occurred in retail stores in Quebec and Ontario, wholesale establishments on the whole also recorded increased activity. The 602 employers in this group making returns employed 55,587 persons as compared with 55,318 on May 1.

The table on page 588 gives the index numbers of employment by industries as at June 1 and May 1, 1924, and June 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. As usual, the first column shows the proportion of employees in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers reported in all groups for the month under review. (The number of workers employed in January, 1920, by the reporting firms equals 100 in every case.)

## Woman and Child Labour in China

According to information published by the International Labour Office, China is rapidly undergoing a far-reaching change in the industrial and economic life of her people. A striking feature of this change is the growing extent to which women and children are employed in modern factories. It is generally estimated that in cotton mills nearly 40 per cent of the workers are women, 40 per cent are children, and only 20 per cent are men. Many children of 8 and 9 are admitted into

factories and even some under 7 are known to be at work. In silk filatures in Central and South China, nearly all the workers are women and girls, but boys between 10 and 20 are largely used in North China. In Chefoo, of the 21,000 women and girls employed in industry, about 18,000 are in the hair net, lace and embroidery industries. Taking all branches of industry together, probably 15 per cent of the employees are women, 20 per cent boys and girls under 14, and 65 per cent men.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MAY, 1924

THE offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported that approximately the same volume of business was transacted during the month of May, 1924, as during April, there being fewer opportunities for employment, while applications increased slightly. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows an increased registration of applicants during the first half of the month, followed by a slight drop. The downward trend in the curves of vacancies and placements reflects the slackness in employment, generally due in part to unfavourable weather. The reports from the offices show that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of May was 1,818, as compared with 1,771 during the previous period, and with 1,887 during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of May applications averaged 1,524 daily, in contrast with 1,895 during the same period in 1923. Vacancies notified by employers averaged 1,423 during the first half of the month, as compared with 1,642 during the previous period, and with 1,844 during the same period last year. Vacancies notified during the latter half of the period were on an average of 1,131 daily, in contrast with 1,794 during the latter half of May, 1923. The average number of placements effected by the Service was 1,323 and 1,063 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively, in contrast with 1,541 and 1,574 during the corresponding periods a year ago. Placements during the latter half of April, 1924, averaged 1,361 daily. During the period under review the number of placements in regular employment averaged 933 and 721 daily, while those in casual work were 390 and 342 daily during the first and second half of the month respectively.

The accompanying table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (5 months).....	85,531	66,134	151,665

During the month of May, 1924, the offices referred 32,694 persons to employment and effected a total of 31,093 placements. Of the 21,569 placements in regular work, 18,286 were

of men and 3,283 of women, while the total placements in casual employment was 9,524. The Service received notification of 33,219 vacancies, of which 23,177 were for men and 10,042 for women. The number of applications during the period was 32,142 from men and 11,303 from women, a total of 43,445.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia—262 men, 82 women; New Brunswick—278 men, 65 women; Quebec—1,117 men, 476 women; Ontario—7,831 men, 1,226 women; Manitoba—1,285 men, 479 women; Saskatchewan—2,845 men, 302 women; Alberta—2,449 men, 375 women; British Columbia—2,219 men, 278 women.

### MARITIME PROVINCES

While there still existed a small amount of unemployment in a few districts, there were more opportunities for work evident throughout the province. Some outside construction work had commenced with several contracts awarded for highway construction at New Glasgow, Halifax and Chatham. The majority of the work available in the building section was of a casual nature. Work along shore especially at Bathurst and Campbellton was fairly good. A small demand for river drivers was received and was met from New Glasgow, Chatham and Moncton, with a few advance orders for mill men and sawyers. Women workers were required for hotel and institutional work with several vacancies for factory workers reported at New Glasgow.

### QUEBEC

The outlook for continued employment in building was very good, with many men engaged in casual and temporary jobs. The demands for farm hands continued very steady, with sufficient applicants available. The logging industry registered a declining demand, as most companies were well supplied with workers. Slackness was shown in the manufacturing trades, with a few calls for workers for the clothing and woollen industries. Women domestic workers were required in the usual numbers, with a supply sufficient to meet the demands.

### ONTARIO

The number of experienced farm workers registered at the offices remained adequate to meet the steady demand noted in the vicinity of Belleville, Guelph, London, Ottawa and



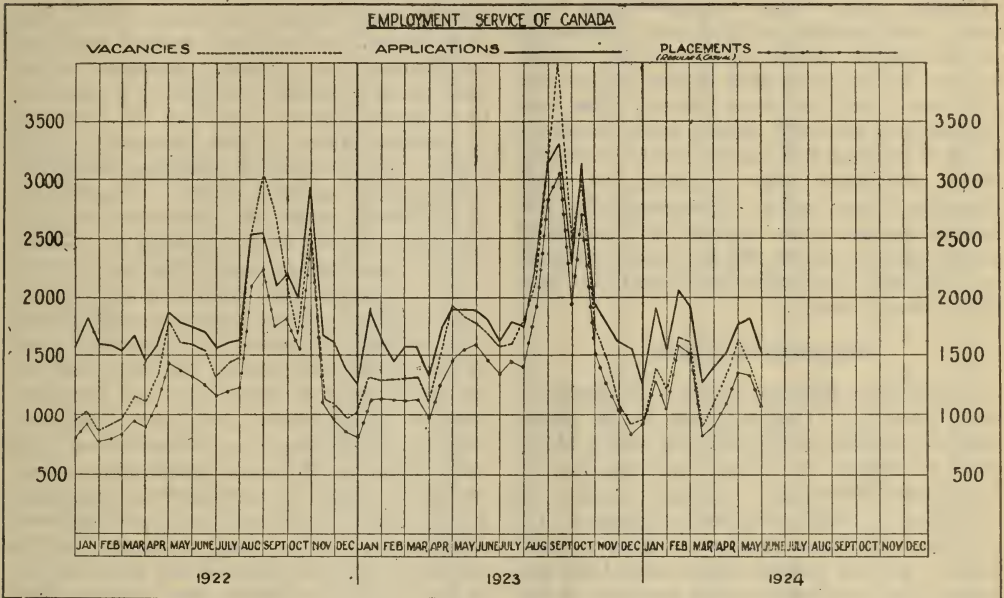
Toronto. Continued wet weather retarded building operations, but encouraging reports from all offices indicated slightly improved situation in this group. However, the work available as yet was not sufficient to give employment to those registered. The northern offices received many orders for section and extra gang hands. In addition to the usual calls for river drivers many millwrights, sawyers and mill hands were required, especially at Cobalt, Fort William, Ottawa and Sault Ste. Marie. It may be noted that on the whole industrial conditions showed a decided im-

provement, an increased call for factory hands being shown at Belleville, Oshawa, St. Thomas and Ottawa. With the opening of navigation on the lakes, longshore workers and elevator operators were re-employed. The placement of day and casual workers in the women's section remained very heavy, but the offices experienced some difficulty in supplying the demand for experienced household workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

ers were placed on section and extra gang work for the railways, but little building or construction work was in hand. There was an unusually heavy demand of a seasonal character for women day workers, with a correspondingly heavy call for farm household help.

An active, though slightly less brisk, demand for farm workers was reported with a fair supply of farm workers. There was little improvement in the construction and building group, although the calls for workers were



MANITOBA

During the early part of the month the placements of farm workers were very numerous, but with seeding operations nearing completion a slackening in demand was shown. With the decrease in the farming group and continued quiet conditions in other industries, a further decline was registered in the employment situation in this province. A few work-

ers were placed on section and extra gang work for the railways, but little building or construction work was in hand. There was an unusually heavy demand of a seasonal character for women day workers, with a correspondingly heavy call for farm household help.

mainly for jobs of a temporary nature. A number of graders, tie workers and section gangmen were placed at Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Regina, and Saskatoon. A few sawmill men and yard labourers were found employment at Prince Albert. The continued demand for housekeepers and farm domestics at Moose Jaw and Regina was filled without difficulty, while the calls for institutional workers throughout the province were satisfied.

ALBERTA

Farming and railroad operations continued to provide the bulk of employment, and there was very little work of any other nature available. A good demand for farm labourers and sheep herders was met satisfactorily from Calgary and Lethbridge. A slight gain in employment generally was shown in the building

group, but no large work had been undertaken. Medicine Hat and Calgary remained the centres for the calls for railway and section men, with a number of men employed, while from Edmonton many placements were effected in the logging group. Farm household help was required in increasing numbers.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

A lessening of unemployment was noted during the month, due to the resumption of building operations, and tradesmen and mechanics were slightly better employed. In most localities, however, there was an over-supply of labour. Inactivity characterized the farm group, with experienced hands only in demand. In the logging industry river driving created a brisk call for men, with a fair demand for pulp wood and cord wood cutters. The mining industry was dull, quartz machine miners being in demand at Vancouver and Cranbrook. Many stevedores were available, as work alongshore was quiet. Comparatively few women workers were available for household employment to meet the increasing demand, but the call for institutional help was less brisk than formerly.

#### Movement of Labour

During May, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,569 placements in regular employment, of which 13,707 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,650 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,099 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 551 to other provinces.

From Quebec province 125 workers were transferred at the reduced rate to points in Ontario. From Hull, 58 bushmen went to North Bay; from Montreal, 62 bushmen, one cook and one gardener to Sault Ste Marie and three masons to Kingston. Within the province five bushmen and 35 sawmill workers were placed from Montreal and Quebec. Ontario offices issued 407 certificates, three to farm hands going from Hamilton and Sudbury to Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and two to coal miners going from Ottawa to Sydney, N.S. Of the 402 provincial transfers, 324 were bushmen, mill hands, river drivers

and loggers, going to points near Pembroke, Sudbury, Port Arthur and Timmins. About 40 were station hands and railway construction labourers going to the northern offices, nine were stone masons going to Kingston; the remainder included paperhangers, carpenters and bricklayers. Manitoba offices despatched 347 workers at the reduced rate, 234 to points within the province and 113 to other provinces. From Winnipeg 204 farm hands were sent to the Brandon district, and six to points within the zone. The remaining provincial transfers included hotel and institutional workers, housekeepers and general domestics for farms. From Winnipeg to Port Arthur, Ontario, 40 workers were transferred, among whom were river drivers, lumber pilers, sawmill labourers, blacksmiths and elevator operators. More than 55 farm hands travelled at a reduction to points in Saskatchewan, and the remaining 18 workers going to this province included railway and construction labourers, carpenters, teamsters and general maids. The offices in Saskatchewan issued 106 certificates to workers going to points in the province, 77 of which were to farm hands going to Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Regina and Saskatoon and to the rural districts. Eight were to river drivers, 8 to sawmill labourers and teamsters from Prince Albert and Regina, the remaining being waitresses, housekeepers and domestic workers. From Alberta, four farm hands were sent to employment in Saskatchewan. 118 farm labourers, 20 railway construction workers, 12 tie makers, 28 mill hands and bushmen, 4 miners and a few cooks and teamsters were transferred to the rural districts. British Columbia offices transferred 131 farm workers to the vicinity of Moose Jaw, Regina, Swift Current, Saskatoon and 129 farm hands, two cooks and one housekeeper to Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and one farm hand to Brandon, Man. In addition, certificates of transportation issued to points within the province numbered 124, of which about 15 were farm hands and fruit pickers, 60 were lumber pilers and sawmill men, 15 were miners, 20 railway labourers and construction workers and 14 were women domestic servants.

Of the 1,650 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 805 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 839 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and six by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,009</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>610</b>
Halifax.....	502	65	488	419	102	314	383	220
New Glasgow.....	188	65	189	190	121	34	234	148
Sydney.....	319	15	343	336	121	184	175	242
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>982</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>762</b>
Chatham.....	80	5	98	78	41	37	95	27
Moncton.....	496	35	505	454	115	335	66	254
St. John.....	406	1	461	405	187	218	209	481
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,598</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>2,225</b>
Hull.....	53	23	272	114	113	1	66	293
Montreal.....	1,185	187	2,720	1,207	1,067	44	949	1,492
Quebec.....	139	15	433	242	225	3	113	223
Sherbrooke.....	101	30	195	136	127	0	30	152
Three Rivers.....	120	46	196	150	61	0	74	65
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>14,538</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>18,054</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>6,209</b>	<b>12,566</b>
Belleville.....	144	5	129	137	57	77	38	103
Brantford.....	176	12	210	158	87	69	74	128
Chatham.....	175	53	179	173	85	88	126	244
Cobalt.....	479	27	522	500	487	12	24	437
Fort William.....	344	3	441	435	210	27	70	471
Guelph.....	139	21	206	137	83	38	104	116
Hamilton.....	1,224	121	1,696	1,234	424	744	1,224	744
Kingston.....	275	28	275	257	137	120	31	182
Kitchener.....	152	20	325	173	90	69	136	218
London.....	455	73	539	462	283	129	279	444
Niagara Falls.....	232	70	415	171	89	72	233	254
North Bay.....	438	101	499	489	435	54	13	496
Oshawa.....	173	9	385	142	91	51	187	150
Ottawa.....	993	232	801	941	706	120	314	1,001
Pembroke.....	254	70	224	206	178	28	19	127
Peterboro.....	208	52	143	125	90	24	122	141
Port Arthur.....	1,188	361	1,143	1,142	1,114	28	0	1,410
St. Catharines.....	401	3	501	394	224	170	147	382
St. Thomas.....	205	18	231	203	118	85	56	198
Sarnia.....	211	13	227	199	170	29	91	212
S.S. Marie.....	518	465	531	389	281	85	97	240
Sudbury.....	1,204	255	909	895	883	12	6	606
Timmins.....	319	27	324	297	287	9	21	353
Toronto.....	4,062	663	6,535	3,877	2,075	1,501	2,365	3,179
Windsor.....	569	32	664	515	373	141	432	730
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,972</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,790</b>
Brandon.....	384	3	371	339	321	18	19	316
Dauphin.....	118	25	293	102	78	19	505	156
Winnipeg.....	3,470	136	4,744	3,772	1,365	2,118	1,547	2,318
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>3,849</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,726</b>
Estevan.....	114	5	103	93	88	5	10	127
Moose Jaw.....	792	208	1,088	908	743	125	174	911
North Battleford.....	93	93	79	78	72	6	1	69
Prince Albert.....	141	10	146	132	107	25	13	92
Regina.....	1,084	85	1,200	1,133	890	243	63	869
Saskatoon.....	997	80	845	807	700	107	37	1,104
Swift Current.....	209	17	212	206	196	10	6	263
Weyburn.....	104	6	139	136	113	23	2	100
Yorkton.....	248	17	213	212	171	41	4	162
Melfort.....	67	0	67	67	67	0	0	29
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,657</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>3,645</b>
Calgary.....	1,116	51	1,447	953	792	160	314	1,837
Drumheller.....	266	5	304	225	183	42	28	228
Edmonton.....	1,495	59	1,645	1,567	1,177	338	168	913
Lethbridge.....	493	9	547	474	391	83	52	393
Medicine Hat.....	287	14	342	311	281	29	41	274
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,614</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>3,376</b>
Cranbrook.....	220	15	208	205	199	1	3	288
Fernie.....	21	2	15	15	9	5	1	58
Kamloops.....	140	121	264	136	65	29	75	88
Penticton.....	161	21	137	131	90	30	20	—
Nanaimo.....	37	5	33	11	6	5	51	6
Nelson.....	173	3	149	156	143	9	13	187
New Westminster.....	129	1	271	130	87	43	100	126
Prince George.....	73	2	67	67	67	0	0	121
Prince Rupert.....	216	16	259	200	185	15	37	181
Revelstoke.....	64	118	78	44	42	2	39	199
Vancouver.....	1,906	87	3,571	2,220	1,460	755	1,021	1,924
Vernon.....	48	9	35	37	26	10	14	19
Victoria.....	426	25	619	445	118	276	343	179
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>33,219</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>43,445</b>	<b>32,694</b>	<b>21,569</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>30,174*</b>
Men.....	23,177	2,245	32,142	23,504	18,286	4,607	10,020	27,012
Women.....	10,042	2,224	11,303	9,190	3,283	4,917	3,284	3,162

\* 474 placements effected by offices since closed.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING MAY, 1924

THERE was a slight increase in the value of the building permits issued during May as compared with April, but the total was a good deal lower than in May, 1923. According to reports from 56 cities, building to the value of \$14,215,670 was authorized last month as compared with \$13,452,359 in the preceding month and with \$18,610,611 in May of last year. The increase in the former comparison was 5.7 per cent and the decline in the latter was 23.6 per cent.

Reports in some detail were furnished by 48 cities which issued some 1,650 permits for dwellings at an estimated cost of more than \$7,000,000 and for almost 4,000 other buildings valued at over \$5,700,000. In addition, authority was granted for the construction of a grain elevator in Edmonton at a proposed cost of \$1,300,000.

New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with April. The gain of \$1,392,156 in Alberta was the largest actual and percentage increase. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that in Ontario of \$1,583,614 or 22.4 per cent was the most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1923, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of authorized building. In this comparison also Alberta reported the largest gain; the value exceeded that for May of last year by \$1,198,870 or 233 per cent. In the remaining provinces the value of authorized building was lower. Ontario, with a decline of \$5,679,586 or 50.8 per cent, showed the largest decrease.

The value of the building permits issued in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver was greater than in April, but in the two cities first named it was smaller than in May, 1923, while in Vancouver it was larger. Toronto reported declines in both comparisons. Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Fort William, Guelph, Stratford, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Point Grey and Victoria registered increases in the value of authorized building as compared with April, 1924, and also with May, 1923.

The building permits issued during the first five months of this year in the 56 cities had a lower valuation than in either 1923 or 1922, but the total was larger than in 1921. The aggregate for this year stands at \$44,509,404; as compared with the 1923 and 1922 totals of \$56,906,966, and \$53,242,862, this is a decline of 21.8 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively. In the first five months of 1921 the permits

issued were valued at \$40,761,706. The 1924 total, therefore, was larger by 9.2 per cent than in that year.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during May as compared with April, 1924, and with May, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED  
DURING MAY, 1924

Cities	May 1924	April 1924	May 1923
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—</b> Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	12,000
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	63,277	81,525	76,869
*Halifax.....	38,460	51,660	43,462
New Glasgow.....	3,955	2,110	5,500
*Sydney.....	20,862	27,775	27,907
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	78,035	39,528	119,555
Fredericton.....	16,200	.....	19,750
*Moncton.....	36,835	6,528	39,805
*St. John.....	25,000	24,000	60,000
<b>Quebec</b> .....	3,881,180	4,327,145	4,566,509
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	2,800,810	2,690,615	3,524,825
*Quebec.....	661,780	500,922	402,269
Shawinigan Falls.....	64,015	17,530	20,925
*Sherbrooke.....	54,100	617,928	48,000
*Three Rivers.....	66,700	23,175	132,400
*Westmount.....	233,775	476,975	438,090
<b>Ontario</b> .....	5,493,542	7,077,156	11,173,128
Belleville.....	1,000	38,900	22,675
*Brantford.....	22,561	25,235	109,265
Chatham.....	14,520	19,850	28,650
*Fort William.....	165,300	112,920	44,625
Galt.....	11,002	18,050	35,650
*Guelph.....	82,881	49,290	74,116
*Hamilton.....	361,400	840,150	1,020,535
*Kingston.....	30,465	593,249	56,402
*Kitchener.....	180,545	141,031	326,080
*London.....	271,700	295,015	500,930
Niagara Falls.....	113,825	80,065	194,709
Oshawa.....	86,765	152,195	159,995
*Ottawa.....	373,785	247,335	503,742
Owen Sound.....	20,075	42,000	183,000
*Peterboro.....	30,015	60,070	26,175
*Port Arthur.....	179,557	25,680	1,335,418
*Stratford.....	154,654	148,434	110,895
*St. Catharines.....	43,480	82,483	121,430
*St. Thomas.....	9,433	73,250	43,345
Sarnia.....	70,450	103,315	69,751
Sault Ste. Marie.....	50,904	31,390	76,785
*Toronto.....	2,169,997	2,463,275	4,048,565
York Township.....	411,000	808,550	1,172,450
Welland.....	17,190	13,130	16,510
*Windsor.....	606,190	557,345	869,315
Woodstock.....	16,848	54,449	22,115
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	718,773	349,277	857,486
*Brandon.....	11,330	1,062	17,556
St. Boniface.....	38,943	21,315	57,530
*Winnipeg.....	668,500	317,900	782,400
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	925,117	335,229	515,845
*Moose Jaw.....	143,521	168,800	29,760
*Regina.....	212,960	77,900	274,225
*Saskatoon.....	568,636	88,420	211,860
<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,622,026	229,864	423,150
*Calgary.....	184,370	85,370	133,560
*Edmonton.....	1,414,100	117,315	275,940
Lethbridge.....	11,545	20,179	10,950
Medicine Hat.....	12,005	7,000	2,700
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,433,726	1,030,644	866,069
Nanaimo.....	12,120	3,850	33,583
*New Westminster.....	43,645	43,380	35,723
Point Grey.....	579,000	429,600	297,100
Prince Rupert.....	29,935	17,300	6,810
South Vancouver.....	66,610	105,820	42,360
*Vancouver.....	640,076	400,175	413,113
*Victoria.....	143,340	30,519	37,380
<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	<b>14,215,670</b>	<b>13,452,359</b>	<b>18,610,611</b>
<b>Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>12,648,763</b>	<b>11,465,261</b>	<b>16,119,113</b>
<b>Accumulative Total for first five months —56 cities.....</b>	<b>1924 44,509,404</b>	<b>1923 56,906,966</b>	<b>1922 53,242,862</b>



**FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1924**

**D**URING June, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** the following information relative to five fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause, which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

Construction of a new hull and house for Snag-boat Samson. Name of contractor, the Star Shipyard Company, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, May 14, 1924. Amount of contract, \$37,985.98.

Supply and installation of post office and customs fittings in public building at Alexandria, Ont. Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule and Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 5, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,199.

Supply and installation of post office fittings in public building at Sackville, N.B. Name of contractor, B. W. Lockhart, Limited, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, June 9, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,790.

Dredging at Kincardine, Ont., of outer harbour entrance channel and inner harbour. Name of contractor, W. L. Forrest, of Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 18, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" \$0.48 per cubic yard scow measure—entailing an approximate expenditure of \$6,900.

Dredging of channel at Nicolet, Que. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec City, Que. Date of contract, June 27, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$8.00 per cubic yard scow measure; Class "B" \$0.53 per cubic yard scow measure, entailing an approximate expenditure of \$5,200.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

The following is a statement of payments made in June, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order	Amount of Order
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	923 76
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	655 14
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	19,213 65
Scales, hampers, etc., repaired.....	114 70
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	352 80
Mail bag fittings.....	403 87
Letter carriers' satchels.....	1,506 90

**RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES**

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

**Fishing and Trapping**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—**NEW ENGLAND FISH COMPANY, VANCOUVER, CANADIAN FISH AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY, PRINCE RUPERT, AND THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC.**

Agreement effective from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, and to remain in effect continuously thereafter unless cancelled by either party by thirty days' written notice, and not to be broken on account of market conditions.

Only union members are to be employed, if obtainable. The companies shall not be compelled to engage men who are objectionable.

Prices for marketable fish caught by lines: halibut, 3½ cents per pound; black cod (sable fish) 2½ cents per pound; all others, 1½ cents per pound. These prices and conditions shall not apply to other trawling. Any bonus paid shall leave no effect or bearing on this agreement.

Fishermen shall take on board ice and bait, but not fuel and stores. Fishermen are to be careful with gear, but not to pay for gear lost.

Fishermen are to be paid half rate for fish if lost after having been iced, and stored in the vessels.

Fishermen shall be represented on the scales by one of their own members. Fishermen shall discharge fish as far as the scales, and receive full rate for all fish shipped from any port to a market.

When heads of fish are cut off, no deduction is to be made. When companies need fish discharged for shipment, fishermen shall attend to it at any hour.

Fishermen shall rig all fishing gear at all times without charge, except once a year after annual overhauling, when they shall receive each \$2.50 for rigging such new fishing gear and \$1.50 for overhauling old fishing gear if necessary.

When deckhands are not available, fishermen agree to do deckhands' work at deckhands' wages.

### Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 181.**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Only union members are to be employed.

Hours, eight per day, six days per week.

Sponge setter on Friday must be paid not less than \$1, work to be done by jobbers.

Minimum wages per week: foreman, \$48; second hand, \$44; third hand, \$40.

Jobbers sent by the local shall not be rejected when capable of doing the work assigned them.

Overtime; time and one-half; and for jobbers, not less than \$1 per hour.

If an employer works and needs only one man with him, he must employ a second hand.

No work is to be done on holidays and all Hebrew holidays shall be paid.

Every loaf must have the Union label. If the employer does not fulfil the agreement, the use of the label may be withdrawn.

A union representative shall have the right to enter the shop while work is in operation.

When the shop is run in partnership, only one of the partners may work in the shop, and he must be under union jurisdiction.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS OF AMERICA, NO. 276.**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925. The agreement is the same as previously in effect, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE in August, 1923.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

**THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PAPER MAKERS, OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AND OF STATIONARY FIREMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925. This agreement is an extension of that in effect for the previous year, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE in September, 1923.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, AND OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, IN MILLS OF THE COMPANY AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925.

The management will not be asked to act on any matters regarding jurisdiction between the Brotherhoods.

When the company hires or discharges preference shall be given to union members. All employees shall become members of their respective locals within fifteen days of employment.

Pulp mills shall be operated a standard week of not more than six days, except when stock is needed to keep paper mills running, when they shall operate on Sunday, the rate of time and one-half being paid. Operation of paper mills shall be not more than six days per week—from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday.

Hours for inside day workers and train and crane crews, eight per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half.

Hours for outside day workers, eight per day, six days per week. Overtime, regular rate for first two hours, thereafter, time and one-half.

No employee who after punching out and completing his shift is sent on repair work shall receive less than four hours' pay.

Hours for four workers: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; 4 p.m. to midnight; midnight to 8 a.m., except as agreed. Work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half. Four workers working overtime at other than four workers are to be paid time and one-half. In vacancies after two weeks, time and one-half shall be paid. If local is unable to provide competent men as required straight time will be paid on vacancies until vacancy can be filled permanently.

Work over certain holidays to be paid for at time and a half; Dominion Day, 32 hours; Labour Day, 24 hours; Christmas, 40 hours.

No strikes or lockouts shall occur during the life of this agreement.

The Rules governing Mill Employees shall become part of this agreement.

Provisions are made for reporting grievances to officials of the Company and of the Unions and in case of failure to reach a settlement, provision is made for arbitration.

Employee shown to have been unjustly discharged or laid off shall be reinstated without loss of time.

An apprentice system is in effect in the mechanical trades throughout the mills, under which youths and young men may learn their trades. Apprentices' wages shall be as follows:

1st year, 35 per cent of minimum rate; 2nd year, 45 per cent; 3rd year, 65 per cent; 4th year, 85 per cent.

In event of cessation of work, or a strike, through failure to renew the agreement, the union shall supply men to perform certain work—namely, electrical work, unloading of incoming freight purchased prior to cessation of work, power house operation, operation of dam or regulation of river flow, and similar work.

The rates of wages of common labour shall be set by the management. Rate is to be 40 cents per hour for



three months from May 1, 1924, any alteration to be discussed with representatives of this class of labour.

The Mutual Interest Board of an equal representation of management and men is to continue in operation to consider all matters of mutual interest exclusive of wages.

Wages per hour are given in the agreement for mills at "the Soo", Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. Those given below are for "the Soo" only. The others differ slightly.

Slasher and wood yard: sawyer, and powder man, 63 cents. Wood room: assistant tour foreman, 46 cents; knife setter, knife barker, chipperman, splitterman, 44 cents; knife grinder, oiler, 43 cents. Greenwood Mill: head grinderman, 61 cents; assistant head grinderman, 45 cents; stone sharpener, 63 cents; screen and deckers, 47 cents; grinderman, wood handler, 45 cents. Greenwood wet press: wet machine men, 43 cents. Sulphite Mill: cooks, 88 cents, 61 cents and 46 cents; blow pits, 46 cents; acid makers, 73 cents; sulphur burners, 50 cents. Sulphite wet press: Oilers, 43 cents; stock runner, 46 cents; Rogers wet machine, back, 44 cents; weighers, 59 cents; screen tenders, 42 cents; sulphite machine men, 43 cents. Beater Room: first helper, broke beater men, 44 cents. Finishing Room: head finisher, 46 cents; finishers' helpers, 42 cents; car cleaner, 42 cents; head loaders, 46 cents; weighers, 60 and 63 cents; truckers, 42 cents; core makers, 42 cents; tier, 44 cents; cuttermen, 59 cents. Boiler House: water tenders, 66 cents; firemen, 62 cents; firemen's helpers, 47 cents; ashmen and cleaner, 44 cents; head coal handler, 64 cents; oilers, 43 cents; steam engineers, 71 cents. Yard and tracks: 44-81 cents; Electrical department, 71-84 cents; Mechanical department, 53-88 cents; paper machine room; tour oilers, 61 cents; cleaners, 42 cents; Board mill: beater helper, oilers, 42 cents; labour foreman, 62 cents.

#### PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925.

The agreement applies to sulphite workers, ground-wood workers, mechanics and mechanic helpers, yard labour, teamsters and slasher mill foreman, but does not include paper mill workers or slasher mill labour.

Preference of employment when taking on or laying off men is to be given to union members, married men and older employees in point of service being given employment, other things being equal; new employees are to be instructed to join the union in fifteen days, excepting outside labour, whose period shall be two months. Permanent employees who come under the agreement shall maintain membership in good standing in the union. Salaried men may join the union but are not affected by the agreement.

Operation of plant is to be six days per week and longer when mutually agreed. Hours for day workers, eight per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Mechanics, electrical repair workers, or labourers in the maintenance department called back from home to do repair work shall receive not less than four hours' pay. Hours for slasher mill workers are to be ten per day unless otherwise arranged.

Hours for tour workers, eight per day, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.; 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Work from 7 a.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday, time and one-half. Tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work, time and one-half. Hours for wood room, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Second shift: 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.; 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. Hours in chlorine room to be dependent on the amount of liquid required, such to be mixed at straight time.

Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day Christmas Day, are to be holidays with no unnecessary work performed, the mills being closed for certain specified hours.

Maintenance men required to work on Sundays will where possible be permitted to have Saturday afternoon off, as many as possible having the whole day off. Time and one-half will not be granted for work on Saturday afternoons.

No strikes or lockouts shall occur during the life of this agreement.

No discrimination is to be shown in the case of members of the various committees of the union.

Provision is made for settlement of grievances by appeal to the management or by arbitration.

Wages per hour: cooks, 80 cents; cooks' helpers, 47 cents; acid makers, 65 cents; acid makers' helpers, 46 cents; wet machine tenders, 60 cents; wet machine back tenders, 55 cents; machine hands, 42 cents; press operators, 44 cents; truckers, 42 cents; screen room men, 43 cents; screenings machine operators, 43 cents; head blow pit man, 44 cents; blow pit helper, 42 cents; chlorine operators, 60 cents; chlorine helpers, 44 cents; Bellmer operators, 60 cents; drainer men, 46 cents.

Boiler House: water tenders, 62½ cents; firemen, 60 cents; boiler house labour, 40 cents. Wood Room: chipper men, drum barker men, 46 cents; Labour, 40 cents.

Yard: labour, 40 cents.

Mechanical department: millwrights, 70 cents; helpers, 60 cents; digester and screen repair men, blacksmith, electrician, machinists, pipefitters, 70 cents; painters, electricians' helpers, pipefitters' helpers, 60 cents; oilers, 44 cents; apprentices, 40 cents up. Greenwood Mill: labourers, 43 cents. Slasher Mill, 60 cents.

#### IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, OF PAPERMAKERS, OF STATIONARY FIREMEN AND OILERS, AND OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS; THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

The agreement is to be in effect from May 1, 1924 until May 1, 1925, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change is given.

The agreement is similar in most respects to that summarized above in effect between the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited and the International Unions. The provisions regarding operation, jurisdiction, membership, period of agreement interruption of work, grievances, mill rules and apprentice system are similar in the two agreements.

The Abitibi agreement provides in addition to limiting the operation of the Paper Mill to six days per week, from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday, that no employees shall be required to work on paper machines between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday, except on washing screens, oiling drier boxes and repair work, except as mutually agreed.

All manual labour on paper machines, such as operating machines and putting on clothing shall be done only by members of the Paper Makers' Union, except in cases where swipers, sweepers, and labourers may lend assistance where necessary.

Operation of pulp mills shall be a standard week of not more than six days per week. When deemed necessary by the Company to provide stock to keep the paper mill running, or for other reasons, pulp mills shall operate on Sundays, at time and one-half.

Other additional provisions are that day workers if ordered to do overtime work before punching out shall receive time and one-half for actual time worked over and above the eight hours. Tour workers engaged in putting on wires at a time other than their regular shift are to receive six hours for such work.

Holiday work is to be paid time and one-half as follows: Dominion Day, 48 hours; Labour Day, 24 hours; Christmas Day, 24 hours.

Common labour, though not included in the wage schedule must become members of their respective unions after sixty days continuous service, rate being set for a three months period by a committee of the unions and the Company.

Wages per hour Mechanical and Miscellaneous: boss millwright, 93 cents; digester repairer, 77 cents; lead burner, 87 cents; pump repairer, 82 cents; steam plant millwright, 70-84 cents; sulphur millwright, 70-81 cents; millwrights, 70-75 cents; pumphouse man, 62 cents; millwright helpers, 59-63 cents; screen coverer, 66 cents; lead burner's helper, 59 cents; coal crusher, 70 cents; saw filer, 84 cents; bullgang foreman, 80 cents; mill labour crew foreman, 81 cents; paper mill repairman, 70-91 cents.

Mechanics: machinists, 81 and 87 cents; tinsmiths, 70-80 cents; No. 3 machinist and blacksmith, 70-75 cents; driller, 70 cents; welders, 87 cents; machinist's, blacksmith's and tinsmith's helpers, 59-62 cents; tool room man, 67 cents.

Pipefitters: pipefitters, 70-81 cents; pipefitters' helpers, 59-63 cents; pipe machine, 70-75 cents.

Electrical Department: repair foreman, 86-88 cents; motor winder, 77-90 cents; linemen, 70 cents; electrical hoist runner, 70-75 cents. *Old Mill*: operators, 78 cents; helpers, 59 cents; maintenance man, 70 cents; assistant operators, 59 cents. *New Mill*: substation No. 1 operators, 78 cents; No. 2, 68 cents; No. 5 drive, 70 and 75 cents. *Twin Falls*: operators, 78 cents; assistant operators, 59 cents; oilers and rackmen, 45 cents; mechanic, 70-75 cents; helper, 59 cents.

Others: masons and bricklayers, 70-82 cents; carpenters, 70-75 cents; painters and glaziers, 70 cents; mason's helper, 40-59 cents; painters' and glaziers' helpers, 59-63 cents.

The rates shown under mechanical classification apply only to employees now receiving these rates. The minimum rate of 70 cents for mechanics and 59 cents for mechanics' helpers are the recognized rates for all new men.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

#### MONTREAL, QUEBEC. — EMPLOYING PHOTO-ENGRAVERS OF MONTREAL AND THE MONTREAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION, No. 9, OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION.

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925.

The agreement provides for a closed shop; for refusal of work emanating from a shop where a strike or lockout exists; that the union secretary shall furnish help as required; that one week's notice shall be given by employee or employer; that a position left vacant shall be filled by a joint committee; that foremen shall be good standing members of the union.

Minimum wages per week shall be: journeymen, \$40; foremen, not less than \$5 per week above journeyman's rate.

Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, and Sundays and certain holidays (differing in French speaking offices) double time.

Hours per week, forty-four; stopping at noon on Saturdays.

Permanent employees are not to be laid off temporarily owing to slackness of work.

Apprentices: term of apprenticeship, not less than six years, beginning at the age of sixteen or over; one apprentice to five journeymen.

Wage scale for apprentices, from \$8 per week in first year, with increases of \$2 per week every six months after the first year up to \$20 for first half of fourth year; then increasing \$4 per week every six months, reaching \$36 per week for last half of sixth year. Apprentices to be paid at regular day rates for all holidays during first three years of apprenticeship.

Night work: the union is against night work, except in special cases, where hours per week shall be 40, with one-half hour for supper; minimum wages, \$5 per week above day scale.

The employer agrees to the standard selling scale adopted by the Manufacturing Photo-Engravers' Association of Canada.

Disputes are to be submitted to an Arbitration Committee, and during arbitration, no strikes or lockouts shall be engaged in.

#### HULL, QUEBEC.—THE "SYNDICAT D'OEUVRES SOCIALES (LIMITÉE)," OWNER OF THE NEWSPAPER "LE DROIT," AND THE "SYNDICAT NATIONAL ET CATHOLIQUE DES IMPRIMEURS ET RELIEURS DE LA RÉGION DE HULL ET D'OTTAWA" (NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC SYNDICATE OF PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS OF THE HULL AND OTTAWA DISTRICT.)

1. The "Syndicat National et Catholique des Imprimeurs et Relieurs de la région de Hull et d'Ottawa" asks that preference be given its members in the shop of *Le Droit*; that whenever said Syndicat cannot furnish men to fill vacant positions, the "Syndicat d'Oeuvres Sociales (limitée)" agree to take in none but men who will agree to become members of the National and Catholic Syndicate recognized in the shop, within a month.

2. The working week shall be forty-eight hours (48), between seven (7) a.m. and six (6) p.m. for day work, and between three (3) thirty p.m. and four (4) a.m. for night work.

3. The minimum rate of wages for journeymen printers, linotypers and pressmen on the newspaper and job work, binders and rulers, shall be \$36 per week for day work and 25 per cent more for night work. The minimum rate for journeymen stereotypers shall be \$25 per week for day work as well as for night work.

4. The term of apprenticeship in typesetting, stereotyping, press work and ruling shall be five years and apprentices in said trades shall be paid according to the following scale of wages:

For apprentices in typesetting, press work, binding and ruling, wages shall be:—

For the first six months of the third year.	\$11.75
For the last six months of the third year.	13.25
For the first six months of the fourth year.	16.50
For the last six months of the fourth year.	17.75
For the first six months of the fifth year.	19.12
For the last six months of the fifth year.	22.50

For apprentices in stereotyping wages shall be:—

For the first year, day or night work.	\$12.00
For the second year, day or night work.	15.00
For the third year, day or night work.	18.00
For the fourth year, day or night work.	21.00
For the fifth year, day or night work.	25.00

5. Apprenticeship on the linotype or any other composing machine shall be for a term of six months and shall not begin until after the first six months of the fifth year in typesetting. To make an exception to this rule a two-third vote of the Syndicate of Printers and Bookbinders shall be required, and during their term of apprenticeship apprentices shall be paid as follows:—



When the linotype apprentice produces in an appreciable manner, his rate of wages shall be in proportion to his production during the first eight weeks, after which he shall receive, for the balance of his apprenticeship divided into three parts, \$22, \$26, \$30 per week.

6. The number of apprentices in the shop shall be, in any department, one apprentice to three journeymen or fraction thereof; one journeyman, however, shall be entitled to one apprentice.

7. After the regular working day, hours of labour shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first three hours, and double time for subsequent hours.

8. Holidays shall be: every Sunday in the year and all Catholic holidays, Empire Day (May 24), Dominion Day (July 1), Labour Day (1st Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day and Civic Holiday.

Work on those days shall be paid for at double time.

9. Whenever, on account of lack of work, a reduction of the number of employees shall be necessary, the Syndicat of Printers and Bookbinders shall be notified of the same eight days in advance, and the men shall be laid off according to their seniority (commencing with the last ones taken in), providing their efficiency is the same.

As soon as work starts again, the men shall be taken back, commencing with the older ones. To make an exception to this rule, a two-third vote of the Syndicat des Imprimeurs et Relieurs de la région de Hull et d'Ottawa shall be necessary.

9a. An employee leaving work must give the employer one week's notice, and the employer shall do the same whenever he discharges an employee except for some serious cause.

10. The "Syndicat National et Catholique des Imprimeurs" asks that the label of the National and Catholic Unions be put on all work coming out of the shop of *Le Droit*, provided the same be not against the rules of the trade.

11. The "Syndicat National et Catholique de la région de Hull et d'Ottawa" agrees in its turn to work in the interest of the employer by all means in its power.

12. The present agreement shall bind the contracting parties for a period extending from February 1, 1924, to January 31, 1925.

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PHOTO-ENGRAVERS OF TORONTO AND INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, to May 1, 1926, and thereafter from year to year with sixty days' notice of change.

The agreement provides for a closed shop; for refusal of work from a shop where strike or lockout exists; that the union secretary shall furnish help as required; that one week's notice shall be given by employee or employer; that foreman shall be good standing member of the union.

Minimum wages per week for journeymen: during first year of agreement, \$45; during second year, \$47. Foremen, not less than \$5 above scale.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hours per week, forty-four; stopping at noon on Saturdays.

Permanent employees are not to be laid off temporarily owing to slackness of work.

Apprentices: term of apprenticeship to be not less than five years, beginning at the age of sixteen or over. One apprentice to every five journeymen.

Minimum wage per week for apprentices, from \$8 for first year to \$18 for first half of fourth year, in-

creasing \$2 half-yearly. Fourth year, last half, \$25; Fifth year, first half, \$30; second half, \$35.

Night work: the union is against night work except in special cases where hours per week shall be between 5 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. with one-half hour for supper. Minimum wage per week, \$5 above day scale.

Disputes are to be submitted to a joint arbitration committee whose decision shall be binding. During arbitration no strikes or lockouts shall be engaged in.

#### VANCOUVER, B.C.—NORTHWESTERN PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AND INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION, No. 54.

Agreement, as amended, effective from January 1, 1924, until January 1, 1926.

The agreement provides for a closed shop; for refusal of work from a shop where a strike or lockout exists; that one week's notice shall be given by employees or employer; that the union secretary shall furnish help as required.

Minimum wages per week, \$51.50.

Night shifts, \$5 additional.

Hours per week: day work, forty-four hours in six consecutive days; night work, forty-two hours in six consecutive nights.

Overtime, first consecutive three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentices: one to five journeymen; term, not less than five years, beginning at the age of sixteen or over.

Minimum scale for apprentices per week: first year, \$8; second year, \$12; third year, \$20; fourth year, \$27.50; fifth year, \$35.

Differences are to be settled by a local joint industrial council or failing settlement shall be submitted to the Northwest Joint Industrial Council, or to the Employers' Association and the Union.

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS OF TORONTO, AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, No. 21.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1923, until June 30, 1925.

Wages per week—in job offices, first year, \$40; second year, \$41. Wages for apprentices, after two and one-half years, \$21 per week, rising thereafter \$2 per week each six months, reaching \$29 for the 10th six months.

Hours per week, 48, ceasing at noon on Saturdays; night work for stereotypers on column plate work, 40 hours.

Overtime, time and one-half up to four hours' work after regular quitting time, and up to four o'clock on Saturday; double time thereafter, and on holidays.

Apprentices: electrotyping, one to the foundry and one to the finishing department. Where ten journeymen are employed, one additional apprentice shall be allowed.

Stereotyping, one apprentice where two journeymen stereotypers are regularly employed in any job or column plate foundry.

Helpers—there shall be no limit to the number of helpers provided their work is confined to certain specified branches.

The Union is to supply sufficient competent journeymen to meet the demand. Failing this, the employer may advance the senior apprentice in the finishing room or moulding room, and he shall be paid not less than 25 per cent more than the apprentice scale of his period.

No strike or lockout is to take place during the term of the agreement.

If the strike between the Typothetae and their employees in Toronto be settled during the period of this

agreement, the number of hours per week agreed upon shall obtain in this agreement, and the wages paid to Electrotypers and Job Stereotypers shall be the same rate as is being paid at the time of such settlement.

Disputes are to be reported in writing, and to be referred to arbitration.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THE FOUR TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS, AND THE STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1922, to June 1, 1925.

The union is to supply competent and skilled help upon the demand of the employers.

Hours, eight per days, six days per week; seven hours per night.

For work on Saturday afternoons and evenings on Sunday editions of morning papers, 50 cents extra, work to be between 1 p.m. and 10 p.m. and classed as night work.

Overtime rate, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time (this does not apply to morning papers). Any morning paper turning out special editions on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentices—one to four men; two to seven men; three to ten men.

Wages per week—day work, \$40; night work, \$40.50.

Wages of foremen and assistants shall be set by the office.

A man called back half an hour after leaving the office shall be guaranteed \$1.50.

**GUELPH, ONTARIO.—THE GUELPH MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 391.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1926.

Only union members are to be employed.

A standing joint committee is to decide questions regarding the agreement.

Union may refuse work from unfair printers.

Foreman may employ help, and discharge for certain reasons.

Employees may be placed on a superannuation list through disability or old age, and receive wages agreed upon by employer and employees.

Apprentices: one to four journeymen; not more than three at once. Apprentice Committee is to examine applicants. Age of applicants is to be not less than fifteen years. Beginning with third year, apprentices are to take the International Typographical Union Course in Printing.

Wages of apprentices: third year, one-third of scale; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Journeymen learners on typesetting machines are to receive at least two-thirds of minimum scale of operators for a period not exceeding three months. Thereafter if competent they shall receive the machine scale.

Wages per week, hand compositors, machine operators, and make-up men, \$34. Foremen, at least \$2 above scale.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OF WINNIPEG AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 35.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1923, until August 31, 1926, wage scale being subject to adjustment, effective September 1, 1925, with sixty days' notice of change.

Provision is made for arbitration of disputes and employment of union members only.

Hours— eight per day; seven per night.

Work outside of regular hours is to be paid for at overtime rate, time and one-half. Overtime rate on holidays is to amount to not less than a day's pay.

Foreman is to be a union member and to have the right to hire or discharge.

Each shift shall have one apprentice to ten men or less.

Wages per week: apprentices, first year, \$16; second year, \$21; third year, \$26; fourth year, \$31; fifth year, \$36; journeymen, \$42; man in charge, \$48.

**Manufacturing: Clothing**

**VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL MERCHANT TAILORS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 178.**

Agreement to be effective from September 8, 1923, with 30 days' notice of change.

Union shop is to be maintained.

Minimum wage per hour: tailors, 82 cents; helpers, 57 cents.

Employment of apprentices is to be by special arrangement with the union.

Hours per week, forty-four, terminating at noon on Saturday. Overtime, time and one-half, not more than four hours overtime being allowed in any one week, and not more than one hour on Saturday afternoon. Holiday rate, time and one-half.

All work is to be equally divided in the slack season, and all work is to be done on the premises of the employer.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**HULL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS OF HULL AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF BUILDING TRADES.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Only union members are to be employed by the contractors.

Hours per day, nine from April 1 to November 1, and eight during other months.

A worker not giving satisfaction may be discharged by the contractor.

Disputes are to be settled by the contractor and the union or business agent.

The workers in the building trades agree not to contract for work exceeding in value one hundred dollars and in such cases they must place their tenders on the same basis as the contractors.

The unions agree to furnish competent men to the contractor.

Average rate of wages per hour: carpenters, 70 cents; bricklayers and masons, \$1; plumbers, 75-85 cents; painters 60-70 cents; bricklayers' and masons' labourers, 50 cents; other labourers, 40 cents.

**NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, No. 713.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until December 31, 1925, and thereafter from year to year on three months notice of change.

Hours, forty-four per week.

Minimum wages per hour, 90 cents.

Work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

When men are moved from one job to another, employers shall pay carfare.

The business agent may visit the job at all times, not interfering with progress of the work.



In case of a violation of the agreement the business agent shall not order a strike before the matter has been before the joint committee.

Provision is made for a permanent board of arbitration to settle disagreements.

Employers agree to employ only union men when available; non-union men if employed are to have fourteen days' notice to join the union.

Both parties agree that there is urgent necessity for an apprenticeship system.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER HOUSE PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA, No. 205.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924 to April 30, 1925.

Minimum wages per hour, 70 cents. Hours per day, eight, four on Saturdays; forty-four per week.

Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; Sundays, double time. Straight night work to be paid at the rate of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. Time and one-half for all time after the first eight hours.

Employers are to pay travelling time and transportation both ways to men working twelve miles away from the City Hall; and inside that radius, travelling time one way and transportation both ways. Men required to stay on the job shall receive board and transportation.

No work is to be done on Labour Day. Overtime is to be eliminated as far as possible. Holiday rate, double time.

No men are to accept a sub-contract from their employer, or to accept work on their own behalf if fully employed by their employer.

**MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 802.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1924 until March 1, 1925.

Minimum wages per hour, journeymen wiremen, 80 cents; helpers, 35 cents, increasing according to ability.

Hours per day, nine, with four on Saturday. On Saturday afternoons one man may be employed in each shop to look after trouble jobs. All other employees are to receive overtime at regular rates. Overtime from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight, time and one-half. From midnight to 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men working out of the city are to work nine hours per day exclusive of travelling time. Travelling time is to be paid single time, and the contractor is to pay any additional living expenses.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, AND GENERAL PIPEFITTERS, No. 496.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924 until April 30, 1926 and for one year more unless three months' notice of change is given.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays, provided that one-half hour additional shall be worked at regular rates when necessary to complete a job in hand. Out of town hours of labour may be ten hours per day, with one hour for dinner.

Minimum wages per hour, journeymen, \$1; plumbers' improvers (having passed examination), fourth year, 65 cents; fifth year, 75 cents. Steam fitters' improvers shall receive 75 cents per hour for fifth year of their apprenticeship.

Overtime: first five hours after quitting time, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Night shifts of ten hours (being of at last two nights' duration), time and one-quarter.

Men sent out of town are to have expenses paid. Men engaged continuously out of the city shall be allowed to come home at least one day every two months, with fare paid, but no travelling time allowed.

Term of apprenticeship for plumbers or steamfitters, five years. One plumber's apprentice to each shop, and one additional to each five journeymen. Not more than five plumbers' apprentices to a shop. A plumber's apprentice may use the tools after three years, and a steamfitter's apprentice after four years. One steamfitter's apprentice will be allowed to each shop with at least one licensed steamfitter who has been engaged for nine months. If shop has no steamfitting on hand, the apprentice shall be sent elsewhere to be trained. Not more than one steamfitter's labourer shall be employed to each journeyman steamfitter, except in cases of heavy lifting.

Only union members are to be employed, and preference is to be given by the union to members of the Association, but this does not affect men working for the city, the School Board, or the Governments, on maintenance work.

Disputes and grievances are to be settled by joint committees.

Members of one branch of the trade are prohibited from working at the other.

**VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, No. 844.**

Working rules in effect by agreement, from May 1, 1924.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Transportation to be paid for. Travel pay to be eight hours' pay for twenty-four hours of travel.

Where engineers are required to raise steam before the regular work day starts, an hour's time is to be allowed.

Wages: steam shovel men, drag lines, dredges, and ditchers, per month; engineers, \$200 and board; crane-men, \$150 and board; firemen, \$110 and board; watchmen, \$95 and board; per day—derrick work, \$7; piledrivers, \$8; loco crane men, dinkey engineers, road rollers, pumps, \$7; per hour—firemen and oilers, 62½ cents.

No member is to take charge of a boiler supplying steam to an engine operated by a non-union engineer.

The business agent of the union is to be allowed on any job where union engineers are employed.

**Transportation—Water**

**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 273, GENERAL LONGSHORE WORKERS.**

Agreement effective from December 1, 1923, until December 1, 1924.

The text of this agreement may be found in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1923, pages 1362-1364, in the report of a conciliation board.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 3, 1924, until December 31, 1924.

This agreement is made in accordance with the report of the Board of Conciliation, see the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1924, page 365.

Working hours, day work, from 7 a.m. to noon, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; night work, from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and from midnight to 5 a.m.

Wages per hour: day work, 62 cents; night work, 72 cents.

Sundays, and work during meal hours and after, double time.

For cargoes of nitrate and bulk sulphur, and full coal cargoes; day work, 77 cents; night work, 87 cents.

Grain trimming and gaggng, per hour, day work, 77 cents, night work, 87 cents. The running of grain in pipes is to be stopped while men go down in the hold to work; two men to stand on deck during that time if necessary.

Men ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and be paid full time at prevailing rate until discharged or set to work.

Night meal hour, from 11 p.m. to midnight, the ship supplying good meals or paying cost thereof.

Coal handling on general cargo vessels, day work, 67 cents; night work, 77 cents.

The union undertakes to supply men to perform work under this agreement.

Mails and baggage are to be handled on Sundays, holidays and week days at prevailing rates.

Longshoremen are to sign a personal agreement with the Company, those having signed being given preference of employment when available.

Each party to the agreement is to deposit the sum of \$2,000 with Trustees, to be applied in payment of judgments or orders of any court in the Province of Quebec in favour of the other party, the balance if any being returned with interest.

The union shall have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE HARBOUR UNION OF MONTREAL.**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925, in the case of employees of the grain elevator system, machine shop and shipyard and harbour yard shops, and until the close of the navigation season of 1924 for other employees.

Wages per hour—Grain Elevator System, Elevators Nos. 1, 2, and "B"—millwrights, 66 cents; weighmen, distributors, tripper men, 60 cents; feed tenders, machinery men, marine leg men, tower men, 55 cents; shovellers, 52 cents; oilers, helpers (elevator men), assistant trimpermen, sewers and baggers, 49 cents.

Conveyor System: assistant foremen, rope splicer, 60 cents; feed tenders, main towermen, 55 cents; conveyormen, 49 cents.

Harbour Yard Shops and Marine Shops—millwrights, plumber and coppersmith, 66 cents; electric welder, 65 cents; blacksmiths, boilermakers, 53 cents; assistant millwrights, rigger, 60 cents; shop painters, 55 cents; radial drill man, 52 cents; assistant plumber, 49 cents; 2nd class boilermakers, 48 cents; helpers, 42 cents; labourers, 38 cents.

Traffic Shop: fitters, 65 cents; pattern maker, 63 cents; boilermaker, 63 cents; painter, 60 cents; helpers, 42 cents; labourers, 38 cents.

Construction Forces: Foremen, 68 cents; assistant foremen, 57 cents; crane foremen, 66 cents; crane engineers, 64 cents; crane firemen, 44 cents; crane blockmen, 40 cents; locomotive engineers, 64 cents; locomotive firemen, 44 cents; locomotive foremen, 60 cents; locomotive helper, 42 cents; painters, 46 cents; switchmen, 49 cents; ironworkers, 52 cents; car inspector, 62 cents; carpenters, 61 cents; plumbers, 60 cents; concrete mixer runner, 60 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

Time and one-half on Sundays and holidays to such employees as may be required for emergencies. Day and night watchmen will not be entitled to overtime for Sundays or holidays.

*Conditions of work for Employees Including those in Conveyor Galleries*

Hours of labour, until December 15, 10 per day; from December 15 to the opening of navigation, 1925, 8 per day. Time and one-half after the ninth hour.

Overtime rate and Sunday and holiday rate for hourly men, time and one-half.

At close of navigation the Superintendent shall tell the men laid off at what time their services will be again required.

No work Sunday night after 6 p.m. except in emergencies.

Employees of machine shops on Notre Dame street and Guard Pier, hours, nine per day, and five on Saturday. Overtime after the ninth hour, and Saturday afternoons.

Employees of the traffic shop working Saturday afternoons, straight time.

Grievances may be brought before the Superintendent and later appeal may be made to the Commissioners.

Commissioners have the right to make promotions in all branches of the service.

## France Welcomes Immigrants

According to information published by the International Labour Office, France has become marked as a country of immigration and welcomes alien labour. The number of alien workers arriving in France in 1923 was 262,877 while those who departed numbered but 59,951. These figures are appreciably lower than the real amount of emigration and immigration.

Of the total number of 1923 arrivals, 103,013 were Italians, with Poles and Belgians next

in number with 31,447 and 25,107 respectively. Spaniards, Portuguese, Russians and Czechoslovakians also contributed largely to the total.

Industry absorbed 184,255 of these immigrants and agriculture 78,622. The larger number of those entering industry were unskilled labourers with a total of 48,376. The building industry took 40,547 and mining 31,040.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

THE downward movement in prices during recent months was not apparent in June. The cost per week of a family budget in terms of retail prices showed only a slight decline, while in wholesale prices the index of the Bureau of Statistics and the Departmental indexes advanced, but the indexes of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Professor Michell declined.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in about sixty cities in Canada at the beginning of June was \$9.86 as compared with \$9.89 for May; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. No important changes occurred during the month. Prices of butter, cheese, sugar, rice and lard were lower while beef, veal, mutton, pork, eggs and potatoes advanced. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.22 at the beginning of June as compared with \$20.24 for May; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, showed an advance of 1.6 points for June to 152.2 as compared with 150.6 for May; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.0 for June, 1921; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 201.3 for June, 1919. Thirty-eight price quotations were higher, forty-eight were lower, while one hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material two of the eight main groups advanced substantially, four declined, while two showed little change. The vegetable products group showed the most important advance, a substantial decline in sugar being more than offset by increases in grains, flour, fruits and vegetables. The index of the animals and their products group rose because of higher prices for butter and eggs and in spite of declines in live stock and fish prices. Little change occurred in the textile group, declines

in raw cotton and silk being offset by advances in woollen yarns. The wood and wood products group was also practically stationary. Lower prices for pig iron, steel billets and rails caused a decline in the iron group. The non-ferrous metals group and the non-metallic minerals group were also lower, the former mainly because of lower prices for copper, tin and zinc and the latter because of a decline in the price of cement. The chemicals and allied products group declined slightly because of lower prices for white lead.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In the former group foods were higher because of advances in the prices of flour, fruits, vegetables, butter and eggs which more than offset the declines in fish, fowl and sugar. Other consumers' goods such as boots, hosiery, underwear and household equipment showed little change. In producers' goods building and construction materials fell because of lower prices for cement and white lead. Manufacturers' materials advanced, declines in materials for the metal working and the meat packing industries being more than offset by increases in materials for the milling industries.

In the classification according to origin, domestic farm products rose because of increases in grains, butter, eggs and vegetables. Articles of marine origin, of forest origin and of mineral origin were lower. Raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were both higher.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 again showed a slight advance to 221.5 for June as compared with 220.7 for May; 225.9 for June, 1923; 224.3 for June, 1922; 242.6 for June, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 349.3 for June, 1920; 280.6 for June, 1918; and 135.3 for June, 1914. The chief advances were in grains, live hogs, dressed lamb, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, flour, jute, calf skins and bar silver, while cattle, sheep, bananas, sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, pig iron, some non-ferrous metals, cement and white lead showed the most important declines.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based

upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 150.3 for June as compared with 149.4 for May; 153.0 for June, 1923; 149.3 for June, 1922; 154.1 for June, 1921; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 203.6 for June, 1918. Advances in wheat, hogs, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes and flour more than offset the declines in cattle, sheep, sugar, raw cotton, lead, copper and glass.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined substantially to 143 for April as compared with 147 for March and 156 for April, 1923. All groups were lower.

Professor Michell's index of wholesale prices based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was lower in June at 172.0 as compared with 173.8 for May; 177.2 for June, 1923; 164.5 for June, 1922; 176.6 for June, 1921; and 269.9 for June, 1920. The index for foods advanced slightly while that for manufacturers' goods declined.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 146.69 in May to 147.38 in June. That for imports declined from

161.61 in May to 158.97 in June. The combined index of both exports and imports fell from 154.15 in May to 153.15 in June.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.



The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modification of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance. Sirloin steak was up in the average from 28.4 cents per pound in May to 29.3 cents in June. Prices in most localities were higher. Round steak was up from 23.1 cents per pound to 23.7 cents and rib roast from 21.2 cents per pound to 21.9 cents. Shoulder roast rose from an average of 15.1 cents per pound in May to 15.6 cents in June, declines in some localities being more than offset by advances in others. Shoulder roast of veal advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound in the average to 17.8 cents. Mutton was up from 28.3 cents in the average in May to 29.1 cents in June. Fresh pork was slightly higher averaging 23.4 cents per pound. Salt pork and bacon showed little change. Fresh cod steak, halibut and white fish advanced slightly. Salt cod and finnan haddie were also higher. Lard declined slightly, averaging 20.6 cents per pound in June as compared with 20.8 cents in May.

Eggs advanced somewhat, fresh averaging 30 cents per dozen as compared with 29.5 cents in May and cooking 26.7 cents per dozen in June as compared with 25.8 cents in May. Milk prices were lower at Stratford, Cobalt and Prince Albert but advanced slightly at New Westminster. Butter showed a general decline, dairy averaging 34.2 cents per pound in June and 36.1 in May and creamery 38.5 cents per pound in June and 40 cents in May. Cheese was down from 30 cents per pound to 29.1 cents.

Bread was slightly lower at Thetford Mines. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca were slightly lower, the former averaging 10.4 cents per pound and the latter 15 cents. Canned vegetables advanced slightly, tomatoes averaging 19.8 cents per two and one-half pound can, peas 18.4 cents per two-pound can, and corn 17.8 cents per two-pound can. Onions advanced from 6.8 cents per pound in May to 7.8 cents in June. Potatoes rose from an average of \$1.68 per 90 pounds in May to \$1.80 in June. The increase was fairly general. Prunes rose from 16 cents per pound to 16.2 cents. Raisins and currants showed little change. Rasp-

\**LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923., pp. 639-695.

berry jam was slightly lower at 95.2 cents per four-pound tin. Granulated sugar again showed a general decline, averaging 10.6 cents per pound in June as compared with 11.6 cents in May and 12.1 cents in March. Yellow sugar showed about the same general decline as granulated, averaging 10.2 cents per pound. Coffee and tea showed little change, the former averaging 54.4 cents per pound and the latter 59.7 cents. Cream of tartar declined somewhat averaging 64.7 cents per pound in June and 65.8 cents in May.

Anthracite coal declined from an average of \$16.92 per ton in May to \$16.77 in June. Lower prices were reported from Fredericton, Quebec, Thetford Mines, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Timmins and Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal also declined slightly, averaging \$10.62 per ton in May and \$10.55 in June. Hard wood, four feet long, showed little change averaging \$12.44 per cord. Soft wood advanced from an average of \$9.15 per cord in May to \$9.24 in June. Coal oil was steady at 30.8 cents per gallon. A slight increase in rent was reported from Quebec while a decline was reported from Brantford.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued to advance. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat rose from \$1.05½ per bushel at the beginning of the month to \$1.21½ at the end, the average for the month being \$1.14 per bushel as compared with \$1.04½ in May. A strong export demand together with poor crop reports were said to be the causes of the advance. Western oats advanced 39 cents per bushel in May to 40½ cents in June. American corn was up from 95 cents per bushel in May to \$1 in June. Flour at Toronto in sympathy with higher wheat prices advanced from \$6.10 per barrel to \$6.65. Rolled oats advanced 20 cents per

bag to \$3. Shorts at Toronto were up from \$25.75 per ton in May to \$27 in June. Sugar continued to decline, raw from \$5.55 per hundred to \$4.92 and granulated from \$8.17 per hundred to \$7.70. Short supplies of potatoes were said to be responsible for a rise in the price at Toronto from \$1.70 per bag to \$2.07½. Hay at Toronto rose from \$15.42 per ton to \$16, but straw declined from \$9.65 to \$9.25. Bananas at Montreal were again lower at \$3.50 per bunch while oranges advanced from \$5.25 per case to \$7 and lemons from \$4 per case to \$4.50. Choice steers at Toronto fell from \$7.54 per hundred to \$7.25 and choice butcher cattle at Winnipeg from \$6.75 to \$6.25. Sheep at Toronto also declined from \$8.92 per hundred to \$6.65 while hogs rose from \$8.15 per hundred to \$8.60. Creamery butter at Montreal was up from 32½ cents per pound to 35 cents and dairy prints at Toronto from 27½ cents per pound to 29½ cents. Cheese rose 2 cents per pound to 18 cents. Fresh eggs were up from 32-35 cents per dozen in May to 33-38 cents in June. Raw cotton at New York declined from an average of 31½ cents per pound in May to 30 cents in June. Improved weather conditions in the cotton belt were said to be the cause of the decline. Raw silk at New York continued to decline, Japanese being \$5.10 per pound in June as compared with \$5.70 in May. Basic pig iron at the mill fell from \$24 per ton to \$22 though some other lines were reported to be slightly higher. Steel rails declined \$1 per ton to \$49. Non-ferrous metals were again lower, copper at Montreal being \$14.60 per hundred as compared with \$15.20 in May. Tin at Toronto fell from 50 cents per pound to 46½ cents and zinc sheets at Montreal from 9¼ cents to 9 cents. Bar silver, however advanced from 65 cents per ounce to 66 cents. White lead declined from \$16.95 per hundred to \$14.90. Portland cement at Montreal declined from \$2.32 per barrel in May to \$1.97 in June.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Average Prices 1913=100											
		Av'g 1922	Jan. 1923	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924
<b>Total Index 238 Commodities</b> .....	<b>238</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>152.2</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>													
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	136.8	151.2	146.8	141.6	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9	147.8
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	141.5	135.8	126.1	135.1	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3	117.3	118.5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174.7	189.0	202.9	198.6	197.8	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5	205.6
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	158.9	169.1	171.8	167.4	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5	161.0
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	95.5	102.5	95.4	93.8	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2	93.4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	185.7	186.4	182.8	184.1	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1	184.7
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	166.4	164.5	165.4	164.5	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9	167.4
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>													
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	128.2	132.4	123.9	123.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3	129.4
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	130.1	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	175.7	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	156.9	160.8	158.0	157.1	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0	157.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	142.8	148.2	144.4	143.1	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.3	140.5	141.4	144.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	156.7	164.6	157.6	157.9	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0	152.7	153.0
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>													
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	153.0	154.2	148.2	152.5	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.4
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	143.1	149.6	143.4	150.1	147.6	151.4	150.6	145.3	137.7	135.0	138.2
Beverages.....	4	197.0	212.0	223.7	222.3	224.6	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.7	235.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	139.4	142.3	136.2	130.1	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2	131.9
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	100.0	100.0	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	132.3	128.6	131.7	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9
Fruits.....	8	216.1	180.8	187.3	216.4	197.1	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	168.7	183.0
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	136.2	132.0	136.8	131.6	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1	120.2
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	148.9	155.6	128.5	149.7	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5	121.6	124.8
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	185.2	238.9	238.9	243.5	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1	195.5	184.1
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	126.8	151.4	164.3	171.2	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0	213.4	225.8
Eggs.....	2	133.9	160.9	108.2	92.2	134.4	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3	92.2	100.0
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	156.9	162.0	160.7	161.8	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3	163.0
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.3	159.9	154.3	155.6	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3	159.1	159.0
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	164.5	165.4	164.8	159.9	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2	157.2
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	157.6	158.2	151.0	154.2	157.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4	159.6
Furniture.....	3	220.5	219.6	229.1	229.1	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	194.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	281.0	325.3	322.1	302.9	303.5	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.2	156.8	149.6	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	143.6	151.7	147.4	143.5	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4	142.6	143.8
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.3	188.8	184.4	186.4	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3	188.4	188.7
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	209.6	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0	222.0
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	187.9	188.2	184.2	186.0	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8	188.1
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	193.9	199.5	185.7	192.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4	198.4	198.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	138.8	147.8	143.4	139.0	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.4	136.3	137.7	139.0
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	163.8	166.4	169.4	167.0	167.0	167.7	167.2	164.2	163.2	163.9	161.4
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.2	163.9	168.9	167.0	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	161.0	160.9	160.4
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	189.6	215.9	200.9	192.5	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6	202.3	194.2
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	163.2	168.1	168.1	164.8	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0	161.2
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	133.2	143.6	137.6	132.7	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4	132.1	134.3
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	194.4	210.8	206.5	205.4	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5	212.5
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	324.1	300.0	273.9	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	110.6	107.0	95.9	94.2	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7	89.6	89.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	114.4	123.4	120.3	117.3	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0	113.4
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	158.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	100.3	103.9	105.3	95.8	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6	106.5	101.8
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	124.4	138.1	124.4	114.2	125.0	111.1	114.9	111.7	112.7	118.6	128.9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	147.8	160.4	155.1	153.8	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0	143.0

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE 1924, MAY 1924, JUNE 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		June 1924	May 1924	June 1923	June 1922	June 1921	June 1920	June 1919	June 1918	June 1917	June 1916	June 1915	June 1914	June 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	176.0	172.4	178.4	196.1	200.4	413.9	325.9	311.1	293.2	178.4	188.3	151.3	132.2
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	223.2	221.2	231.8	258.8	261.8	369.4	384.8	378.6	298.4	234.4	193.6	196.6	188.8
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	179.1	172.2	176.6	180.0	191.2	282.0	276.4	239.2	207.0	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV.—Fish.....	9	173.9	168.3	173.4	177.4	198.6	273.8	222.8	241.6	195.8	169.1	143.3	151.4	160.8
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables..	15	211.0	207.2	203.0	214.7	202.3	404.3	264.7	268.1	346.0	178.1	118.6	131.6	128.8
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	182.5	182.0	189.9	176.6	210.3	316.2	247.4	242.0	221.3	152.4	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI.—Textiles.....	20	251.2	250.1	250.7	236.0	235.1	410.5	358.9	363.0	260.8	188.2	143.3	135.4	129.5
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots..	11	157.4	153.2	161.4	162.8	174.3	305.3	346.2	283.5	285.8	242.1	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	192.5	194.1	203.1	186.6	212.5	274.4	200.0	278.3	262.2	148.9	105.2	102.0	104.5
B. Other Metals.....	12	166.1	172.6	170.9	142.1	156.1	221.9	183.2	285.7	281.7	246.7	231.6	116.7	131.8
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	225.3	224.7	249.6	251.7	238.4	221.5	188.0	136.1	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	193.1	196.0	199.8	181.9	203.2	248.4	205.5	263.8	246.8	180.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	234.4	235.1	240.6	261.1	251.0	330.1	229.3	235.8	192.0	126.8	105.6	110.2	115.6
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	339.0	339.4	348.1	314.2	395.8	533.9	286.0	269.3	210.3	182.2	175.2	183.4	182.6
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	222.4	225.5	221.9	205.0	242.4	251.6	218.7	224.6	209.3	155.2	114.8	111.3	112.4
C. Paints, Oils, and Glass	14	268.3	270.7	279.8	268.6	304.8	472.9	362.0	304.3	258.7	193.7	158.1	140.1	144.7
All.....	48	269.8	271.8	275.5	255.4	305.3	398.5	280.1	260.9	224.0	174.3	145.0	140.7	142.5
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	264.2	270.2	286.7	352.7	389.2	301.2	250.9	205.5	152.3	134.9	128.8	126.2
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals...	16	176.8	177.2	176.8	183.2	198.1	233.0	223.5	293.1	259.6	262.1	170.6	111.6	112.8
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	571.8	638.3	660.3	465.4	900.3	854.0	533.1	396.7	300.8	142.0	230.9	325.1
B. Liquors and Tobacco	6	266.8	266.8	264.6	267.4	269.0	320.8	264.7	222.9	164.1	143.6	134.7	138.4	134.7
C. Sundries.....	7	154.7	159.7	160.7	157.5	188.7	216.5	211.7	218.9	195.4	141.6	116.0	106.8	113.4
All.....	17	292.3	294.4	309.7	314.6	282.1	414.2	381.5	306.0	231.7	179.8	128.7	147.1	170.7
All Commodities.....	†261	221.5	220.7	225.9	224.3	242.6	349.3	284.1	280.6	246.8	183.6	149.4	135.3	136.4

†Ten commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA\*

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)	1910	1911	1912	1913	June 1914	June 1915	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	May 1924	June 1924
		1900	1905	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	48.8	52.0	63.2	76.8	79.8	83.0	70.2	63.2	58.6	56.8	58.6
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.2	33.6	35.0	43.6	55.6	55.8	54.2	42.6	35.0	31.6	30.2	31.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.5	18.8	22.6	27.9	27.6	27.7	22.5	19.1	18.2	17.3	17.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	21.5	24.2	28.5	36.3	36.8	38.4	30.7	29.3	28.5	28.3	29.1
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.1	19.3	22.2	30.1	37.7	39.8	40.4	32.7	31.3	26.6	23.2	23.4
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.4	35.8	40.2	54.0	69.6	72.0	72.2	58.8	53.6	50.2	44.8	45.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.6	25.3	28.9	30.0	50.7	54.3	55.8	48.2	41.3	39.1	32.1	32.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.8	40.2	62.2	73.8	80.4	76.4	45.8	44.0	45.2	41.6	41.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	24.6	28.6	42.5	44.8	53.7	56.0	33.5	33.5	31.5	29.5	30.0
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	25.0	24.3	26.2	36.6	38.7	45.4	50.1	30.8	31.7	29.5	25.8	26.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.6	52.8	51.0	58.8	71.4	79.2	88.8	81.0	69.0	68.4	71.4	71.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	53.0	52.4	57.8	61.2	83.4	92.0	108.6	119.4	65.0	71.4	72.2	72.2	68.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.5	31.2	33.8	35.1	46.8	51.7	61.1	66.8	38.0	42.0	40.0	40.0	38.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.9	21.4	24.6	25.5	34.0	33.5	39.3	40.4	36.8	29.8	33.2	33.0	32.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.8	23.8	32.0	30.5	37.3	38.2	30.6	26.1	32.2	33.0	32.9
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	118.5	144.0	123.0	103.5	102.0	100.5	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	42.0	37.0	73.0	65.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	50.0	44.5	41.0	41.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	24.0	31.5	40.5	37.0	42.5	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	27.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	13.0	16.0	23.0	24.4	33.6	21.0	19.6	20.6	21.0	20.8
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.4	19.8	30.4	34.4	23.4	24.0	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.8	16.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	22.8	23.4	29.2	21.1	24.1	18.8	19.4	19.5
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.3	13.1	13.2	15.1	17.6	21.2	27.5	18.3	19.7	18.5	16.0	16.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	31.6	38.0	40.0	43.6	47.6	90.4	50.0	31.2	50.4	46.4	42.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	20.4	22.2	42.0	24.0	14.6	24.0	22.2	20.4
Tea, black, medium.....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	11.5	14.5	15.2	17.6	16.5	13.8	13.7	116.6	117.4
Tea, green, medium.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.3	13.9	15.4	16.9	14.9	15.0	116.6	117.4	117.4
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	13.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	53.6	30.0	60.5	127.0	60.7	70.7	216.9	36.6	45.7	49.0	55.9	55.9
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.78	\$ 8.51	\$ 11.89	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.72	\$ 16.92	\$ 11.16	\$ 10.18	\$ 10.23	\$ 9.89	\$ 9.86
Starch, laundry.....	¼ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.9	c. 4.7	c. 4.7	c. 4.9	c. 4.5	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	51.5	54.4	67.3	71.8	73.5	101.6	109.9	107.4	108.1	105.8	104.8
Coal, bituminous.....	½ ton	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.4	37.0	37.8	53.9	58.1	61.3	72.6	77.6	68.2	70.3	66.4	65.9
Wood, hard.....	¼ cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.8	34.1	41.8	51.9	67.4	76.4	81.7	87.9	76.9	79.8	77.5	77.8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.3	30.2	39.4	49.6	56.4	62.1	64.6	57.4	59.8	57.2	57.7
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.5	23.0	25.4	27.6	28.7	36.6	36.3	31.2	30.3	30.7	30.8
Fuel and light.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.96	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.37
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.22	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.95
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.27	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.46	\$ 18.67	\$ 20.36	\$ 21.95	\$ 26.81	\$ 21.74	\$ 20.58	\$ 20.72	\$ 20.24	\$ 20.22

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.29	7.72	8.53	11.89	12.65	13.99	17.04	11.43	10.30	10.81	10.43	10.31	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	7.23	6.62	7.43	10.04	...	12.40	15.08	10.28	9.50	9.53	9.27	9.23	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	6.96	7.57	8.43	11.71	12.51	13.32	16.24	11.46	10.29	10.46	10.44	10.20	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.84	7.21	8.10	11.58	12.51	13.14	15.99	10.41	9.54	9.74	9.22	9.17	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.11	7.48	8.49	12.18	12.74	13.52	17.12	10.85	10.03	10.03	9.76	9.78	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.06	8.05	8.08	10.89	12.45	14.07	16.83	11.30	9.89	9.72	9.29	9.43	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.88	8.21	8.54	11.32	12.74	14.29	16.47	11.53	10.03	10.25	9.61	9.50	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.14	8.16	8.48	11.89	13.15	13.99	17.12	11.16	10.02	9.89	9.70	9.69	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.13	9.16	9.02	12.30	13.65	15.00	18.18	12.68	11.48	11.31	10.93	10.83	

\*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Steaming, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average).....</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (Average).....</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>56.4</b>
1—Sydney.....	31.3	25	24.1	16.8	15.1	14.2	26	26.5	24.8	33.3	36.5	52.7
2—New Glasgow.....	26.6	23.1	20.3	14.8	11.8	12.2	23.3	24.4	23.7	30	34.6	58.3
3—Amherst.....	24.6	23.6	18.8	15.8	12.4	15	26	22.6	22.5	30.6	33	60
4—Halifax.....	33.5	25	25.4	16.5	14.1	15.1	27.5	26.2	24	29.5	33.6	54.6
5—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	27	25	23.2	17.9	14	13	23.5	23	20.6	29.2	32.1	49.3
<b>New Brunswick (Average).....</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>
6—Moncton.....	31.2	24.5	22.2	16.5	12			29	24	32.5	37.7	55.6
7—St. John.....	35	26.6	24.3	15	12	16.8	27.5	24	21.9	32.1	35.3	57.7
8—Fredericton.....	32.5	27.5	20	17.5	13.5	11	20	22.5	24.5	31.6	36.6	55
9—Bathurst.....	23	22	16.4	12.9	12	13.5	22	24.2	25	34.6	36.6	50
<b>Quebec (Average).....</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>52.0</b>
10—Quebec.....	23.8	22.7	19.9	15.8	10.4	11.4	24.9	20.4	21.6	30.7	38	54.6
11—Three Rivers.....	25.2	22.4	21.4	14.9	10.7	11.2	22	20.3	22.1	28.9	28.5	53
12—Sherbrooke.....	33	27.6	32.5	19.2	13	12.7		18.5	21.5	28.9	31.4	57
13—Sorel.....	19.7	19.3	19.7	11	7.3	8	21	15.7	20.5	35	39	50
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	19.3	16.5	16.3	12.5	6.9	10.3	18.3	18.5	20.2	26.7	30	46
15—St. John's.....	23.5	21	21	13.5	11		30	19	21	32.5		55
16—Theftord Mines.....	20.3	18.3	16.3	14.3	11	16.3	19	18.3	21.4	27.5	30	47.3
17—Montreal.....	32	26.8	27.4	13.5	9.8	8	27.9	22.6	20.1	29	32.2	54.2
18—Hull.....	27.3	22.7	22.9	15.4	10	11.8	25	22.8	21.6	29	30.9	51.1
<b>Ontario (Average).....</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>
19—Ottawa.....	30.3	25.3	23	15.1	11.4	14.7	30.4	23.2	19.5	30.1	34.9	51.5
20—Brockville.....	32.8	27.8	25.8	16.3	11.5	15.5	27.5	24.4	21.3	30.1	33.7	49.6
21—Kingston.....	29.4	23	22.6	15.1	10.5	14.1	25.3	22.3	20	26.4	29.9	49.2
22—Belleville.....	28.5	22.5	22.2	16.7	11.3	20.5	29	22.3	18.6	32.5	34.7	52.9
23—Peterborough.....	29.1	24.7	21.6	16.6	12.4	20.9	27.1	23	23.8	29.8	34.8	50.7
24—Oshawa.....	29.4	24.2	21.6	15.2	13	20.3	27	23.2	21.7	26.6	30.2	50.7
25—Orillia.....	27.8	25	22.3	16.3	12.5	15.5	26	21.3	21.6	27.5	30.6	52.1
26—Toronto.....	32.6	24.5	25.1	15.1	13.3	20.1	30.4	23.7	19.9	29.3	33.4	51.8
27—Niagara Falls.....	32	25.8	23.5	16.8	11.3	21.8	33.8	22.3	20.3	29	29.4	53.4
28—St. Catharines.....	29.8	24	22.8	15.4	10.4	20	30	23.8	17.6	27.6	31.4	51
29—Hamilton.....	33.1	26.6	26.7	16.9	13.8	20.6	28.8	23.6	23.4	30.7	34.3	52.7
30—Brantford.....	31.3	25.7	22.8	16.5	12.4	18.5	31.4	24.5	23.8	27.5	30.5	49.7
31—Galt.....	31.6	25.6	23.6	17.2	14.5	22.5	30.6	24.6	26.6	29	31.3	52.1
32—Guelph.....	30	24	20.5	15.9	13.5	21.7	27.5	19.2	22	24.5	29.3	49.3
33—Kitchener.....	29.7	26.3	20.5	17.7	14.4	22.3	25	24	20	25.7	30.2	51.5
34—Woodstock.....	32.6	25	24.4	16.6	16.1	20.1	28	22.1	17	27.7	31.2	50.9
35—Stratford.....	29	24	21.6	17.4	13	18.8	27.5	24.6	25	29.3	33.1	53.6
36—London.....	31.4	25.2	25.1	16.7	11.8	20.4	27.8	23.3	22.6	31.3	34.1	55.7
37—St. Thomas.....	29.6	24.3	22.1	14.9	13	19	27.5	23.6	22.7	27.6	31.6	52.7
38—Chatham.....	29.3	25	21.7	15.8	12	21	25.8	22.5	22.4	28.8	31.6	52.2
39—Windsor.....	30	22.5	24.3	16.3	12.5	23	31.5	24	23	29.8	34.2	54.4
40—Sarnia.....	30	22.5	22.5	18	13.5	22.5	25	25	20	25		52.5
41—Owen Sound.....	29.3	25	21	17.7	12.7	20	24	24.3	20	27.9	31.6	52.9
42—Sudbury.....	31.2	25.6	21	15.8	11.1	20.7	30.5	23.6	24.2	29	34.7	52.2
43—Cobalt.....	32.7	28.3	27.3	17.3	13.5	21	30	26.7	25	32	40.5	57
44—Timmins.....	28	24	19	16.5	12.5	22.5	27.5	25	23	35	40	51.7
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	33.7	27	24.7	19	13	22.8	27.5	27.6	24.4	31	35.8	54.6
46—Port Arthur.....	32.9	25	21.7	17.7	12.6	18.7	32.8	23.6	26.3	35.2		60.4
47—Fort William.....	30.5	21.3	20.2	15.5	12.1	18.8	27.5	24.5	24.6	32.9	37.5	58.3
<b>Manitoba (Average).....</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>56.2</b>
48—Winnipeg.....	28.7	20.4	20.5	12	9.7	14.7	29.2	20.1	22.6	30.8	35.1	53.5
49—Brandon.....	27.8	19.6	18.3	14.3	9.6	17	29.6	21.1	19	29.4	34.5	58.9
<b>Saskatchewan (Average).....</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>
50—Regina.....	29.1	19.4	19.4	11.5	10.2	14.9	30.7	20.9	15	36.1	45.9	63.1
51—Prince Albert.....	25	20	18.7	14	10.2	14.2	28.3	19.3	20	40	45	50
52—Saskatoon.....	26	19.7	19.3	13.3	8.1	15	30.7	21	23	35.7	40.5	55.5
53—Moose Jaw.....	32.9	24.3	20	14.7	10.6	17.3	30.2	21.2	26	41.7		65.7
<b>Alberta (Average).....</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>
54—Medicine Hat.....	28.3	20	18	14.1	10	16.3	33.5	23.3	27.5	43.3	45	56.7
55—Drumheller.....	30	25	18	15	8	20	35	25	25	37.5	45	60
56—Edmonton.....	27.5	18.9	17.9	11.9	9	15.5	37	22.5	20.6	34	39.1	51.7
57—Calgary.....	24.2	18.5	17.4	11.7	8.4	14.2	31.2	21.1	21.5	36.2	42.5	54.6
58—Lethbridge.....	26.8	21.8	18	14.3	10.5	14.6	33.4	18.8	22	37.2	45	54.5
<b>British Columbia (Average).....</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>
59—Fernie.....	30	25	22.7	14.7	12	17.7	37.5	28.3	30.7	37.4	47	57.5
60—Nelson.....	30	23.5	23.5	15.8	12.5	21	40	30	25	38.6	45.1	55
61—Trail.....	31.3	25	22	18	13.7	25	40	30	27.5	44	50	59
62—New Westminster.....	30	25	23.8	17	13.8	24.3	38.8	26.5	28.3	33.6	40.8	56.7
63—Vancouver.....	33.7	24.8	23.4	14.7	13.5	24.2	38.6	26.4	22.5	38.7	43.5	59
64—Victoria.....	32	23.4	23.7	13.3	13.3	26.7	35	24.7	20.2	38.1	45.2	58
65—Nanaimo.....	34	25	24.4	19.4	16.6	25	37	28	21	39	42.7	60
66—Prince Rupert.....	32.5	26.6	23.3	14.5	12.5	17.6	37.3	31	29.5	41.4	48	65



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-9	30-5	20-5	13-8	55-9	21-1	19-9	32-2	20-6	30-0	26-7	11-9	34-2	38-5
11-8	27-0			51-3	17-3	16-3	25-1	22-1	35-2	31-2	12-1	38-0	43-1
10	30			60	17-6	15-6	29-5	22-7	19-6	34-3	b 12-14	40	44-6
13	30			50	16-1	18	24-6	22-2	32-4	25	13	39-1	44
12	23			45	18-3	16-5	24-5	22-2	32-6	32-5	9	37-7	42
12	25			50	17-1	15-2	21-8	22-2	26-3	33	a 13-3	35-1	41-9
12	35			60	15-6	18	35-2	22-2	24-1	24-1	10-10	32-4	37-7
11-3	35-0			53-8	17-6	17-2	31-2	21-9	31-7	25-8	9-5	37-0	41-1
12	35		10	60	18-1	18	54-8	21	33-6	30-5	11-13	37-8	41-6
12	35			60	17-4	15-2	31-3	21	34-7	31	14	38	41-6
12	35			50	17-6	19-5	31-9	21-5	31-8		12	35-6	38-8
12	35			45	17-6	16	26-6	25	26-6		12	36-6	42-5
14-8	30-9	17-6		57-9	21-3	20-2	28-2	20-7	31-3	29-1	10-9	32-8	35-4
10		20		50	20	21-3	29-5	21-8	33-4	29	12	32-6	35-5
15-20	30			50	20	19	31-2	21-8	33-4	30	12	32-6	35-3
20	35				23-7		32-8	21-8	31-9		a 10	32-6	36-6
10	30			60			21-5	19-8	28-8				34-2
								19-6	24-7		7		35-5
		18						20-5	30	25-7	10	33	34
		10		60		20	20-2	20-2	31-5	27-6	12	30-2	34-6
				75	21-1	20-9	24-4	20-3	37-1	30-8	12	34-1	37-3
16	32			60	21-2	20	29-5	21-6	21-6	29-7	11	34-2	35-3
15	25-30			60-0	20-7	19-4	33-0	20-0	29-5	27-5	11-7	33-4	36-8
19-5	31-4	22-2	10-9		20-8	20-3	34-5	17	34-8	28-3	10	33-9	36-8
18	32	22	12		24-6	20	33-7	20-1	27-2	24	10	31-3	34-5
18-20	35-38	22-28	10		20	16	29-9	19-3	26-2	24-8	10	32	34-9
12-5-15	30-35	20	10		20		27-9	20	24-3	22-7	a 9	36-4	35-3
15	35	25			17-7	23	27-3	19-9	27-1	23-5	10	30-6	34-8
20	30	20			20	18	32-6	20-3	27-4			30-6	35-3
		20			20	18	27-3	20-2	25-4		10-11-5	35	37-3
25	30	20	12		21	16-6	36-2	19-5	34	29-3	a 11-8	34-5	37-8
22	35	25			21-4	20	37-9	18-5	31-5		12	34-2	37-3
20	35	30			24	20	36-2	18-5	30-1	28-3	12	35-3	36-4
20	35	25			19	20	38-9	19-7	32-4	30	a 11-5	33	37-2
20	35	25			21-7	16-5	33-1	19-7	32-8		11	32-6	34-5
22	30	23-25	12-5		20	23	28-5	19-4	26-1		a 11-8	33	35-3
	30	22	12		20	20	29-8	20-2	27-1		a 10-11	33-1	35-5
	30	22			20	20	29-8	17-9	26-4		a 11-8	31-8	34-8
20	30	22			19-5	21	51-5	18-8	24-4	24-5	10	30-5	34-4
20	35	25			18-3	20	30-2	19-5	25-8		a 9	32-7	36-1
20	28	20	10		19-7	18-7	39-5	20-3	30	26-7	10	34-4	36-5
20-25	30	25		60	19-3	18-5	37	20-3	26-6	26	10	34-4	36-4
18	30	18	12		21	18	34-1	20-3	25-8	24-4	12	34-4	35-9
22	35	25			22	22-3	33-5	19-7	30-8	24-3	13	31-5	37-7
	25	25			20	20	34	21	33-7		a 12	34	36-5
	25	25	10		17	20	34	24	33-7		a 12	34	36-5
					19-3	20	30-6	19-8	25	24	11	33-9	35-4
					25	20	24-6	22-7	34-5	34	15	33-3	39-1
	25	25		70	25	20	31-7	24-3	35-3	35	15		42
					25	20	26	20	39-5	32-5	a 16-7		41
					25	20	37-7	20-4	35-6	32-1		34-3	38-2
18	30	18	9		19-5	15-5	38-8	21-4	35-6	32-5	a 13-3	34	40
	25-30			60	21-3	19-4	39-5	21-2	36-7	31	a 14-3	35	40-5
	30-0				21-5	17-6	34-5	19-8	26-8	23-6	10-3	31-5	37-8
	30	18			22-9	17	35-8	19-2	29-6	25-4	12	34-1	38-4
	30				20	11-7	33-1	20-4	29-6	25-4	a 8-5	28-9	37-1
	21-7	29-4	15-3	15-0	23-3	21-3	32-8	20-7	23-9	21-8	10-5	32-5	35-2
	30	16			23-3	20	31-9	21	24-2	21-9	12-5	37-1	38-4
25	30	16			23	20	23-6	22-5	21-9	15-7	10	30-4	37-0
15	25-30	15	15	50	23	20	23-6	20	22-9	22-1	12	28-6	35-6
25	30	15			25	25	38-6	19-2	22	20	15	33-7	40-8
25	30	15			25	25	38-6	20-6	26-5	19-6	10-5	33-2	40-6
22-9	29-1	16-6	18-3	23-7	22-5	22-5	35-7	20-6	23-7	16-1	a 10	33-3	40-7
25	30	20			25	24	40-8	20-5	26-7	17-1	a 12-5	37-5	44-5
25-30	30-35	15-20			25	25	29-6	22	28-7	23-4	10	32-6	39-4
175-20	23-25	12-5	15		22-5	23-4	33-2	22	28-1	22-2	10	29-9	39-4
25	30	18			22-7	19-6	39-4	22	25-5	16-4	10	32-9	39-2
18		15			20	20-4	35-3	18-1	20-9	33-3	14-3	37-3	43-1
18-4	28-3		18-6		23-6	22-8	24-2	20-9	33-3	29-0		37-3	43-1
20-25	30	20	18		24-9	23-7	40-8	24-6	36	25	15	37-5	44-2
25	30	20			27-5	25	37-2	22-5	31-3	30	a 17	40	45
25	30	20			25	25	31-1	20-4	30-4		15	35	43
					21	19	37-5	18-6	30-7	28	a 11-1	37-5	39-9
12-5		15			21-5	19	30-2	18-2	32-1	25-3	a 11-1	33-8	41-4
13	30	20		55	24-2	20-7	34-5	20	31-7	30	a 12-5	39-7	41-7
12-5	25				20	25	36-3	23-1	30-4		13	35	44-8
	25				25	25	26-2	20	43-5	32-5	20	40	45

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas standard 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	29.1	6.7	18.6	4.1	5.4	10.4	15.0	19.8	18.4	17.8
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.9	7.3	17.6	4.6	5.7	10.0	16.3	21.5	19.3	19.0
1—Sydney.....	30.7	8	17.9	5.0	5.9	10.5	16.6	21.2	20	19.9
2—New Glasgow.....	31	6.7	17	4.5	5.1	9.8	16.3	21.2	19.1	19.2
3—Amherst.....	30	7.3	18.4	4.6	6.2	10	15	21.9	19.5	19
4—Halifax.....	28	7.3	17.2	4.3	5.6	9.6	17.2	21.5	18.5	18
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	6.7	18.6	4.1	5	10.1	18.1	20	17.6	18.6
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.5	8.0	17.6	4.6	5.6	10.2	17.1	20.2	17.9	17.4
6—Moncton.....	32	7.3-8.7	17.7	4.8	5.8	11.2	15.5	21	19.2	18.5
7—St. John.....	30.3	8	18.5	4.3	6	9.5	18.5	19.8	16.9	17.1
8—Fredericton.....	27.3	8	16.2	4.5	5.5	10.1	16.4	20	17	17.1
9—Bathurst.....	28.3	8	17.8	4.7	5.2	10	18	20	18.6	17
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27.2	6.0	17.9	4.4	5.7	9.4	15.8	19.0	18.7	17.0
10—Quebec.....	27.4	7.5	17.9	4.4	5.3	10.1	15.5	20.6	18.6	17.4
11—Three Rivers.....	27.1	6	18.7	4.5	5.2	9.4	18	20.1	19.6	17.1
12—Sherbrooke.....	30.8	7.3	17.6	4.2	5.5	9.8	16.2	19.7	19.5	17.6
13—Sorel.....	24.6	5.3	18	4.1	6.2	8.6	15.5	18	19.1	16.6
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	25	4.7	18.3	4.3	6.6	10.2	16.2	19.1	20.2	18
15—St. John's.....	28.3	5.3	17.7	4.3	6	10	16.5	17.5	18.7	17
16—Thetford Mines.....	26.2	5	17.9	4.6	6	8.2	13.8	19.1	18.3	16.7
17—Montreal.....	28.5	6.7-7.0	17.6	4.5	5.3	10.4	15	19.2	17.2	16.8
18—Hull.....	27.2	6	17.4	4.5	5.6	8.1	15.1	17.7	16.8	15.4
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.7	6.3	17.6	3.9	5.1	11.0	15.1	20.0	17.3	16.8
19—Ottawa.....	29.4	6.7	17.8	4.6	5.5	10.7	15.5	19.3	17	17.3
20—Brockville.....	25.6	6	18	4.0	4.7	10	14.8	19.5	16.8	16.1
21—Kingston.....	26	6	15.6	4.3	4.8	8.8	13.2	19.1	15.5	15.5
22—Belleville.....	29	5.3	17.5	4.0	4.6	10.9	15.2	20.1	16.8	17.2
23—Peterborough.....	27.7	6.7	18.6	3.6	4.8	10.7	13.5	18.3	17	16.4
24—Oshawa.....	31.3	6	15.8	3.7	5	11.8	14.1	20.5	16.9	16.3
25—Orillia.....	29.3	6	17.3	3.8	4.9	11.3	16.2	19.5	17.8	17.1
26—Toronto.....	29	6	17.7	3.9	5.3	10.2	14.6	19.2	16.5	16.3
27—Niagara Falls.....	29.3	6.7	18	3.9	4.9	11.8	16.5	20.6	18.3	17.1
28—St. Catharines.....	32	6.7	16.1	4.0	4.9	11.6	15.7	19.7	15.5	16
29—Hamilton.....	31	6	17.4	3.7	4.9	10.8	14.4	18.7	16.9	16.4
30—Brantford.....	27.1	6	16.7	3.7	4.8	11.7	15.7	18.6	15.6	15.6
31—Galt.....	28	6.7	17.6	3.8	5	12	15.4	19	17.3	16.2
32—Guelph.....	27.7	6	17.4	3.8	5.3	11.9	14.4	19.5	16.7	16.1
33—Kitchener.....	29.8	6	17.8	3.5	4.9	12.9	16.2	18.7	16.4	16.4
34—Woodstock.....	28.1	6	17.5	3.6	4.9	11.1	15	19.3	16.8	16.5
35—Stratford.....	28.6	5.6	17.8	3.5	5.5	11.7	15.7	20.7	17.1	16.6
36—London.....	27	6	17.5	3.8	5	11.3	14.7	19.8	17.4	17.2
37—St. Thomas.....	27.8	6	18.1	3.8	5	12.2	15.9	20.2	17.3	17
38—Chatham.....	28.7	6.7	18.1	3.8	5.2	11	15.6	20.2	18.3	16.5
39—Windsor.....	25.9	6.7	17.5	3.7	4.7	10.8	14.3	21	16.2	16.6
40—Sarnia.....	27.5	6.7	18	3.5	5.4	10	16.5	20	16.5	16.5
41—Owen Sound.....	28.3	5.3	18	3.7	4.7	10.8	15.3	19.8	18.2	17.9
42—Sudbury.....	27.6	6.7	17.3	4.7	6.2	11.4	15.1	22.3	20.3	18.9
43—Cobalt.....	32.6	7.3	18.7	4.3	.....	9.4	12.5	21.4	18.5	18
44—Timmins.....	34.5	7.3	15	5	.....	8.5	15	21.8	21	17
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	27.8	6.7	18.5	4.1	5.8	11.9	17.3	20	17	16.6
46—Port Arthur.....	27.2	6.7	18.3	4.1	5.9	10.8	16	20.1	18.9	17.9
47—Fort William.....	29.8	6.7	19.4	4.1	5.8	11	14.5	21.8	18.2	18.7
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.4	5.9	18.7	4.0	5.5	11.3	16.1	20.7	19.9	19.3
48—Winnipeg.....	27.6	6	18.3	4.0	5.1	10.9	15.5	21	19.2	19
49—Brandon.....	27.1	5.7	19	4.0	5.8	11.7	16.6	20.3	20.6	19.5
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	28.6	6.5	17.6	4.0	5.3	10.0	14.0	20.4	20.4	19.8
50—Regina.....	26.3	6.4	17.5	4.0	5.8	9.9	13.9	19.8	19.5	19.3
51—Prince Albert.....	30	6.7	17.5	3.9	5	8.9	14	21.7	22	21
52—Saskatoon.....	30.5	6.7	16.5	4.0	5.1	11	14.2	20	19.8	19.8
53—Moose Jaw.....	27.5	6	19	4.1	5.2	10.2	13.9	20.1	20.3	19.2
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	31.6	7.3	18.3	4.0	5.2	10.5	14.2	19.5	20.6	20.9
54—Medicine Hat.....	29.9	5.7-6.7	17	4.0	5	10.4	14.2	20.8	20.2	20.2
55—Drumheller.....	36.2	8	22.5	4.3	5.5	12.5	15	21.2	23.7	23.7
56—Edmonton.....	29.9	7.2	16.7	4.0	4.9	9.2	14.3	18.2	20.1	21.1
57—Calgary.....	33.8	7.2	18.5	3.9	5.2	10.4	14.1	18.7	19.5	20.1
58—Lethbridge.....	28.2	8	16.8	4.0	5.6	10	13.5	18.5	19.7	19.6
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.0	7.5	19.9	4.1	5.5	9.6	12.0	18.8	19.0	18.1
59—Fernie.....	34.2	7.7	16	4.2	5.5	11.7	13.3	20	19.2	20
60—Nelson.....	32.5	8.3	17.5	4.2	5	10	12.5	18.2	20	19
61—Trail.....	30	7.7	17.3	3.8	5.2	8.1	12.5	15	18.3	15
62—New Westminster.....	27.9	6.7	22.7	4.1	5.2	9.9	11.8	19	18.8	17.4
63—Vancouver.....	28.2	6-6.7	21.4	4.2	5	8.4	11.5	19.1	18.7	17.9
64—Victoria.....	29.9	7.4	19	4.1	5.7	9	12.7	19.4	18.7	18.1
64—Nanaimo.....	31.7	7.4	23.7	4.0	6.2	9.6	10.6	19.4	18.7	18.5
66—Prince Rupert.....	33.3	8.3	21.6	4.4	6.5	10	11	20.6	19.2	19.2



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
8.4	7.8	1.798	34.4	23.1	19.5	16.2	17.4	20.7	.952	30.1	.812	48.7
8.2	7.1	1.868	35.6	21.7	19.2	16.5	18.4	21	.984	31.1	.852	49.2
9.2	7.8	2.19	40	20	21.7	17.5	17	24.8	1.06	30	.87	11
8	6.4	1.89	36	21.2	17.2	15.8	17.3	20.4	.983	30.5	.746	53.3
7.7	6.3	1.56	29.1	20	20	14.3	17	20	.90	31.2	1.00	45
7.8	7.7	1.83	37.3	24	17.7	18.2	19.7	19.7	.991	32.2	.79	13
8.2	9	1.25	22.6	17.5	15.8	15.8	15.9	20	1.03	32.5	.875	4
8.6	6.9	1.568	33.3	23.7	17.9	16.8	17.8	22.1	.981	33.1	.852	5
8.6	7.2	1.58	35.2	28.7	18.6	16.7	17.7	20.7	1.00	33.5	.80	6
9.6	7	1.74	35.4		15.3	16.9	19	20.6	.762	31.7	.762	7
7.7	7	1.45	32.4		19.2	16	17.3	22.2	.912	32.1	.846	8
8.4	7.4	1.50	30		18.6	17.5	19	25	1.25	35	1.00	9
8.2	7.7	1.415	27.8	32.0	18.5	16.5	19.1	21.5	1.050	29.7	.872	10
8.7	8	1.29	27.1	27.5	19.7	17.9	19.4	21.5	.964	29.2	.85	11
8.1	8.3	1.26	25.7	27.5	19.7	16.7	20.8	18	1.02	31.7	.917	12
7.5	8.1	1.52	29	37.8	20	17	17.6	26.7	1.07	34	.816	13
7.7	7.2	.975	19.6		15.7	16	18.6	26.7	1.04	26.4	1.10	14
8.5	5.3	1.03	19.7		20	16	18.5	19.3	1.10	30	.90	15
7.8	7.8	1.50	30	32.5	17	15.9	21.7	25	1.12	32.5	.85	16
8.6	7.6	1.49	27.5		18.2	15.8	19.2	18.3	1.07	27.5	.744	17
8.2	7.7	1.87	36	33.7	17.2	15.4	18.7	20.5	1.09	26.4	.775	18
8.7	8.3	1.80	35.4	33	19	17.5	17.3	20.8	.975	28.2	.775	19
8.7	8.7	1.951	37.3	28.4	17.7	16.8	16.7	20.0	.936	28.2	.775	20
8.9	8.7	1.94	37.8	40.5	21	15.2	15.5	21.8	.898	30.3	.736	21
8.9	10.1	2.15	37.5	17.5	18	16.3	17.1	21.1	.923	32.2	.828	22
8.3	7.9	2.03	36.5	20	17.8	14.9	16.9	18.4	.91	27.6	.749	23
9.4	9.2	2.08	40	37.5		15.2	16.7	18	.928	24.5	.785	24
8.4	8.5	2.10	37.5	32.5	13.8	13.5	15.9	18.7	.921	27.6	.791	25
8.0	6.9	2.12	40	28.3	15	15	17.3	20	.963	29.3	.707	26
8.0	8	2.00	35.8	35	18.7	14.9	15.3	19.4	.882	26.6	.745	27
9.6	9.1	2.05	38.1	34.2	15.3	13.9	15.3	19.2	.873	29	.713	28
9.2	8.2	2.26	42.2	24		18.8	17	19.4	1.10	30.9	.849	29
8.8	8.2	2.29	42.4		15.3	16.4	17	18.4	.885	25.9	.736	30
8.8	6.5	2.11	40.7	20	19	14.6	15.7	18.3	.848	24	.731	31
8.7	7	1.89	33.6		17.5	14.6	15	17.7	.817	28.3	.708	32
8.1	6.4	2.10	41.2		17.5	14.8	15.7	18	.871	26	.77	33
9.3	7.4	1.86	36	20		14.1	15.7	18.5	.846	24.6	.692	34
7.9	7.9	1.83	34.8	30		15.4	16.8	20.1	.818	28.3	.758	35
8.9	8.9	1.47	29.5	17.5		14.8	15.5	19.3	.883	29.9	.769	36
8.9	8.2	1.84	36	20		17.1	16.9	19.9	.968	27.5	.749	37
9	8.4	1.98	37.3	21.5		15.1	16.2	18.6	.981	27.2	.758	38
7.3	8	2.17	38.5			16	16.8	19.3	1.01	26.2	.814	39
8.6	7.6	2.04	38.1	26.2		16.6	16.1	19.6	.949	34.7	.778	40
8.1	8.3	1.98	35.6	31.3		18	14.7	20.3	.976	28.3	.798	41
8.2	8.6	2.05	38.5	38	16.2	16.5	15.5	19	.915	26	.75	42
9.6	9.4	1.73	32.9		13	15.3	15.3	18	.859	27.3	.834	43
9.8	7.8	1.94	43.1		19	17	17.8	23.6	.99	31	.87	44
10.5	8.7	1.90	31.7		19.3	20.1	23.3	25	1.07	30	.90	45
9.2	9.4	2.50	47.5		16	13	18	18	1.00	28.9	.75	46
8.0	8.2	1.55	31.5	36.7	19.9	15.5	19.6	23.6	1.00	28.9	.775	47
8.8	8.6	1.74	34.5	34.2	20.8	18.6	17.3	22.9	1.01	32.6	.831	48
9.3	6.9	1.75	34.1	32.2	18	17.2	18.1	24.7	1.05	28.3	.807	49
10	7.5	1.890	35.7	20.3	16.4	18.4	18.4	21.6	.888	30.7	.798	50
8.5	6.6	1.84	33.4	20	15.6	17.8	20	20.8	.866	29.4	.776	51
8.7	9.2	1.94	37.9	20.5	17.2	19	17.2	19.7	.91	32	.82	52
7.9	9.3	1.305	26.5	22.0	14.4	14.4	17.7	22.9	.905	32.0	.800	53
9.1	10.3	1.55	31	23	13.3	13.3	17.9	23.7	.941	28.3	.821	54
8.6	8.3	.90	18.7	22.5	16.5	16.5	16.7	21.7	.90	35	.833	55
9	8.5	1.11	16.2	23	14.3	13.2	18.2	24	.914	32.9	.808	56
8.2	8.8	1.66	30	19.5	13.5	13.5	18	22.2	.864	31.6	.736	57
7.8	10	1.277	27.7	23.0	16.0	16.0	18.1	21.6	.900	32.4	.832	58
9.2	10	1.11	22.5	24.2	14	17.5	14	17.5	.887	32.5	.85	59
7.5	6.5	.844	20	22.5	18.7	20	20	22.5	1.00	35	.875	60
8.6	8.6	1.39	28.8	22	15.1	17	17	22.7	.867	27.7	.785	61
7.7	8.7	1.37	27	23.3	17.1	17.1	18.7	21.3	.839	35.3	.842	62
7.3	4.8	2.268	42.5	22.2	14.6	16.6	15	17.2	.858	31.7	.808	63
8.2	6.3	2.40		22.2	14.6	16.6	15	17.2	.928	32.8	.830	64
7.2	5.7	2.51		20	16.2	20	20	24.2	1.03	31.7	.833	65
6.8	6.3	2.25		25	16.7	15	15	20	.983	35	.85	66
6.4	5.1	1.75		21	13.3	13.3	15	18.3	.883	35	.82	67
6.0	5.6	2.07		19.2	12.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	.864	29.3	.818	68
7.0	5.9	2.26		21	14.7	16.1	16.1	19.5	.896	31.4	.782	69
6.5	5.9	2.48		23.3	15.1	15.1	20	20	.90	31.8	.779	70
8.6	6.3	2.42		21.7	13.1	13.1	17.3	18.6	.917	35	.856	71
				25	15	15	18.3	20.6	.95	33.3	.85	72

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	10.6	10.2	54.4	69.7	27.7	15.4	3.3	42.8	64.7	12.3	8.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	11.3	10.7	61.9	67.8	29.1	13.0	4.4	47.5	50.5	13.1	8.6
1—Sydney.....	12	11.3	61.1	68	31	15.5	5.5	55.1	57.1	13.7	8.7
2—New Glasgow.....	11.6	10.9	62.1	66.7	29.3	11.6	5.0	43.2	40	13.5	8.7
3—Amherst.....	11.2	10.7	63.3	69.4	27.5	10.5	5.0	46.6	45	13.2	8.5
4—Halifax.....	10.4	9.8	61	67.2	28.5	14.5	5.3	45	60	13.1	8.5
5—Truro.....	10	9.5	57.2	64.7	28.3	14.5	5.2	49	45.7	13.1	8.6
<b>6—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b>	11.4	10.6	62	69	28.3	11.1	4.0	49	37.4	13.4	8.6
7—Moncton.....	10.5	9.9	56.8	63.6	25.1	11.5	3.9	39.1	44.1	14.1	8.7
8—St. John.....	10.7	10.3	57.4	69.2	26.3	12.3	3.8	38	41.5	11.7	8.5
9—Fredericton.....	10.8	10.3	64	68.7	28	13.6	4.0	40	40	12.7	8.5
10—Bathurst.....	10.2	9.7	54.6	67.8	27.3	13.7	3.8	43.8	69.5	11.3	8.0
<b>Quebec (Average)</b>	10.1	9.5	55.7	70.5	27.1	16.5	3.6	40.2	40	11.2	8.2
11—Quebec.....	10.4	9.7	55	69.3	25.7	13.8	4.6	45.6	85	10.7	8.6
12—Three Rivers.....	10.2	9.4	55.8	70	28	12.6	3.6	40.8	60	10.4	7.7
13—Sherbrooke.....	10.5	10.1	48.6	56.4	27.6	11.9	4.1	41.4	84	11.4	8.4
14—Sorel.....	10.2	9.8	60	66.4	27	13	4	46.2	72.5	10	7.4
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	10.2	9.9	50	68.7	28.3	14.6	3.5	52.5	65	15	7.7
16—St. John's.....	10.5	10.3	57.5	65.8	27	13.7	3.6	40	64	11.8	8
17—Thetford Mines.....	9.8	9.3	54.7	70.7	26.3	14.5	3.6	45.5	66.6	10.9	7.9
18—Montreal.....	10.1	9.6	55.7	72.8	28.3	12.8	3.7	41.7	58.7	10.7	8.1
19—Hull.....	10.4	10.1	54.6	70.2	26.4	13.2	3.7	40.4	62.6	11.4	8.6
<b>Ontario (Average)</b>	9.8	9.4	52.6	69.8	26.7	12.4	3.6	45.4	62.2	10.8	8
20—Ottawa.....	9.8	9.6	54.2	72.2	25.8	12.5	4.2	38.3	55.6	10.5	8.2
21—Brockville.....	9.8	9.7	47.2	70.8	25.3	12.2	3.2	37.8	51.1	10	8.1
22—Kingston.....	10.2	10	55	65.7	24.7	12.3	4.1	37.5	53.2	11	8.2
23—Belleville.....	10.3	9.7	58	67.8	25	13.5	3.5	38	52.7	10.9	8.5
24—Peterborough.....	10.4	9.8	60	73.8	25.8	13.1	4.3	40	65	12	8.2
25—Oshawa.....	10.3	10.2	58	69.6	25.6	13.7	3.6	38	53.6	11	8.9
26—Orillia.....	9.8	9.5	56.9	70.4	24.8	11.9	3.8	38.9	54.5	10.1	8.1
27—Toronto.....	10.6	10.2	56.1	72.7	26.2	13.4	4	42.8	59.9	11	8.6
28—Niagara Falls.....	10.3	10	55.2	72.8	24.8	11.9	3.6	40.7	61.5	10.8	8.3
29—St. Catharines.....	9.9	9.7	55.6	68.9	25.2	12.1	3.6	37.2	57.4	10.4	7.9
30—Hamilton.....	9.9	9.6	54.2	70.8	24.2	11.9	3.4	41.7	62.4	11.2	8.7
31—Brantford.....	10.1	9.7	54.5	69.5	24.3	13	3.6	45.6	62.4	10.2	8.6
32—Galt.....	10.1	9.9	56.6	68.7	25.7	13.9	3.7	39	59	11.8	8.6
33—Guelph.....	10.2	10.1	50	68.7	26.1	13	4.1	36.3	55.7	10.8	8.6
34—Kitchener.....	10.8	10.5	56.9	71.6	24.6	11.6	3.4	40.6	56.5	10	8.6
35—Woodstock.....	10.6	10.4	52.8	68.7	25.9	12.8	3.5	42.2	57.4	11	8.8
36—Stratford.....	10.4	10.1	56.7	69.7	25.3	13.8	3.7	42.1	60.5	10.7	8.7
37—London.....	10.4	10.2	57	70.2	26	12.9	3.7	39.4	65.4	10.9	8.4
38—St. Thomas.....	10.5	10.2	49.4	67.9	25	11.7	3.6	39.4	63.2	11.8	8.7
39—Chatham.....	9.9	9.7	52.8	69.4	27.8	11.6	3.7	38.3	59.8	10	9.1
40—Windsor.....	10	10	55	70	30	12.5	3.5	40	65	10	9.1
41—Sarnia.....	10.1	9.7	53.5	68.9	25.7	13	3.6	36.8	57.1	11.4	9
42—Owen Sound.....	11	10.5	59	76	29	18	3.7	45	86.6	13.6	9.7
43—Cobalt.....	11.8	10.7	61.7	73.3	31.7	15	4.2	43.3	80	14.3	9.1
44—Timmins.....	11	11	50	65	30	14.6	4	41.9	75	15	9
45—Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.9	10.5	50	72.5	30	15	3.9	42.5	77.5	13.6	9.1
46—Port Arthur.....	11.1	10.5	50	72.5	27.8	15	3.5	42.5	73.3	11.4	8.5
47—Fort William.....	10.9	10.9	55.7	72.9	30.7	13.3	4	43.3	71.7	13.2	9
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
48—Winnipeg.....	11.6	10.6	48.3	69.1	27.3	12.3	3.9	40.6	64.1	12.9	8.3
49—Brandon.....	12.2	12	52.3	71	30.6	15	3.7	40	66	12.7	8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>
50—Regina.....	10.9	10.4	54.3	70.8	29.9	16.7	3.7	38.6	67	14.1	8
51—Prince Albert.....	11.7	10.6	52	75.7	31.2	20	4.3	46	75	15	8.7
52—Saskatoon.....	11.5	10.6	52.9	73.2	30	18.3	4.4	47.1	92.5	16.7	7.7
53—Moose Jaw.....	11.6	11.3	55.5	73.7	27.8	17	4.4	46.2	80	15	8.1
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>
54—Medicine Hat.....	11	10.8	49.6	70.6	30.8	24.5	4.1	42	80	14.2	7.5
55—Drumheller.....	11.6	11.2	45	74.1	32.5	25	3.5	35	66.7	14	10
56—Edmonton.....	10.9	10.4	52.1	69.9	29	18.3	4.3	39.2	66.7	14.3	8.1
57—Calgary.....	11.1	10.4	56.1	70.6	29.6	17.5	4.3	45	70	12.5	8.4
58—Lethbridge.....	11.6	10.7	47.5	72.1	29.7	18	4.1	40	65	14.5	n 8
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>
59—Fernie.....	12	11.3	55	71.7	26.7	17.5	4.3	55	75	13.7	n6.2
60—Nelson.....	11.4	11.2	54.2	70.7	28.3	18.5	4.2	40	85	13.8	n9
61—Trail.....	10.6	10	45.8	68.3	30	28.3	3.8	42	80	14.2	n8
62—New Westminster.....	10	9.6	47.9	64.8	30	21.1	3.3	52.5	74	13.3	n7.5
63—Vancouver.....	9.9	9.3	51.3	67.5	28.5	21.1	4	47.5	80.8	12.4	n7
64—Victoria.....	9.8	9.5	51.7	66	29.5	20.6	3.8	50	79	13.1	n7
65—Nanaimo.....	10.7	10.4	54.4	72.2	30.6	19.3	4	47.9	75	13.7	6.7
66—Prince Rupert.....	10.3	9.5	45	76.3	33.3	25	4.5	58.3	85	15	8.5

f. Poplar, etc. g. Scotch coal. h. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar, 5c. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood						Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	\$	\$
16-769	10-549	12-440	14-720	9-239	11-529	10-286	30-8	14-4	27-814	19-659
18-500	8-878	9-750	10-250	7-500	7-667	8-477	32-9	14-8	22-625	15-000
.....	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7-00-7-35	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11-43	30-33	14	25 00	18 00
.....	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	31	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
*16.00-18.00	10.75-12.50	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	35	15	35 00	20.00-25.00
18.50	11.00-11.50	13.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	b9.00	30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
17-667	11-283	10-125	12-375	7-000	8-583	9-200	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250
.....	11.00-12.75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
15.00-17.00	11.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	b8.00-9.00	30-32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
17.00	8.00-11.50	8.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25 00	18 00
20.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	.....	b13.50	35	13	18 00	15 00
15-570	10-208	13-239	15-303	9-083	10-854	11-688	29-4	14-6	22-944	15-500
16.00	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	27.00-32.00	.....
16.00	*9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b8.13	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
15.50	13.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
14.50	9.00-9.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	.....	30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
14.50	.....	.....	b17.33	8.00	b13.33	.....	30	.....	20 00	14 00
15.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27-28	15	**23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
17.25	.....	.....	b12.00	.....	b9.00	.....	30	14	15 00	11 00
15.25-15.50	7.50-9.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b16.00	30-35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
16.00	.....	b16.00	b17.23	7.50	.....	b12.00	25	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
16-250	10-808	13-557	16-087	10-413	13-158	11-366	27-4	13-8	29-342	21-018
16.00	10.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00	b9.00	30-32	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.25	10.50	.....	b16.00	.....	b11.20	28-30	15	.....	18.00-20.00	12.00-16.00
16.50	8.50-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	11.00	12.75	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	33-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
16.50	.....	15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	b13.00	25-28	13	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
14.50-16.50	10.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.72	30	12-5	18.00-25.00	13.00-15.00
15.00	8.50-11.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	28-30	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
14.50	7.25-9.00	12.00	15.50	12.00	12.50	8.00	26-27	.....	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.50	10.50-15.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	14.00	b10.00	14	10-13	30.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
15.50	8.50-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	28	13	25 00	16 00-20 00
15.25	.....	17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
15.50	11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	24-25	.....	40 00	30 00
15.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	27	12-5	20 00	15 00
16.00	13.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	28	15	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
16.50	7.50-12.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	27	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
16.00	13.00	15.00-16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	b18.67	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	10.00-12.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	12-5	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	10.50-12.00	c	c&b26.00	c	c20.00-24.00	c	25	15	40.00-50.00	30.00-35.00
16.00	12.00	.....	18.00	.....	14.00	.....	30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50	8.00-10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	10.50	5.00-10.00	28	.....	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
17.75	.....	.....	10.00	.....	8.00	.....	30	15	.....	.....
19.00	12.00	13.00	b15.00	13.00	c12.00-15.00	.....	27-30	15	22 00	14 00
19.50	15.00	10.00	12.75	7.00-7.50	11.75	.....	28	12-5	.....	25.00-35.00
15.50	7.25-10.00	9.00	13.50	7.00	12.00	b7.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
19.00	9.75-13.00	11.00	15.00	10.00	13.00	.....	25	13-3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22-000	13-625	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000	.....	33-3	15-0	35-000	24-500
21.00	13.50-15.00	10.00	11.50	6.50	8.00	.....	30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
23.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	13.00-20.00
.....	10-875	9-333	12-750	9-375	11-500	14-500	34-6	14-6	35-625	22-500
.....	9.00-12.50	.....	14.00	11.00	10.00-12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30 00
.....	d10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.50	5.50	7.00	.....	32-35	13-3	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
23.00-25.50	d10.00-11.00	9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20 00
.....	11.50-12.00	f13.00	fb18.00	12.00	b18.00	b16.00	35	15	35 00	20 00
.....	7-470	.....	.....	.....	10-833	8-750	36-3	15-0	28-750	19-500
.....	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25 00	17 50
.....	d6.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	35	15	.....	.....
.....	c	c	c	8.00	b6.00-8.00	4.50	35	15	35 00	25 00
.....	d5.75-12.00	.....	.....	.....	b13.00-14.00	13.00	40	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30 00	18 00
.....	11-019	.....	.....	8-900	10-673	4-748	b36-8	15-3	25-500	19-813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	.....	50	.....	20 00	18 00
.....	10.25-13.25	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	.....	40	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.25	.....	40	15	30 00	20 00
.....	10.50-12.50	.....	.....	7.00	8.50	4.25-4.75	30-35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.10-11.60	.....	.....	.....	6.75	4.50	30-35	17	29 00	25 00
.....	10.75-11.25	.....	.....	7.50	b9.54	b4.49	29	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50-16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

in bulk. \* The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\* New houses as high as \$40 00 p r month. † Mining company houses \$20: others \$45-\$60. ‡ For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. § Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

The decline in wholesale prices that had been noticed in Great Britain during the past few months showed a slowing down in May, and, according to the available information, a slight upward trend in June. The cost of living continued sharply downward in June. Wholesale prices in France, after the recent sharp decline, rose again in May, while retail prices continued to fall. The latest information available showed whole-

sale prices and the cost of living falling in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. Wholesale prices and the cost of living rose slightly in Germany, Norway and Spain. Wholesale prices in Egypt and South Africa were upward during the first quarter of the year. In Asiatic countries, wholesale prices in Japan, China and India were firm in the first quarter of the year, later information in the case of the last two countries showing a slackening tendency for the subsequent months. Index numbers for recent months of prices in Australia and in New Zealand were not available. Wholesale prices and the cost of living were generally steadily downward in the United States during the first half of the year. The following notes give this information in detail.

### INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles Brussels.	Foods, fuel, sundries	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901- 1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913.....	7.34	99	102						
1914—Jan.....	7.73	105	100	100	1	1		(b) 139.2	100
July.....	7.42	100	100	100					
1915—Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113					
July.....	7.74	104	132	125					
1916—Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135					
July.....	8.46	114	161	148				(b) 250.2	
1917—Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165					
July.....	11.62	157	204	180				(b) 453.5	
1918—Jan.....	12.42	167	208	188					
July.....	13.00	175	210	203				(b) 863.5	
1919—Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July.....	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1866.3	
1920—Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July.....	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2334.2	
1921—Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July.....	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2491.4	1303
1922—Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	3191.8	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	888	3437.1	1430
1923—Jan.....	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405	3678.7	941
April.....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	3816.1	927
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	3333.9	921
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	476	3133.2	901
1924—Jan.....	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740		3526.1	917
Feb.....	10.75	145	177	179	13821	11940	517		917
Mar.....	10.58	143	176	178	13930	11996	536		908
April.....	10.16	137	167	173	13838	11977	522		907
May.....	9.89	133	163	171	14169	12209	512		916
June.....	9.86	133	160	169	14457	12442			



**Great Britain**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) showed another slight decline in May, falling from 136.8 for April to 136.4. Vegetable and animal foods both rose in price, but sugar, coffee and tea declined 13.8 per cent, so that all foodstuffs rose only 0.2 per cent. Textiles advanced slightly and minerals and sundries declined, making a decline in materials of 0.6 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base of 100 in 1913, showed a decline of one point from 164.7 in April to 163.7 in May. Cereals and meat and fish advanced and other foods declined, all foods advancing 0.5 per cent. Metals and minerals declined, cotton advanced, other textiles and "other articles" declined slightly, all materials declining 1.2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 100 in 1901-05, registered a substantial de-

cline in May, falling to 205.8 from 210.8 in April. This was due largely to declines in sugar prices and in the price of tin. Cereals and meat advanced 0.9 per cent, other food products falling 8.9 per cent. Textiles declined about 0.5 per cent; minerals 4.4 per cent and miscellaneous goods 0.6 per cent. The index number for the end of June showed prices remaining steady, the index rising to 205.9. Cereals and meats advanced 0.2 per cent, other foods advanced 0.8 per cent, textiles declined 0.8 per cent, minerals advanced 1.5 per cent; and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils) declined 0.6 per cent.

The *Times* index number, on the base prices in 1913 = 100, declined each month from the high point 173.8 reached in January to 165.3 as the average for May. The decline from the previous month's level was 1.6 per cent. Foods declined 2.7 per cent and materials 1 per cent. Cereals

**IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES**

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods chief cities.	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July, 1920
				1000					113		
									114	100	
100	100	100	100	1075	100				(b) 116		
				1215					128		
128	116			1288					148		
				1439					153		
146	136			1387					170		
				1491					186		
166	155			1971					212		
				2056							
187	182			2210					(b) 228	396.1	
186	190			2665	288					(a) 338.3	
212	211			2811						(a) 362.8	
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295				(b) 239	268	100.2
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	101.8	383.8	383.8
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	451.8	100
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.8	541.6	
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.6	20.4	187	91.3	501.3	
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	68.4	53.9	187	82.4	576.5	117.54
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366	1120.3	167	79.8	527.3	113.69
		1012.1	1095.6	3439	334	3500	2954	163	81.7	541.6	115.05
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79.7	530.3	113.65
		1104.6	1172.1	3751	345		**	164	79.1	518.0	113.21
194	209	1061.0	1138.2		365	127†	110†	170	81.0	516.7	115.02
		1041.6	1125.8		365	117	104	171			114.20
		1037.1	1123.1		3975	120	107	172			115.41
				4089		123	112	172			115.61
				4065				172			116.42
				3975							

showed a slight advance, and the other food groups declined markedly. Iron and steel and other metals and minerals declined. Cotton advanced 2.5 per cent, while other textiles and other materials declined.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base 100 in July, 1914, declined 2 points to 171 at the beginning of June. Foods declined 3 points to 160, and fuel and light declined 5 points to 185. Rent remained at 147, clothing at 225, and sundries at 180.

#### Austria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, having as its base 1 in July 1914, rose from 11,977 in April to 12,209 in May an increase of nearly 2 per cent. The cost of foods rose 2.4 per cent to 14,169, and of clothing 2.4 per cent. Rentals showed no change at 751, and heating and lighting declined nearly 0.2 per cent.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Statistical Office on the base prices in the first half of 1914=1, was 19,465 for April

and May. There was a slight advance in April over the March number of 19,120.

#### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base 100 in April 1914, fell to 555 in April from 625 in March, or 11.2 per cent. The group clay products showed a slight advance and all other groups showed declines, the most notable being 20 per cent in resin products and tar products, 18 per cent in raw rubber, 17 per cent in metal products, 16 per cent in food products and 15 per cent in fats and textile products.

**COST OF LIVING AND RETAIL PRICES.**—The official cost of living index number (compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour) for a working-class family of the lowest category was, on the base 100 in 1921, 119.46, showing a decline of 5.1 per cent from the previous month's level. The principal change was a decline of 7.2 per cent in foods. Rent and lodging, heat and light and clothing showed slight drops, while sundries rose slight-

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.\*

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway		Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
	Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Madrid foods, fuel sundries	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light Cooperative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
1910.....	(e)								(e)
1913.....									
1914—Jan.....									
July.....	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100		100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.....						(c) 113			(a) 107
July.....						(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.....	143					(c) 130			(a) 126
July.....	160					(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.....						159	(a) 139		(a) 149
July.....	261					177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.....						221	192		(a) 197
July.....	279					268	219		(a) 222
1919—Jan.....	279					359	267		(a) 252
July.....	289					(b) 175	310		(a) 252
1920—Jan.....	295					298	259		238
July.....	319					(b) 191	297		246
1921—Jan.....	334	251	141			283	270	226	243
July.....	292	457	257			(b) 189	232	236	203
1922—Jan.....	257	736	469			179	190	216	185
July.....	233	1,298	788			179	190	185	157
1923—Jan.....	214	4,951	3,527			180	166	183	154
April.....	212	12,478	8,351			180	163	177	161
July.....	218	24,197	20,936			172	160	174	163
Oct.....	217	215,895	189,949			174	165	177	160
1924—Jan.....	230	4,150,917	2,988,671			178	163	176	166
Feb.....	234	4,005,553	2,924,174			190	162		165
Mar.....		3,761,494	2,872,968			180	170		165
April.....			2,895,848			195	159	173	164
May.....							159		167
June.....									166

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget.

\*October, 1923, 4,301 millions.

\*\*October, 1923, 3,657 millions.

† Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter



ly. The budget for a middle-class family declined 4.2 per cent to 119.37 for May. The changes were parallel to those in the budget for a working-class family, foods declining 6.6 per cent.

**Estonia**

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of 24 foods at Reval, on the base 1921 prices = 100, was as follows for the first four months of the year: January, 110.9; February, 112.7; March, 115.4; April, 114.6.

**France**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base 100 in July, 1914, rose slightly in May to 468, as compared with 459 in April. All foods rose 2 points to 425, while materials rose 14 points to 506. Animal foods, sugar, coffee, and cocoa, and miscellaneous industrial materials fell in price while vegetable foods, minerals and metals, and textiles rose.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of the cost of 13 articles at Paris, on the base

1000 for prices in July, 1914, was 3975 in June, as against 4065 in May and 4089 in April. The index number of 13 articles in the chief cities of France was 3946 for the second quarter of the current year, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the level of 4013 for the first quarter.

**Germany**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office showing the course of gold mark prices (1913 prices = 100), showed a decline in May of 1.3 per cent, to 122.5. Foods declined from 109.7 to 106.6 but industrial materials advanced from 150.9 to 152.2 the gap between them thus becoming wider. Goods produced advanced slightly, from 111.7 to 112.2 and goods imported declined from 185.6 to 173.8. The price decline was general, at the end of May and the beginning of June, and was attributed to financial stringency. The price of coal kept firm, owing to the diminished production caused by strikes.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living showed a marked decline

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board.	Cost of living Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
1,000			(f)	(g)	(a)	(i)		
1,163			1,106	(h)991	93			
(b)1,148			1,099	(h)1,037	100	100		100
	100	100	1,164	1,070	104			101.8
(b)1,228			1,240	1,177	102	(a)103.0	100	102.1
			1,522	1,200	103			102.9
(b)1,275			1,504	1,236	100	(a)105.1	100.5	101.7
			1,516	1,276	107			105.1
(b)1,418			1,453	1,359	111	(a)118.3	108.7	109.9
			1,470	1,357	128			119.6
(b)1,437			1,505	1,426	146	(a)142.4	131.3	129.3
			1,523	1,491	160			144.6
(a)1,559			1,627	1,553	167	(a)174.4	(a)152.2	155.1
	187	186	1,714	1,539	185			167.5
(b)2,049			1,862	1,688	190		172.2	171.5
	188	183	2,260	1,791	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
(c)1,904	163	190	2,167	1,906	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	148		163	160.8
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1,348	151	156	(a)1,695	1,483	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1,344	150	155	(a)1,684	1,516	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1,330	148	153	(a)1,883	1,520	143	(a)168.8	159.1	158.5
1,344	147	152		1,562	147	(a)169.7	161.9	159.1
1,372	154	158		1,600	150	(a)172.1	164.1	161.6
1,396	151	156	1,780	1,590	149	(a)173.2	165.0	160.1
1,405	147	153	1,769	1,601	147			159.7
1,406	143	150			144	170.4	163.2	159.2
	143	150			141		161.8	157.7
					141			

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns.

in the latter half of May and at the beginning of June, the average for May being 1.15 billions on the base in 1913-14 as against 1.12 billions in April. In May foods were 1.26 billions; heat and light, 1.47 billions, rent, .55 billions and clothing 1.58 billions. During the period of decline following the middle of May, foods dropped 4.7 per cent, owing chiefly to the favourable weather conditions which affected farm products especially potatoes and other vegetables.

### Hungary

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of cost of living, on the base 100 in 1913-14 was 1,332,613 in March, an increase of 32 per cent above the level for February, which was 68 per cent above the January level. During March foods rose in price 24 per cent; clothing, 37 per cent; rent, 50 per cent. The figures for light and heat were not available.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Chamber of Commerce at Milan, after rising for three successive months, fell 0.7 per cent in May to 546.55. There were noticeable declines in the groups vegetable foods, minerals and metals, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous industrial materials, and the group textile materials was slightly lower. There was a rise in animal foods as well as in chemical products and construction materials.

### Spain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number compiled by the Director General of Statistics (1913 = 100) rose in April to 184, 4 points above the March level. Foods rose 3 points in 183, vegetable foods alone showing a decline, industrial materials rose 3 points

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada					Great Britain					
	Authority	Labour Dept. (e)	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board
No. of Commodities	271 (b)	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890-1899	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
1900.....	108.2		(h)				(j)	(k)	(h)	(h)	
1900.....	113.8							110.5	75		
1910.....	124.2			97.02	100.38			103.3	72		
1913.....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	113.3	78		
1914-Jan.....	136.5			103.96	99.05			122.3	85	100	100
July.....	134.6			105.86	97.18			119.0	83.5		
1915-Jan.....	138.9			109.90	101.29			116.6	82.4		
July.....	150.2			115.41	114.77			136.5	96.4		
1916-Jan.....	172.1			123.75	128.07			149.1	106.4		
July.....	180.9			131.52	141.26			174.5	123.6		
1917-Jan.....	212.7			162.40	166.07			191.1	130.5		
July.....	248.7			187.26	210.52			225.1	159.3		
1918-Jan.....	258.1			199.13	202.98			254.4	176.9		
July.....	284.0			207.16	221.14			282.9	186.2		
1919-Jan.....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		278.5	193.1		
July.....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		265.9	190.7		227
1920-Jan.....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	293.2	206.4		242
July.....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
1921-Jan.....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
July.....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	255.3	197.2	228.9	244
1922-Jan.....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
July.....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	194.7	134.0	158.8	171
1923-Jan.....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.0	196.5	130.2	159.7	165
April.....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	162.0	201.8	134.0	184.8	178
July.....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	151	156.5	190.1	124.8	155.6	165
Oct.....	221.2	153.1	174.2	152.07	163.81	147	158.1	196.4	127.7	161.1	166
1924-Jan.....	222.7	156.7	178.3	149.81	165.29	146	165.4	211.9	137.2	173.8	178
Feb.....	224.9	156.6	180.1	151.19	165.92	148	167.0	212.2	138.8	172.5	180
Mar.....	224.5	154.3	176.9	150.30	166.04	147	165.4	210.9	137.0	169.0	180
April.....	222.7	151.1	173.9	145.82	163.87	143	164.7	210.8	136.8	168.0	181
May.....	220.7	150.6	173.8	146.69	161.61	143	163.7	205.8	136.4	165.3	177
June.....	221.5	152.2	172.0	147.38	158.97			205.9			



to 184 all groups advancing except chemicals and miscellaneous products.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index number of retail prices of 27 articles at Madrid rose 15 points in April to 195. Animal foods rose 1.2 per cent, vegetable foods rose 8 per cent and fuel and miscellaneous rose nearly 4 per cent.

**Sweden**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Commerce Department, on the base 1913 prices = 100, was 160 for May, having declined one point from the April level. Raw materials showed no change at 147 while manufactured goods registered a decline of two points to 171. In the separate groups the only increases were shown by animal foods, mortar, brick, etc., and pulp and paper. Fertilizers, textile fibres and fabrics, and rubber goods, showed no change, and all other groups declined.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
except where noted)

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 100 in July, 1914, fell 3 points from January 1 to 173 at April 1. Foods declined 2 points to 160; taxes 28 points to 173; and sundries 2 points to 185. Fuel and light advanced 2 points to 183. Housing showed no change at 178 and clothing at 192.

**Netherlands**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, prices in 1913 being taken as 100, fell 1 point in April to 154. The index of the foods included in this index fell from 154 to 151 in the same period.

**China**

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices in Shanghai, compiled by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913 = 100, was 154.3 for May, which was 0.5 per cent higher

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry of Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Bank of Finland		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
								88	
								87	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	(b)100
	(b)121								
	(b)185	100				100		(b)106	
			134					(b)142	
			149					(b)153	
	(c)268		206					(b)179	
	(c)667		284					(b)217	
	(c)830		292					262	
								339	
	1739		340				447	1256	1965
	1947		383				520	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626		414	1439	2130
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	205417
480	2757	1031	200	935	1220	423	390	521160	642500
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	3989800
515	2263	973	205	917	1152	429	404	710000†	18295†
580	2711	890	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)	147,200*
642	2658	1029	223	921	1148	555	469	116·2	143,100*
625	2612	1036	227	934	1150	510	483	120·7	147,000*
555	2798	1022	228	950	1072	459	428	124·1	151,780*
557		1015	225			468	428		151,900*
			219						

than the previous month. Cereals, other food products and the average of the four miscellaneous groups (fuels, building material, industrial materials and sundries) showed rises, while textiles and metals declined. Fuels and industrial materials rose and building materials and sundries declined.

### India

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office on the base 100 in July, 1914, showed no change for May, remaining at 150. The total index for foods showed no change at 143; fuel and lighting rose three points to 166; clothing declined 3 points to 227; and house rent remained at 165.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1,000 in 1909-1913 was 1,859 in March, or the same level as in February. Flour, etc., general merchandise, building materials, and coal advanced in price while agricultural pro-

ducts, "wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese," leather and chemicals and manures declined.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of food in twenty-five towns rose from 1,590 in February to 1,601 in March. The principal cause of this was an advance of 3 per cent in dairy produce. Meat advanced slightly and groceries showed no change.

### United States

Dun's index number of wholesale prices after falling for four months successively rose at July 1 by 0.9 per cent above the level of one month previous. The rise was due to the advance in the breadstuffs group, the higher prices for wheat and corn having an important influence. This increase exceeded 8 per cent and there were slight increases in the dairy and garden products and in "other foods." No change occurred in metals but there were further declines in clothing, the miscellaneous group and meats. The clothing

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES  
(Base figure 100)

Country	Nether-lands	Italy		Nor-way	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Swit-zerland	Egypt	South Africa
	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Com-merce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gote-borgs Handels Tidning	Com-merce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900											1000
1905											1125
1910											
1913	100	100	100	100		100		100			
1914—Jan.		102			1						
July	(b) 109	93				(b) 101			100		(b) 1090
1915—Jan.		105		(c) 115							
July	(b) 146	131				(b) 119	(b) 145			(b) 102	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.		184		(c) 159							
July	(b) 226	193				(b) 141	(b) 185			(b) 124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan.		230		(c) 233							
July	(b) 276	304				(b) 166	(b) 244			(b) 168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.		363		(c) 341							
July	(b) 373	429				(b) 207	(b) 339			(b) 207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.		326		339			369				
July	(b) 304	362	(c) 314			(b) 204	320			(b) 225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.		507		333			319	347	326	318	
July	292	604		409		(b) 221	364	374		283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan.		642		344			219	267	238-0	214	2064
July	182	520	486-06	300			186	211	215	178-6	164
1922—Jan.		163	577	549-94	260	592	180	170	181	175-6	169
July	164	558	524-54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161-3	133	1423
1923—Jan.		157	575	523-52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175-0	141
April		156	588	549-68	231	10,589	174	159	168	186-0	133
July		145	566	538-65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179-0	123
Oct.		148	563	532-79	237	273,884	171	153	161	181-1	129
1924—Jan.		156	571	543-09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183-2	133
Feb.		158	573	543-11	260	2,484,296	180	153	162	183-4	135
Mar.		155	579	549-34	266	2,452,780	180	154	162	180-4	136
April		154	579	550-54	267	2,423,220	184	156	161		134
May		153	571	546-55				151			135
June											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month-month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted hereafter. † In millions. \* In milliards.



index number was at the lowest point reached since the end of 1922, in spite of raw cotton being higher in price.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) fell 1 point in May to 147. All groups declined slightly except foods, which showed no change.

The Federal Reserve Board's index number, on the base 1913 prices = 100, fell 2 points in May to 156. Goods produced did not change, while imported goods declined 7 points. Goods exported rose 1 point. Raw materials and producers' goods both declined, while consumers' goods remained at their previous level.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices showed another slight reduction on July 1, the seventh since December 1, 1923, and reached the level of \$12.2257, a decline of 0.5 per cent from June 1. Five groups, bread-stuffs, provisions, fruits, metals and chemicals and drugs, gained, while seven—live stock,

hides and leather, textiles, coal and coke, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous products—sagged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The retail food index issued by the Department of Labour showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent from the retail cost of food in May 1924, as compared with April. The index number remained at 141, on the base 100 in 1913. Eleven articles decreased in price; butter 8 per cent; sugar 7 per cent; cheese 3 per cent; bananas 2 per cent and fresh and evaporated milk, lard, macaroni, raisins, bacon and oleomargarine less than 3 per cent. Twenty articles increased in price as follows: onions 14 per cent; cabbage 8 per cent; pork chops and potatoes 4 per cent; sirloin steak and round steak and oranges 3 per cent; chuck roast, plate beef, leg of lamb, fresh eggs, rib roast, ham, hens, rice, canned peas, canned tomatoes, coffee, prunes and tea less than 3 per cent. Other articles showed no change.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)  
except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalst
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)		(e)
					910					\$ 7-8839	\$ 93-355		44-2
					1003					8-0987	99-315		47-3
				100	1088		954			8-9881	121-301		59-3
			(b) 132-2	100	1088		1051	100	100	9-2076	118-576		58-1
			(b) 126-3		(a) 1085		(a) 1045	98		8-8857	124-528		58-2
100	100		(b) 126-3		(a) 1185		(a) 1073	97		8-6566	119-708		58-9
			(b) 127-8		(a) 1387		(a) 1221	98		9-1431	124-168		64-7
(b) 112			(b) 127-8		(a) 1822		(a) 1304	100		9-8698	124-958		64-4
			(b) 154-9		(a) 1502		(a) 1323	113		10-9163	137-666		65-6
(b) 125			(b) 154-9		(a) 1506		(a) 1403	123		11-5294	145-142		71-9
			(b) 196-4		(a) 1525		(a) 1450	153		13-7277	169-562		87-4
(b) 142			(b) 196-4		(a) 1715		(a) 1593	188		16-0680	211-950		116-4
					(a) 1877		1677	184		17-9436	222-175		118-9
(b) 178	(b) 237		(b) 259-0		(a) 1954		1808	196		19-1624	232-575		123-3
			283-2		1959		1888	199		201	18-5348	230-146	119-7
			326-8		2008		1788	212		216	18-8964	233-707	127-9
(b) 198	(b) 222	(b) 132-7	326-8		2058		2008	212		248	20-3638	247-390	130-4
218	231		398-0		2311	2359	1999	233		254	19-6228	260-414	141-9
209	220	(b) 140-0	316-6		2671	2700	2262	241		168	12-6631	198-600	81-9
178	191		265-8	176	2233	2255	2233	170		145	10-7284	159-833	71-6
183	199	144-9	259-8	178	1813	1903	2065	141		165	12-1069	173-743	72-9
178	190	148-5	272-5	191	1673	1771	1918	138		166	13-6665	192-944	75-6
181	188	143-9	266-0	192	1789	1833	1828	155		170	13-9304	193-087	77-6
179	177	152-7	243-7	176	1855	1847	1763	156		159	13-0895	188-711	72-5
178	175	157-7	259-0	185	1894	1888	1798	159		163	13-0774	190-827	75-4
170	173	155-4	254-5	182	2052	2039	1814	151		163	13-2710	189-930	74-2
174	179	156-1		196	1946	1880	1814	153		163	13-1994	191-095	76-1
172	188	155-8		205	1984		1807	151		163	12-8957	190-741	77-0
178	188	159-5		200	1943		1859	152		158	12-6574	186-780	76-5
179	181	157-5		200			1859	150		148	12-5568	184-675	73-7
174		153-7						148		156	12-2930	183-821	72-8
176		154-3						147					172-874

(e) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. (g) First of month. (h) End of month. (i) Gold prices to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (j) Gold prices

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Injuries Due to Unreasonable Use of Privilege not Compensable

A MECHANIC employed at a railway company's roundhouse, having finished his shift, was proceeding home by the usual route followed by the workmen for years, crossing several railway tracks belonging to the company. There was another but longer way that the employee could have used for going to his home without crossing any side-tracks. On one of the tracks in the yard the mechanic, with another workman, found a freight train standing, and endeavoured to pass through it between two adjoining cars. As he did so the train moved, presumably without any signal, and the employee was permanently injured in one of his feet. He brought an action against the company in the Court of King's Bench, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but the Court held that the accident did not "arise out of and in the course of his employment;" and that, assuming the route followed was used as a privilege with the knowledge and consent of the employer, the plaintiff was limited to a reasonable use of the privilege, whereas the plaintiff in his attempt to pass a train which he knew might move, was not reasonable in the use he made of it. The action was dismissed with costs.

(*Saskatchewan—Mackenzie vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company*).

### Employer not Held Liable for Wrongful Act by Employee

A coloured man was a passenger on a railway in British Columbia and had duly paid his fare. The conductor, immediately after collecting his ticket violently assaulted him, in a manner shown by the evidence to be without excuse. Action was brought by the passenger against the railway company for damages. The conductor was not called as witness, but it was assumed by the court which tried the case that he resented having the passenger call his attention to the fact that he had omitted to take up the latter's ticket when he took up those of the other passengers. The action was dismissed and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The Court held that the railway company was not liable for damages, as the act was not done within the scope of the conductor's employment or for the company's benefit.

(*British Columbia—Jennings vs. Canadian National Railways and Canadian Northern Railway Company*).

### Claim of Parent of Deceased Workman under Workmen's Compensation

An employee of an asbestos company was fatally injured while working in a mine on February 6, 1920. Some years before the accident his mother had married again and she was living with her second husband. After the accident she took action to recover from the employer \$9,499 under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the Court of King's Bench the judge stated that the mother must prove that her son was her principal support, that is, that he contributed at least 50 per cent of her living expenses, and second, that she was actually in need of that support. The evidence was held to have shown the contrary to be the fact. The action was dismissed with costs.

(*Quebec—Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company vs. Dame Marquis et al.*)

### Manitoba Act Before Privy Council

Argument was opened on July 14 before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London in the appeal of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada against the recent judgment of the Supreme Court of Manitoba upholding the validity of provincial legislation enacted in 1913, amending the Lord's Day Act of the province. The purpose of the act in question was to permit the operation of excursion trains from Winnipeg on Sundays. The Attorney General of Manitoba acted for the Province as respondent and the Solicitor General of Canada was also represented as intervener. The Dominion Lord's Day Alliance was represented by the Honourable N. W. Rowell, K.C. According to reports in the press Mr. Rowell's statements were chiefly concerned with legal precedents. He urged that the Manitoba Lord's Day Act permitting Sunday excursions was invalid because it dealt with a matter relating to criminal law which was within the exclusive competence of the federal government which had delegated no powers to the provinces to pass such legislation. Furthermore, it was beyond the ability of the Dominion parliament to delegate such powers. The Manitoba Act declared Sunday excursions to be valid "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this or any other act of this legislature or in any law in force in this province over which the province has legislative authority." Mr. Rowell contended that the Dominion Lord's Day Act was not a law over which the province had legislative authority. The argument was adjourned.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**T**HIS issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains the regular monthly articles dealing with recent conciliation proceedings, industrial disputes, wage agreements, employment conditions, movement of prices, etc. It also contains an annual report on the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past fiscal year; quarterly reports on industrial accidents in Canada, the work of the Employment Service of Canada, unemployment in Canada as reported by trade unions, and immigration into Canada, all these reports covering the period of April to June inclusive; a report of the Sixth International Labour Conference (League of Nations), and other special articles.

### Monthly Summary

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June showed little change from the somewhat depressed conditions that had prevailed in the previous month, but there was a continued decline in the volume of business transacted by these offices as compared with the same period in 1923. At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.8 as compared with 7.3 per cent at the beginning of June, and with 3.4 per cent at the beginning of July, 1923. Returns from 5,752 employers of labour throughout Canada showed an increase in the number of persons on their payrolls from 781,988 at the beginning of June to 785,507 at the beginning of July.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.91 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$9.86 for June; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13.00 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 153.3 for July as compared with 152.2 for June; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922;

163.4 for July, 1921; 256.1 for July, 1920; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.3 for July, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in July was less than in the previous month, or in July, 1923. Fourteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, affecting 9,224 employees, and causing a loss of 229,304 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as follows: 22 disputes, 13,872 employees, and 244,673 working days; and for July, 1923, 23 disputes, 18,095 employees, and 307,433 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During July the Department received a report from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Six applications were received from employees for the establishment of similar Boards. In one of these cases further direct negotiations were held at the Minister's suggestion which resulted in a settlement of the dispute without further procedure, and in another case a Board was fully constituted.

### Arbitration of Labour Disputes in Quebec

Reference is made elsewhere in this issue, in the report on Strikes and Lock-outs during the past month, to the settlement of a dispute in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec by the mediation of the Provincial Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Registrar is a permanent official appointed under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act to receive and register all applications by employers or employees for reference to a council in connection with a trade dispute. He is further authorized to endeavour to act as mediator where a dispute exists or is threatened, when requested by either party or by the mayor of the city concerned to act in this capacity, or to intervene without awaiting formal request. "Councils of Conciliation" under the Act consist of four

conciliators, two to be appointed by each of the parties in a particular dispute. Failing an adjustment either party may apply to the registrar for a "Council of Arbitration," consisting of three members appointed by the Minister of Public Works and Labour, one on the recommendation of each party, and one on the Minister's choice, failing a joint nomination by the other two members. The award of a Council is not binding upon the parties concerned, but either party may, prior to the award, agree by writing to be bound by the award in the same manner as parties are bound by an award made under the Code of Civil Procedure.

In addition to this machinery for arbitration and conciliation available for use in all industries, the boot and shoe industry in Quebec has a joint committee, composed of representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and of three national unions of boot and shoe workers, part of the duties of this committee being to promote industrial peace.

#### **Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba**

The report of the Manitoba Mothers' Allowance Commission, reviewed elsewhere in the present issue, is presumably the last report to be issued by that body as at present constituted. After next September, when effect is to be given to the Child Welfare Act of 1922 (as amended at the last legislative session), the new Child Welfare Board is to assume charge of mothers' allowances, along with the other work carried on in the Province on behalf of children. When the amending act was under consideration last March members of the provincial government assured a delegation of women who were interested in the work of the commission that the proposed changes would make no practical difference in the work, and that the co-operation of various philanthropic societies would still be welcomed as it had been in the past.

The administration of mothers' allowances had been the subject of much discussion in the province for the past year. A strong feeling existed against the scaling down of the amount to be spent on mothers' allowances, but this sentiment was tempered by the general desire for lower taxes. A proposal to make the municipalities responsible for the whole cost of the allowances was resisted by the cities and towns, especially by representatives of the city of Winnipeg, on the ground that municipalities could not undertake full responsibility in the matter owing to the shifting of population toward the large centres when the breadwinners die. It was stated

that this movement was proved from the experience of Winnipeg with hospital patients and relief to the unfortunate. Municipalities, however, are not charged directly for the beneficiaries within their borders, the levy imposed by the Municipal Commissioners under the act being upon all municipalities at large, according to the judicial district to which they belong, upon the basis of equalized assessment. The new Child Welfare Act gives the director of Child Welfare power to arrange with the child's relations for the payment of a reasonable share in the cost of relief; the share of the province is to be determined by the amount of the special grant voted in the Supply Bill of that year to provide maintenance or partial maintenance for bereaved or dependent children, while the municipalities may be asked to repay the whole amount so expended, "or such portion thereof as may be just to recoup or partially recoup the province for the same." The provisions of the new act in this respect are thus practically the same as those of the act of 1916.

Under the Mothers' Allowance Act, now to be superseded by the Child Welfare Act, much of the work was of a voluntary nature. Since the Act was passed in 1916 ten commissioners have given their time and energy without any remuneration. Co-operation was secured by the Commission from several voluntary agencies. School teachers and inspectors, especially in rural districts, assisted by reporting on home conditions, and in following up particular cases, and public health nurses also rendered service in furthering the work of assisting families in need. Ladies' auxiliaries were organized for visiting families, under the guidance of "captains" in the Winnipeg district, while numerous semi-public bodies and private individuals contributed service as well as gifts of clothing and other necessities.

#### **Employment permits for children in Montreal**

The annual report of the Labour Department of the Province of Quebec for 1923, reviewed in the January issue, referred to the good results that had followed the amendments of 1919 to the Provincial Industrial Establishments Act, providing that boys and girls aged from 14 to 16 years who wish to obtain work must first apply to the Provincial Labour Department and obtain employment certificates. Some account of the Department's work at Montreal was given in a recent issue of the *Montreal Star*. The practice of the Department is to



grant a permit if the mother is a widow, and the child is healthy, but if the father of the family is alive and is working, and one or more members of the family are also contributing to the financial resources, the application is not usually granted, even in the case of large families. Permits are also granted after full investigation where the father is sick and unable to work.

Since this branch of the Department's work was opened in March, 1920, up to July of the present year, a total of 19,113 permits to leave school and begin work, or to work during vacations, have been granted to children in Montreal. During these four years inspectors note a great change for the better, both in the number of applications and in the percentage of illiteracy. When the work was begun the inspectors noted that ten to twelve per cent of the children applying were illiterate, whereas now the proportion is given at five to six per cent. One of the reasons given for this improvement is that parents know that their children will not be granted permits to work by the Department unless their children can read and write. Children over 14 years of age who are below the required standard are given permits conditionally upon their attendance at night school, and these permits may be cancelled if their attendance is not regular.

The inspectors further report that children now apply for permits at a later age than formerly. Four years ago, little children of nine and ten years often applied for permits to work, but recently the age of application has advanced to 11 or 12 years. It is stated that children applying for permits to-day read and write well, and that the illiterates are for the most part among the mentally deficient class.

**Sunday Rest for Firemen**

The Fire Department Hours of Work Act, enacted at the last session of the Legislature of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 25), has been found to involve serious additional outlay for fire-fighting in some of the cities affected by this legislation, which compels municipalities to give their firemen one day's rest in seven. It is stated for example that the effect of the provision is to reduce the effective strength of the Vancouver fire department by 26 men, as the city authorities refuse to increase the force to that extent to meet the new requirement. The men on rest are subject to a call for duty in case of fire, but they cannot be reckoned as being on the "effective strength" of the force at a given time, this expression meaning the number of

men who can be rushed to the spot upon the first alarm. It has been suggested that the city ask the Provincial Government to make a contribution toward the cost of the fire department which now amounts to half a million dollars a year. Meanwhile the British Columbia Fire Underwriters announce that unless twenty-six men are added, a ten per cent increase in insurance rates will remain in effect. Similar difficulties have been experienced in Victoria in connection with the fire department there.

**Functions of a Federal Labour Bureau**

An instructive paper on the functions and work of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour was read at the recent conference of Social Workers at Toronto by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Bureau. Legislative power to regulate the employment of women in industry belongs to the several States, as in Canada it belongs to the Provinces. The function of the Federal Bureau is therefore mainly consultative; in the writer's words it was "created as a standard maker with investigational powers, and is a fact-finding Bureau, designed to furnish information which will stimulate agencies having legislative and executive powers into progressive activity making for more uniformity in standards and policies in behalf of women workers." The necessity for co-ordination in the laws of the 48 states of the Union has become more evident from the rapid development of industry and the unification of business throughout the country as a whole. Employers in one state can now transplant their industries from a State where, they think, the regulations are too rigid, to another State with more elastic labour laws. Greater uniformity in industrial legislation thus becomes a matter of national concern. The Women's Bureau exists to promote the desired uniformity in so far as the welfare of women in industry is concerned. Its policy is to co-operate with the State labour bureaus, but without duplicating their work or usurping their functions. Investigations have even been carried out jointly by the Bureau and by State Departments respecting conditions of female employment in particular States. The Federal Government is well equipped for such work, while the State Department, being an administrative body, has rarely the funds or equipment required for intensive investigations, especially when information is needed as to conditions or legislation in other States or throughout the country. More generally, the Bureau exists as an information office for persons and

organizations who apply to it with inquiries on the various problems and phases of women in industry.

**Paper workers  
co-operate with  
management**

their employees in a period of reduced activity in the Company's plant:—

The directors of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, desire to place on record their appreciation of the action of the various trade unions, of which the company's employees are members, forming a federated committee of the unions for the purpose of co-operation with the executive officers of the company in maintaining the efficiency of the company's plants and in eliminating uneconomic and wasteful methods of operation, and otherwise doing all in their power to increase the production and efficiency of the mills, thereby showing their realization that their best interests are indissolubly bound up with the success and prosperity, not only of the company of which they are employees, but of the pulp and paper industry as a whole.

The Board of Directors welcome their co-operation and feels a very legitimate pride that this loyal and patriotic action has been taken by the employees of the company, as it typifies in a most practical way the very good relations which have always existed between the company and its employees, and which it will be the constant endeavour of the board and of every officer to maintain in the future.

Some weeks previously the management of the Abitibi, Laurentide, and Spanish River companies had explained to their employees that the situation in the industry was such as to call for retrenchment and reorganization. The unions of the employees at the Abitibi Company responded to this appeal by appointing the "Federated Committee" referred to in the foregoing resolution. The situation in the affairs of the Laurentide Company was explained at a special meeting of the "Laurentide Council" last May when the workers were told of the reasons for which the Company had for some time past been operating at a reduced capacity. The same condition existed in most of the large Canadian newsprint producing plants. The statement of the Laurentide management proceeded:—

In considering the best method of meeting this situation, the first one that naturally presented itself was, of course, that the entire plant of the Laurentide Company might be closed down for a certain number of days per month and under the conditions as they now exist this would mean a loss of approximately two and a half days' pay for each of the employees. The management had considered this question carefully, and had concluded that rather than see so much lost time for the payroll men they wanted to take care of a large portion of the necessary curtailment by slowing back the old machines from six hundred and thirty feet per minute to around five hundred feet thus making each of them produce less paper per day than when run at their maximum speed. This plan of action is of benefit to the workmen as it allows them

to work a greater number of hours per month than would otherwise be possible and the company hopes to be at least partially compensated for this increased cost by being able to produce a better grade of paper and one that will be so desirable on account of its appearance and running qualities as to be more readily saleable in a competitive market.

**Copartnership  
and joint  
management.**

The copartnership plan, whereby employees are made joint stockholders in their employing firm, is followed by an increasing number of large concerns in Great Britain and the United States, and more recently in Canada, the most notable example being perhaps at the Lever works at Port Sunlight in England. The latest Canadian copartnership was reported in July, when the president of T. S. Simms and Company, Limited, of St. John, N.B., manufacturers of brushes and brooms, announced that the firm would in future be conducted as a profit-sharing concern. The new scheme guarantees the former stockholders a fair dividend on their investments. One-third of the balance of the profits goes to labour and two-thirds to the executive staff, this surplus being converted into stock entitling the employees to vote with the other shareholders.

Another form of employees' representation is illustrated by the "plant assemblies" which have been instituted at some of the branches of the Swift Packing Company in Canada and the United States. The Canadian branches of this firm are at Edmonton, Winnipeg, New Westminster, Vancouver and Toronto. Each "plant assembly" consists of an equal number of representatives of the employees, and management. They consider numerous subjects affecting the conditions of employment, including health and safety, recreation, compensation, employees' benefit, personal grievances, individual wage changes, general working hours, personal disputes with foremen or between employees, absenteeism, equipment, and suggestions for the improvement of service. Of 865 grievances which were considered by the joint plant assemblies in the various Swift establishments, two-thirds were decided in favour of the employees, nearly one-third in favour of the management, while a few were compromised, withdrawn or remained unsettled.

Somewhat similar in character, though perhaps more restricted in its function, is the trade board provided for under recent agreement made by the Toronto local of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and outlined in the section "Recent Industrial Agreements" in the present issue.



### Solving the problem of casual labour

Irregularity of employment is a feature of the building trades and many other occupations, but it is especially marked in connection with work along shore. Several experiments are now in progress for the "decasualization" of this industry. One most successful is the Seattle plan, devised by the joint employment committee of the Joint Organization of Longshoremen and Truckers and the waterfront employers at that port (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 280). This plan consists in a complete system of registration to eliminate "floaters", and the organization of the registered workers into permanent gangs with equalized earnings for the members of these gangs. A similar movement in Great Britain has also been mentioned in previous issues of this GAZETTE (November, 1920, page 1,509). In 1920 the Transport Workers' Federation of Great Britain proposed to pool labour resources, register all dock labour, and guarantee every registered docker a minimum weekly income, the guarantee to be backed by the industry as a whole by means of a special levy for the purpose upon all merchandise handled. In the same year a commission was appointed by the British Minister of Labour to inquire into the conditions of dock labour. The commission presented a report signed by Lord Shaw of Dunfermline and other commissioners approving the principles of the minimum scale for a guaranteed week, of registration, and the maintenance of unemployed casual labour, and recommending that a joint council should be established for this industry. Early in the current year the new British Ministry of Labour set up another committee for the purpose of developing the existing system of registration, and to examine further the proposal for a guaranteed week. This committee presented two interim reports, the first in June, the other in July. They recommend:

- (a) that a registration scheme should be set up forthwith in each port or group of ports;
- (b) that in the initial registration of dockers under a new scheme the trade union can best determine in the main what men are qualified;
- (c) that it should be made clear that initial registration does not confer permanent rights or impose permanent obligations;
- (d) that registers in operation should be constantly reviewed by the joint body which administers them in order that they may be made as effective as possible, and only include men who work regularly in the ports;

- (e) that the scheme of registration should be subject to review in the light of experience.

In regard to the guaranteed week the committee found that the basic question was that of cost, and the question could not be determined without knowledge of the exact number of men who normally and regularly seek their livelihood at the docks. They are therefore deferring further inquiry into this subject until an effective system of registration has been established.

### Medical examinations and vocational guidance

The physical fitness of the worker is often mentioned as one of the chief elements in the problem of industrial safety. It is found that physical unfitness has a close relation to frequency of accidents and to inefficiency, while for adolescents the question of fitness is the main factor in the choice of a suitable calling. For this reason more frequent and stricter medical examinations, particularly of young persons, are often recommended. Suggestions on this subject are contained in the report of a special committee recently appointed by the British Home Secretary to consider the subject in its relation to the employment of young persons in factories. The committee recommended that the age for certification should be raised from 16 to 18 years; that examinations should be required in all factories; that the form of certificate should be positive rather than negative, that is, it should be to the effect that the young person is physically fit for employment in the factory rather than a statement as to disability; that the surgeon should be able to grant, at his discretion, a qualified certificate, to which conditions may be attached respecting the nature of the work on which the young person may (or may not) be employed, the remedial or other measures which are to be taken in regard to the young person; or the certificate should be conditional upon re-examination within a stated period on account either of the physical state of the young person or of the industrial conditions; that the certificate should be obtained within fourteen days after the young person has started work in the factory, and should include a statement to the effect that the surgeon has seen the young persons school medical record; that the examination should be conducted at the factory; that the surgeon should have the duty of acquainting himself in every factory where he examines young persons with the process upon which they are, or are proposed to be employed, and of

recording in the register the date of his visits; that the standard of examination, the form of certificate and the nature of the conditions which may be attached to qualifying certificates should be prescribed by the Home Office, which should supervise the work of the surgeon.

### 8-hour day question in Great Britain

An Hours of Employment bill, designed to give effect to the Washington Draft Convention on an 8-hour day and 48-hour week was introduced in the British House of Commons in July by the Minister of Labour. The proposal to ratify this Draft Convention has brought out various opinions as to the extent of the obligation resting upon Great Britain. In 1921 the Government then in power decided against ratification, its decision being upheld by a vote in the House of Commons of 164 to 53. The present Government however considers that the country is committed to give effect to the Draft Convention. The railwaymen, however, are opposed to its general application. They declare that any attempt to enforce the conditions laid down in the Draft Convention "would meet with the united resistance of members of the National Union of Railwaymen, inasmuch as they would take away the guaranteed day and guaranteed week, independent of Sunday working and also of each day standing by itself for the purpose of calculating overtime." The railwaymen state further that "we realize that the provisions of the Washington Convention may benefit unorganized or badly organized workers, particularly in the sweated trades, and we are prepared to assist in placing on the Statute book any measure which does not take away from us conditions which have been obtained after many years of trade union effort." The General Secretary of the Union informed the Minister of Labour that if the railwaymen were not excluded from the bill they would refuse to work on Sundays, not merely in running trains, but also in repairing lines.

### Hours and wages of American steel workers

Further information on the elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry of the United States is given in the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation for 1923. Following the conference of 1922 and subsequent correspondence between the late President Harding and representatives of the iron and steel industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1923, page 879) the subsidiary companies of the Corpora-

tion, after a thorough investigation, decided that the proposed change could be made only when the supply of labour had increased, and selling prices had advanced to a level that would cover the necessary increase in expenditure. The report states that "prior to the midsummer of 1923 there was a marked shortage in the labour supply required fully to serve the mills on the plan under which they were then operating. But as it was considered about the beginning of July that this condition was likely to improve materially, it was decided to introduce the revision on August 16. The revised plan adopted established the hours for employees connected with continuous processes on an 8-hour basis, and those for all other employees on a 10-hour basis. The wage rates of employees whose working day was reduced from 12 to 8 hours were so adjusted as to afford earnings equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent in the hourly and base rates previously paid, and the wage rates of all employees reduced to, or continued on, a 10-hour basis were advanced 10 per cent, to equalise unbalanced conditions in rates brought about by the adjustments in the wage scale for employees from 12 to 8 hours. Rapid progress was made in effecting the change. By December 1 the 12-hour shift had been, broadly speaking, eliminated in all the subsidiary companies except one, where, on account of shortage of skilled labour, the change was not completely carried out until February, 1924. The number of additional employees required by these companies in which the plan had become effective and on the basis of operating conditions then prevailing, was 17,117, an increase of over 10 per cent."

### Child labour in the United States

The proposed "child labour" amendment to the United States constitution was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time that it was passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate later passed the measure by the required two-thirds majority, and it was signed by the President as an Act of Congress. The proposed amendment, before it becomes effective, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and action is expected to be taken by the various State Legislatures next year. The question mainly at issue is that of State rights. Previous efforts by Congress to legislate on child labour indirectly were found to be unconstitutional; the first attempt was an act of 1916 to prohibit the movement in interstate commerce of the products of undesirable child labour; the second was in 1919,



when Congress proposed to levy a tax upon such articles. The proposed constitutional amendment is as follows:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this Article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress.

**Co-operative labour bank in Denmark**

As frequent mention is made of "labour banks" in connection with labour organization both in this continent and in Europe, some

account may be given of the progress of the movement in Denmark, which has so far been the most successful field for co-operative enterprise. In June, 1917, a committee of representatives of trade unions and of the political and co-operative sides of the Danish labour movement was named to examine a proposal to establish a bank. This committee unanimously agreed that such an institution was desirable, and in April, 1919, the "Workers National Bank of Denmark" opened for business. The bank was founded as a limited society, and the following clause, which limits the holding of such shares to organizations, was inserted in the by-laws:—

"The following are eligible as shareholders:—

(a) Organizations belonging to the Labour Party in Denmark; also amalgamated societies, trade unions, and direct organizations of the Labour Party.

(b) Commercial enterprises, or societies of a commercial character founded by the Labour Party or the Workers Co-operative Societies, also consumers' unions.

The board of management consists of 15 members, all of whom are either active leaders of the various labour organizations or members of parliament. Five members of the board constitute a sub-committee, responsible for the daily activities of the bank. Besides the head office at Copenhagen the bank has three branches, and it is its intention gradually to open further branches not only in the metropolis, but also in the larger provincial towns. The activity of the bank is exactly the same as that of private banks, but with special regard to the interest of the working class. Credits are granted to reliable private commercial enterprises, but principally to the workers' own co-operative societies. Building loans are made when it is considered advisable, and ordinary loans to individuals are granted on mortgage or security. Loans are made also on goods, on bills of lading or warrants, reimbursements are opened, and credits are issued. The bank has relations with banks in various foreign countries, but in most

cases these are private banks. The management are anxious to establish better working relations among the existing co-operative trade union, and labour banks in the various countries.

To-day the share capital of the bank is 2,496,000 Kr.\* and its reserve fund Kr. 120,000. A large part of the capital of the bank is placed either in big national banking institutions or in easy redeemable bonds. This policy is rendered necessary because the bank's special character as a labour bank may, in case of labour conflicts, make great claims upon its resources.

The following table will be of interest, showing the classification of holders of deposit accounts:—

Trade unions.. . . . .	8.9 per cent
Amalgamated societies of trade unions.. . . . .	30.1 " "
Clubs inside the labour movement.. . . . .	2.1 " "
Co-operative societies.. . . . .	5.6 " "
Institutions for sickness and burial	4.4 " "
Other institutions, private concerns, and individuals.. . . . .	48.9 " "

Since 1919 the deposit accounts in the bank have increased steadily, being upward of 25 million kronen in 1923. The amount of the loans made in the same year was about two and three-quarter millions.

Labour banks are conducted on the American continent by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, etc. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924).

**Juvenile employment in London**

The British public are being invited to contribute suggestions toward the solution of the problem of juvenile employment in London.

An Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment within the administrative area of the county of London was appointed last March to advise the Minister of Labour on the broad questions relating to the employment of boys and girls. The Council has invited public competition for prizes, ranging in value from \$500 to \$25, for essays upon "The London Problem of Juvenile Employment". The object of the competition is to elicit considered opinions upon this problem as a whole, or upon any of its aspects. Before the Advisory Council was established the duty of dealing with the employment and welfare of children was shared by the Ministry of Labour and the London County Council, but the County Council recently decided not to undertake the optional powers in this respect that were given

\* The par value of the Danish Krone is 26.8 cents.

to them under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1923. Hence this duty devolved upon the Ministry, which is now assisted in this branch of its work by the Advisory Council. The latter body includes educationalists, both teachers and others, and representatives of employers and workpeople, with specialists in the several problems involved. Its work consists not only in advising the minister, but in co-ordinating the work of the juvenile advisory committees which are soon to be attached to each Employment Exchange in the County of London.

### **British agricultural wages bill**

A Bill "to provide for the regulation of wages of workers in agriculture, and for purposes incidental thereto" was recently introduced by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the British House of Commons. The Bill proposes to establish an agricultural wages committee for each county in England and Wales, with power to fix minimum rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture for time work, and also for piece work if and so far as they think it necessary or expedient. The rates fixed by the committees are to be subject to confirmation by the agricultural wages board, who are also empowered to fix rates of wages in default. The constitution of the agricultural wages committees and of the agricultural wages board is governed by the provisions of the schedule to the bill. It will be remembered that a Wages Board for agriculture was set up under the Corn Production Act of 1917 and abolished during 1921 (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1921, page 859; September, 1921, page 1082; February, 1922, page 121, and March, 1922, page 269).

### **American manufacturers and "I.L.O."**

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, at their recent twenty-ninth annual convention, adopted a "Platform of American Industry", which included a statement of the views of the members on the International Labour Organization. "As industrialists," they state, "we are unwilling that the United States should become a party to the International Labour Organization as now organized and administered. We believe this organization is developing a philosophy in which individual freedom is largely sacrificed to federated control of individual and industrial liberty. We cannot surrender our interest in working out these problems by the largest measure of individual freedom of contract and employment necessary to achieve the best welfare of both the individual and the nation".

On the general question of the relation of the United States to the League of Nations the manufacturers reaffirm their opposition to any "compromise of national independence", while at the same time expressing the opinion that, without entering the League, the United States should "enter into closer relations with the other nations of the earth for the better administration of international affairs." Such relations, however, should be based on the principle of free co-operation in the development of international law.

The manufacturers also restated their claim to "freedom" in respect to wage and other agreements with their employees, such freedom being defined as the right "to make and maintain voluntary employment agreements, individual or collective, without respect to compulsory membership or non-membership in any organization".

### **American lawyers approve Kansas court**

The American Bar Association, at a convention held at Philadelphia in July, adopted a report of their committee on commerce, trade, and commercial law which strongly urged the need of devising means to end industrial warfare. The report refers to the "Kansas Court of Industrial Relations" (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1920, page 300; May, 1920, page 550, etc.) as providing the most effective machinery to this end so far established. "The members of the bar are beginning to see that an impartial tribunal free from political influence, with power to enforce its decrees, and so organized that every employer and every employee having a grievance can be sure of a speedy hearing and a just decision, is the only effective means of settling disputes. . . . The Kansas Industrial Court is opposed by the leaders of labour unions, as the court, if necessary, limits their absolute power. It is opposed by some employers because it curtails their autocratic authority. The most careful study yet made of the creation and action of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations has been recently published by the National Industrial Conference. Three conditions are stated as necessary for the full success of the court; (1) Acceptance by employers and labour unions in essential industries of the principle that the public welfare is supreme; (2) Development of principles of law and rules of practice which will enable the court to deal with group organization in industry, since the court must deal with conflicts of groups as well as disagreements of individuals; (3) Complete removal of the court from the influence of partisan politics."



The number of assisted passages to Canada granted during June, 1924, in connection with schemes under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 was 1,192. In the same month 2,008 assisted passages to Australia were granted, and 687 to New Zealand. The total number of actual departures from Great Britain to Canada from January to June, inclusive, was 5,879. Previous to 1924, 3,519 departures of assisted passengers were recorded. Some account of the work of the British Overseas Settlement Committee was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June (page 461).

The mining and engineering examinations conducted by the Nova Scotia government mining schools were held in the different industrial centres of the province during June. The examinations occupied three days, and were attended by 110 students from the New Waterford, Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts. These schools give instruction regarding mine gases, the dangers of coal dust, the proper use of explosives and the care of safety lamps. The knowledge thus acquired is said to have had a disciplinary effect on the minds of the younger men whose lack of experience often tends toward carelessness.

The Quebec city council has decided to grant pensions to the labourers employed by the city, in proportion to the length of their service according to the following scale: \$6 weekly to those who have been from 5 to 10 years in the city's employ; \$7 weekly from 10 to 15 years; \$8 weekly from 15 to 20 years, and \$9 weekly for over 20 years.

A permanent economic board is being organized in Saskatoon composed of members representing respectively the Provincial Government, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Farmers' Union, the Womens' Labour League, the University of Saskatchewan, The Grain Growers' Association and its women's branch, The Trades and Labour Council, provincial loan, transportation and manufacturing companies, and banking corporations.

The Edmonton Trades and Labour Council has decided to appoint a permanent committee on education. The Council intends to press for amendments to the Dominion Government's "fair wage clause," in contracts for government work, so as to require the 8-hour working day. (This subject was discussed in the House of Commons on July 18, when the Dominion Government's position was explained by the Minister of Labour in connection with the proposed ratification of the 8-hour day Draft Convention of the Interna-

tional Labour Organization. The question of federal and provincial jurisdiction in this matter has been referred to the Supreme Court of Canada).\*

Regulations relating to the issue of certificates to marine motor engineers were issued in July, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, section 578. These certificates are for competency to take charge of the machinery of vessels propelled by internal combustion engines, or by steam engines with flash boilers, or by electricity. Certificates are of four classes, according to the horse-power of the vessel which may be handled. Rules are given as to required term of apprenticeship and other qualifications and tests for each class.

The *Shawinigan Falls Review*, published by the industrial concerns of the district, reports that a marked decrease in the number of industrial accidents has resulted from the work of the Shawinigan Falls Safety League, founded in 1920 and the Shawinigan Welfare Association. A "safety cup" is awarded each year to the local company showing the highest rate of improvement in accidents causing loss of working time.

The eleventh annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions will be held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from August 26 to 28, 1924. The discussions will include the following: "state fund versus competitive insurance," "methods of rate making," and administrative and medical problems.

The election of officers at the recent annual convention of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association resulted as follows: president, C. V. Monaghan, Moirs Limited, Halifax, N.S.; first vice-president, A. W. Macdonald, Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay, N.S.; second vice-president, A. E. H. Chesley, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Kentville, N.S.; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Thompson, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; field officer, M. L. Fraser, Box 326, New Glasgow; and assistant secretary, R. J. Walsh, Box 267, Halifax, N.S.

The United States Bureau of Mines and the British Department of Mines are working in close co-operation in the development of safer methods in mining, and particularly the prevention of coal dust explosions.

\*Labour Gazette June 1924, page 575.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

FURTHER improvement in the employment situation was noted at the beginning of July, although conditions were not so good as on the same date of last year. They were, however, better than on July 1, 1922 and 1921.

As reported by trade unions, the percentage of their numbers out of work in June was 5.8, in comparison with 7.3 in the previous month. As compared however with the same period a year ago the proportion of trade union members out of work was two points higher in June than at that time.

A decline from the preceding period in the number of vacancies and placements was shown by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1924, the general trend being on a much lower level than during the corresponding period a year ago. A more optimistic view may be taken, however, for the coming month.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of July, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service.

The hay harvest in the Maritime Provinces employed a considerable number of workers, and in some districts small fruit pickers were in demand. Road building and bridge repairing was progressing rapidly and fewer construction labourers were unemployed than at any previous time this season. Carpenters, painters and skilled building mechanics were required in increasing numbers. The offices continued to place a few loggers and choppers in the bush camps. The demand in the manufacturing industry was steady although very quiet.

Industrial conditions have improved slightly in Quebec, although quite a number of persons were listed as unemployed. An active demand for farm workers, the resumption of lumber and saw-mill operations, as well as the building and road construction in progress throughout the province, supplied work to a considerable number. Manufacturing industries were not so busy as last year, but improvement is noted over the preceding period. A consistent demand for hotel and restaurant employees, with a steady call for household workers, was reported at the offices.

In Ontario the employment situation remained unsatisfactory. A considerable supply of orders for farm workers, chiefly for the haying season, were received and filled

throughout the province, but not in sufficient numbers to care for the applicants registered. Building was more brisk, and highway, street and road construction showed a vast improvement over the preceding period, but conditions were much below the standard of previous years. At the lake ports and at the northern offices, unskilled workers were employed on casual and railway maintenance and repair jobs. Logging and the pulpwood industry afforded work to many in the vicinity of North Bay, Sudbury, Timmins, etc. Trade and manufacturing industries remained very quiet, with the supply of workers exceeding the demand. Slackness prevailed in the Women's Sections, but conditions may improve to some extent on the return of employers to the cities.

In Manitoba the outlook for the crops was favourable, and with good weather an increased demand for farm help may be anticipated for the future. Haying employed many workers during the past month. Building trades remained very quiet, with no large projects under consideration, there being considerable unemployment among building trades mechanics. A few labourers were engaged for grading and forestry work near Dauphin. Demands for hotel and household workers remained brisk, with an additional call for women for market gardening.

In Saskatchewan the farm group afforded a slight increase in the number of opportunities for work, with an over-supply of applicants. Construction, including building roads and railways, was very quiet, a small number of orders being received. Domestic workers for farm and rural sections were required in increasing numbers, the demand being met satisfactorily in most sections. All other fields of employment for women were quiet.

The agricultural group in Alberta showed a fair demand and continued to provide the bulk of the work offered at the offices. The slight amount of building underway was progressing rapidly, but a number of carpenters, labourers and tradesmen were idle in the larger centres. A decline in placements on rural construction and maintenance was recorded. The work afforded to women was approximately in the same volume as formerly, with a slight increase in the number of applicants registered.

In British Columbia surplus of labour for all outdoor industries was noted at the larger offices. Building was advancing favourably, but conditions generally were very quiet. The logging industry was dull, the requirements



for this section being in the northern offices only. Very little demand was recorded in the farming group, with an excess of labour to meet the fruit farm requirements. In the Women's Section a decline in vacancies offered for permanent employment was noted, although difficulty was experienced in supplying well trained cook generals.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Continued expansion was indicated in reports from employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of July.

The gains, however, were not so pronounced as those recorded during the corresponding period of last year. Seasonal activity in construction, railway operation, lumber mills, fruit, vegetable and fish canneries accounted for most of the increase, while communication, tobacco, clay, glass and stone also showed improvement. All provinces except Ontario reported more employment than at the beginning of the preceding month; the Prairie Provinces registered marked expansion but the gains in the other provinces that showed increases, were comparatively slight. In the Maritime District improvement in lumber and paper mills, in logging, railway transportation, construction and summer hotels was largely offset by curtailment in textiles, iron and steel, coal mining, shipping and stevedoring. Varying conditions were indicated in Quebec. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment in spite of seasonal dullness in some lines; this was largely due to summer operations in saw-mills. Construction also recorded increased activity, and services and railway transportation reported more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, logging registered further seasonal contractions; asbestos mines employed fewer persons, and shipping and stevedoring, in which employment usually fluctuates largely, reported reduced activity. In Ontario, declines in employment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, offset expansion in transportation, construction, services and communication. In the Prairie Provinces the gain was confined very largely to construction, while coal mining showed the slackness usual to this time of year. In British Columbia there were substantial increases in construction and also in fish preserving plants. The lumber industry, however, afforded less employment.

Employment in Ottawa and Winnipeg showed slight improvement, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver reductions on a comparatively small scale were indicated. In Montreal the bulk of the

decrease took place in shipping, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker. In Toronto moderate improvement in construction and in some other divisions was offset by curtailment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel. The improvement in Ottawa was largely due to seasonal activity in lumber mills and on highway construction. In Hamilton, there were general reductions in factory employment. In Winnipeg, construction, telephones and some branches of manufacturing recorded increased activity. In Vancouver, curtailment of operations in saw-mills caused a decline in employment, which was partly offset by improvement in construction and some other industries.

Manufacturing as a whole was less active, largely on account of decreases in iron and steel, textiles, leather and rubber. On the other hand, fish preserving plants, lumber mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco, clay, glass and stone works afforded more employment. Part of the declines in manufactures were probably due to the fact that, since Dominion Day fell on a Tuesday, a number of factories closed down over the week-end and did not reopen until after the holiday. Logging recorded further seasonal declines, while mining was not so fully employed. Construction in all its branches showed substantial improvement. Railway transportation employed a larger number of persons than at the beginning of June; a slight increase was noted in local transportation, while shipping and stevedoring was slacker than on June 1. Communication and services reported gains, but trade was not as active.

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

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports tabulated from 1,501 labour organizations with the combined membership of 158,325 persons at the end of June showed that 5.8 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 7.3 per cent in May and with 3.4 per cent at the

close of June last year. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia unions were more active than in May, increases in Quebec being, for the most part, due to greater employment for garment workers. Of the decrease in the other provinces the most pronounced was in Nova Scotia where reductions were reported by coal miners. In comparison with June, 1923, all provinces with the exception of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported a less favourable situation. Workers in the manufacturing division were busier than in May 10.3 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of June as compared with 12.9 per cent at the close of May. Reports were tabulated from 414 unions in the manufacturing industries with a membership of 49,041 persons, 5,068 of whom were out of work at the end of June. Cigar makers, metal polishers and glass workers were slacker and contractions in lesser degree were reported by iron and steel, textile, sugar refinery and paper mill workers, and bakers and confectioners. Considerable improvement was registered by garment workers and brewery workers also showed some activity. The situation in the manufacturing industry was less favourable than in June of last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia reported considerably more unemployment than in May due to the temporary shut down of one of the mines. In Alberta, also, less work was afforded, but in the British Columbia coal mines no members were reported out of work. A number of coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia were still reported on strike. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec registered no idleness. In the building group an improvement over May was reported, 10.6 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of June as compared with 15.5 per cent at the close of the previous month. All tradesmen in the group, with the exception of electrical workers and plumbers and steam fitters reported a greater volume of employment. More unemployment was registered by building workers than in June, 1923. Reports tabulated from 589 unions in the transportation group with an aggregate membership of 55,566 persons showed that 2.6 per cent of the members were idle as compared with 3.1 per cent in May. All branches within the group participated in this increase. Retail clerks were not so fully engaged as in May. No idleness was reported by fishermen and lumber workers. Hotel and restaurant employees were more active and gains on a smaller scale were registered by barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. The situation for theatre and stage employees was slightly less favourable than in May.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of June, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 25,968 workers to employment and made a total of 24,756 placements. Workers placed in regular employment numbered 17,343, of which 14,293 were men and 3,050 of women, as compared with 21,569 placements in regular work during May, 1924. Placements in casual work during the period under review were 7,413 as against 9,524 during the preceding month. Employers notified the Service of 27,907 vacancies, of which 18,605 were for men and 9,302 for women, as compared with 32,219 vacancies offered during the previous month. The number of applicants for work was 35,730, of whom 26,368 were men and 9,362 were women. A glance at these figures shows a decided decline in the volume of business during this month compared with May of this year, the general trend being on a much lower level than during the corresponding period a year ago. The decline may in some measure be due to unfavourable weather, the majority of offices taking a more optimistic view for the approaching months. In other sections of this issue will be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for the month of June and for the quarterly period April to June, 1924.

#### PRODUCTION REPORT.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a production of 56,963 gross tons of pig iron in Canada during June, a decline to about two-thirds of the output in the previous month, when 84,987 tons was produced. This tonnage was the lowest reported for any month this year. The production of basic pig iron was 28,865 tons, representing a decline of 58 per cent from the output of this grade in May. This decline more than offset the advance of 189 per cent in production of malleable iron to 15,916 tons. Foundry iron showed little change at 12,182 tons. The cumulative production of 427,105 tons for the first six months of this year showed little difference from the 435,146 tons produced in the same period of 1923, and exceeded the first six months outputs of 1922 and 1921, when the quantities were 192,187 tons and 309,206 tons, respectively. During the month two furnaces were banked at Sault Ste. Marie, leaving four furnaces in blast at the end of June. The active furnaces were located as follows: two at Sydney, N.S., one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and one at Hamilton, Ont.

The production of ferro-silicon in June was 2,108 tons, or 6 per cent under the 2,245 tons produced in May. The cumulative out-



put of 15,768 tons exceeded the six months' total for the last three years when the tonnages were: 13,013 tons in 1923; 9,671 tons in 1922 and 10,781 tons in 1921.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada in June was 68,914 tons, or 37 per cent less than the 108,433 tons produced in May. This decline was mostly in the quantity of steel ingots produced for the further use of the reporting firms. The cumulative production for the first six months of the present year was 488,733 tons. This total exceeds the outputs for the corresponding periods of the last three years, when the quantities were: 476,430 tons in 1923; 177,080 tons in 1922, and 295,140 tons in 1921.

The production of coal in Pictou County, N.S., in June, was as follows: Acadia Coal Company, 34,679 tons (32,360 tons in May); Greenwood Coal Company, 2,848 tons (2,882 tons in May); Intercolonial Mining Company, 7,960 tons (12,747 tons in May).

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 244,870,420 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the Province during June, 1924, compared with 266,287,596 feet in the previous month. This total includes Douglas fir, 97,111,281 feet; red cedar, 52,692,449 feet; spruce, 31,480,356 feet; hemlock, 30,695,667 feet; balsam, 6,129,820 feet; yellow pine, 5,645,449 feet; white pine, 2,383,769 feet; jack pine, 8,699,494 feet; larch, 6,758,690 feet; cottonwood, 874,221 feet; and species not specified, 2,399,224 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted to \$19,678,067 during the month of June, as compared with \$19,350,770 in May, and with \$22,609,252 in June, 1923. The gross earnings from January to June, 1924, inclusive, was \$114,862,558, as compared with \$115,913,120 in the first six months of 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for June were given in a preliminary statement at \$15,135,633 in comparison with \$14,426,679 in the previous month, and with \$14,943,918 in June, 1923. The gross earnings for the first six months of 1924 were given as \$84,656,917, as compared with \$80,845,493 in the first half of 1923.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during June showed a decline of 5.9 per cent as compared with May, and 6.4 per cent as compared with the same period of a year ago. The figure for June, 1924, was

\$13,373,987; for May, 1924, \$14,215,670; and for June, 1923, \$14,286,252.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during July, 1924, was \$23,818,400, as compared with \$26,185,300 in June. Residential building accounted for 30.4 per cent of the July total, amounting to \$7,222,600. Business building amounted to \$5,469,000, or 23.0 per cent; industrial building \$2,584,700, or 11.0 per cent, and public works and utilities \$8,542,100, or 35.6 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 42.3 per cent; Quebec, 36.4 per cent; British Columbia, 7.6 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 10.4 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 3.3 per cent. The total construction started from January 1 to July 31, 1924, amounted to \$152,541,500, compared with \$196,165,700 during the corresponding period of last year, and \$159,146,200 in 1922.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in June, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$66,395,750 as against \$84,632,624 in June, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$87,218,747 in June, 1924, as compared with \$104,150,715 in the previous month and \$94,900,837 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$1,109,342 in June, 1924, and \$1,337,055 in June, 1923.

The chief imports in June, 1924, were: iron and its products, \$12,554,431; non-metallic mineral products, \$12,289,570; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$11,055,168; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$10,763,582.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$36,270,803; wood, wood products and paper, \$21,178,609; and animals and animal products, \$10,103,053. During the three months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$102,914,037; wood, wood products and paper, \$58,240,268; and animals and animal products, \$24,252,633.

#### Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in July than in either June, 1924, or July, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 disputes, involving 9,224 employees and a time loss of 229,304

working days, as compared with 22 disputes in June, involving 13,872 workpeople and a time loss of 244,672 working days. In July, 1923, there were recorded 23 disputes, involving 18,095 workpeople, and a time loss of 307,433 working days. Two new strikes commenced during July. Three of the strikes commencing prior to July and the two new strikes commencing during July terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes involving 8,317 workpeople.

### Prices

Retail food prices showed little change during the month. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly higher at \$9.91 for July as compared with \$9.86 for June; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Slight advances occurred in the prices of flour, potatoes, butter, eggs, fresh pork, and sirloin steak while prices of sugar, mutton, bacon, cheese, beans, and prunes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the

total budget averaged \$20.30 at the beginning of July as compared with \$20.22 for June; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

The movement of wholesale prices, as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was again slightly higher at 153.3 for July as compared with 152.2 for June; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.4 for July, 1921; 256.1 for July, 1920; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.3 for July, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material three of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower, while two were practically unchanged. Increases in the prices of grains, butter, eggs, raw cotton and wool caused advances in the Vegetable Products group, the Animal and Animal Products group, and the Textiles group which more than offset the declines in the Iron group, the Wood and Wood Products group and the Chemicals group, due to lower prices for pig iron, steel sheets, lumber, wood pulp, coal tar, white lead, alum and soap. The Non-Ferrous Metals group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were practically unchanged.

### Vacations With Pay

"Vacations with pay for factory workers" is the title of a pamphlet recently published by the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. Describing conditions in the United States the writer states that office workers everywhere expect and receive vacations with pay as a matter of course, and retail stores have begun to extend this policy to their sales forces. Some large companies now grant vacations with pay to all their employees regardless of the nature of their work. There are five general types of vacation plans. The most common is to give a flat-time vacation, usually one week in duration, to all employees who have been continuously in the employment of the firm for a set minimum length of time, most frequently one year. Employees who have been temporarily laid off on account of lack of work, or who have been out because of any prolonged sickness of any other legitimate reason, are considered continuously employed. Another common type of vacation is one graduated in length according to

the years of service. A third and less frequently employed method is to make the vacation a form of attendance bonus; either giving a flat-time vacation but graduating the pay according to the attendance of the worker, or graduating the length of the paid vacation according to the attendance. The fourth plan is that of the vacation club. Current interest rates are paid on savings. In the summer, when vacations are granted, the employee draws his deposits and interests and receives from the company the vacation bonus approximating in amount the total of his savings. A fifth vacation plan is in substance a bonus for returning to work for the company after the vacation period.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour publishes in bulletin form, with illustrative sketches, a number of short popular articles on various conditions surrounding the employment of women in industry. The articles were originally prepared and used for a series of "talks" over the radio.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924

**D**URING the month of July the Department received reports of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, being members of the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers and of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

### Applications Received

During the month six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, as follows:

(1) From certain employees of the Nipissing Central Railway, being motormen, conductors, brakemen, shop and shed men and linemen, members of Division 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. After the application had been received and at the Minister's suggestion further direct negotiations took place which resulted in a settlement being reached without board procedure.

(2) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being foremen, checkers, coopers, truckers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf, represented by and members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(3) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian National Telegraphs in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

(5) From certain workmen, members of the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation and employed by various coal operators, members of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association. A Board was established and the following members were appointed:

Mr. James Smith, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. R. G. Drinnan and P. J. Rowe, both of Edmonton, Alberta, nominees of the employers and workmen respectively.

(6) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, being clerks, freight handlers, baggage men, storemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company and certain of its employees being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, railway conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen and helpers on steam and electric railways, motormen, cleaners, maintenance-of-way employees, etc., members of the National Catholic Syndicate of Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway Company, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Louis G. Demers, K.C., Quebec, P.Q., chairman, and Mr. F. X. Gosselin, Chicoutimi, P.Q., nominee of the employer in substitution for Mr. Adolphe Routhier, resigned; Mr. Arthur Frenette, nominee of the workers, had been appointed in June. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board.

In the case of the dispute between the Montreal Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, after the application had been received negotiations were resumed through the mediation of a representative of the Department and an agreement was reached without Board procedure.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Its Steam and Operating Engineers and Electrical Workers

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, members of the Saskatchewan Steam and Operating Engineers

and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Board was composed of Mr. James Smith, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other mem-

bers of the Board, and Messrs. W. G. Baker and N. R. Craig, nominees of the employees and employers respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and the employees' representative, and recommended the adoption of a wage schedule which had been prepared by the electrical superintendent of the city. Mr. Craig, the employers' representative, presented a minority report. The text of the two reports follows:—

### Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw, Employers, and certain of its employees being members of the Saskatchewan Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Employees.

To the Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Can.

HONOURABLE SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on the 18th of June, 1924, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, have the honour to report as follows:

As appears from the formal application for the appointment of the Board in this case, the nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands of either party upon the other to which exception is taken and the outline of efforts made by the parties concerned to adjust the dispute, are as follows:

The electrical workers entered into an agreement with the City of Moose Jaw on the 31st of March, 1922, at a certain fixed schedule of wages. This agreement expired on the 31st of March, 1924, and the electrical workers submitted a new agreement for the consideration of the City Council of Moose Jaw on or about the 1st day of April, 1924, in which the schedule of wages asked by the workers was set out as follows:

Plant electrician .....	\$ 190 00	per	month
Plant " assistant.....	120 00	"	"
Meter repairer & tester.....	150 00	"	"
Meter installer 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ year.....	.55	"	hour
" " 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.60	"	"
" " 3rd $\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.65	"	"
" " 4th $\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	.70	"	"
" " after two years.....	.75	"	"
Sub-line foreman.....	.90	"	"
Journeyman lineman.....	.85	"	"
Apprentice lineman 1st year.....	.45	"	"
" " 2nd " .....	.55	"	"
" " 3rd " .....	.65	"	"
" " 4th " .....	.75	"	"

This being an increase of approximately .05c per hour over the schedule in the 1922 agreement.

The proposed new schedule was referred by the City Council to the electrical super-

intendent for his report. The superintendent brought in a report dated May 2nd, 1924, recommending the acceptance of the new schedule as submitted by the electrical workers. The City Council refused to act on this report, following which a request was made by the electrical workers for a reconsideration of their refusal, which request was also refused by the City Council.

The City Council has submitted no alternative agreement except a continuation of the terms of the expired agreement.

With regard to the steam and operating engineers a request was made for an increase in wages, but no amount was specified. The City Council refused to consider the request.

Early in the year 1924 both parties made application to the City Council for a new schedule of wages; following this application the delegates of the unions met a committee of the City Council and placed their demands before them. These demands came before the City Council, and, as a result, the electrical superintendent, J. D. Peters, representing the City, met the representative for the unions with a view to making an inquiry into conditions and reporting to the City Council. The workers were quite willing to accept the report of the electrical superintendent but the City Council refused to accept the same and refused to act on it.

The Board met at the City of Moose Jaw on Monday, July 7th, 1924. Commissioner Geo. D. Mackie was present to present the case for the City, while Stanley Guthridge acted for the Steam and Operating Engineers and Fred. Ridgeway for the electrical workers. J. D. Peters, electrical superintendent for the city, was also in attendance.

The Chairman outlined the purpose of the Board of Conciliation, stating that in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act it was the duty of the Board, if possible, to bring about a settlement in the most amicable manner. Before taking testimony he desired to know if an adjournment of the session until Monday afternoon would enable the disputing parties to come to an agreement.

No agreement, however, could be effected and the Chairman recited the terms of the application made by the power house employees to the Minister of Labour for a Conciliation Board. He also referred to the request made by the City Council to the Electrical Superintendent, J. D. Peters, on behalf of the city for a report on the matter and to the fact that the latter recommended certain increases in salary.

In respect to the steam and operating engineers, Mr. Guthridge stated that no table





	New Rate	Old Rate
Shift Engineers.....	\$200.00 per mo.	\$194.00 per mo.
Stoker Operators.....	35.00 per wk.	34.05 per wk.
Spare Stoker Operators.....	33.50 " "	33.50 " "
Oilers—No change in schedule. Rate for oilers relieving stoker operators or engineers to be .05c. per hour less than rate of man relieved.		
Boiler Cleaner.....	.58 per hr.	.56 per hr.
Repairmen (Mechanics).....	.62½ " "	.60 " "
Coal Conveyer Operator.....	30.00 " "	28.80 per wk.
Master Mechanic.....	200.00 per mo.	28.00 " "
		182.50 per mo.

The position of shift engineer in our plant is a very important one and comprises the duties of switchboard operator and turbine operator as well as general supervision of the entire plant. In comparing these with the City of Regina, you will find that in addition to shift engineer there is on duty an assistant chief engineer while in Saskatoon there are both switchboard operators and turbine attendants in addition to the shift engineer. Our shift engineers are also entitled to some consideration on account of the increase in the plant equipment during recent years. This also applies to stoker operators, and in this connection, on account of our boilers being smaller, we have to operate more units than either Regina or Saskatoon, and this really determines the amount of work to be done by stoker operators. Shift engineers all work seven days per week.

The work of the Master Mechanic has increased greatly during recent years, due to more extensive repair work which becomes necessary as the plant becomes older and to the replacement of worn out equipment which has been going on during the last two years and which continue. He is subject to a great deal of Sunday and night work for which no extra pay is given and I consider his services to be worth at least as much as those of a Shift Engineer. The other increases are very nominal and are recommended because I find present rates too low for the class of work done, as compared with similar jobs elsewhere.

In fairness to our employees, I think these adjustments should be made and in so far as the addition to the pay roll is concerned I am quite confident that, by greater interest and closer attention to their duties, these employees will save for the city a great deal more than the extra cost.

The estimates for the year will cover these increases.

I also consider it advisable to continue to recognize the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers and to incorporate the above schedule in their agreement, as well as posting the schedule in the power plant for the benefit of those employees who do not belong to this union.

I beg to remain,

Yours obediently.

(Signed) J. D. PETERS,

Electrical Superintendent.

JDP.

We cite a portion of the evidence to show that the conclusions in the report of the electrical superintendent are based on the evidence submitted to us and that the evidence submitted to us justifies the conclusion in the report.

Sibbald Proud, master mechanic of the power plant, stated that he had been employed by the city for eleven or twelve years, his duty was to effect repairs and put in new machinery, to bridge building and construction work both inside and out. He based his request for an increase in wages on increased work, increased responsibility and on the fact that the electrical superintendent,

who was acquainted with what he did, had recommended an increase. In the witness' opinion the work had greatly increased in the past few years and was likely to still further increase. The replacement of the old 500-kilowatt unit by the 3,500-kilowatt machine in 1919 had greatly increased the work. Giving particulars of the increase in work, he cited the installation of the street railway units and a gradual increase in machinery at the plant. He stated that the men often were told to go home after work and not to leave, but hold themselves in readiness to be called; that the expert of the General Electric Co., who came to Moose Jaw to superintend the installation of the shaft of the 3,500-kilowatt machine, declared that he never saw work more efficiently and better performed.

Thomas Loughton, a boiler washer at the power plant, had been in the employ of the city for eleven years. He asked for an increase of 2 cents per hour. He based his request on the fact that his labours had increased owing to not having any help.

W. Middleton, a conveyer operator at the power plant, had worked in that capacity for ten or eleven years. He based his request for increased wages on increased work at the plant and using more coal. The class of coal that he handled this year was different on account of the coal strike and the work was heavier on account of the breakdown of the 3,500-kilowatt unit. At times he had to work overtime, but received no pay for that.

Wm. Matheson, a repairman at the power plant, based his application for increased pay on the ground of extra work which had arisen since the installation of the 3,500-kilowatt unit. He stated that the Moose Jaw repairmen received 60 cents per hour. In Regina men doing similar work were paid from 73 to 80 cents per hour.

Stanley Guthridge, a shift engineer employed at the power plant, stated that he had been in the city's employ for the last seven years. His wages were \$194 per month. He based his claim for increased wages on increased responsibility due to installation of new machinery and the consequent duties involved. He specified the changes that oc-



curred in the year 1919 when the 500-kilowatt unit was taken up and the 3,500-kilowatt installed. Other additions to the plant in recent years were the street railway unit, six panels were added to the switch board with the necessary switches and meters. A water filter and water softener, which latter had been transformed into a double unit.

P. Boyle, a stoker operator, employed in the city for twelve years. He based his request of increase in pay on the installation at the plant of new stokers and greater coal consumption. There were five or six boilers under steam at the plant at one time in comparison with two under steam and one banked at Regina. He stated that the new boilers had increased his responsibility and that of the other stokers. He pointed out that the stoker operators at Moose Jaw were paid at 60 cents per hour. In Regina the rate was 65 cents per hour and in Saskatoon 64½ cents per hour.

Fred Ridgway worked as an electrical worker in the city at the power plant for fifteen years. He based his demand for increased wages on what other cities in the province and other provinces were paying and also on the wages paid in Moose Jaw by the Saskatchewan Government telephones to men employed in similar work. He declared that he had never been satisfied with the agreement entered into in 1922 and that the men never would be satisfied until they received the same wages as were paid in other cities for the same class of work. The journeymen linemen employed by the city were paid 80 cents per hour while the telephone department paid 85 cents per hour. In Saskatoon they were paid 86.2 cents per hour, Calgary 84.38 cents per hour, Winnipeg 89 cents per hour, Regina 90 cents per hour, Edmonton 90 cents per hour, and Brandon 89 cents per hour. He was asking for an increase from 85 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour.

Mr. Mackie, the City Commissioner, on behalf of the city of Moose Jaw, stated that in the year 1922 an amicable arrangement had been come to and a wage schedule satisfactory to the city and men drawn up. That in the year 1923 there was no agreement on the part of the men who had continued the 1922 agreement and he submitted that there was no change from April, 1923, to April, 1924, that would warrant an increase in wages.

Reading from the LABOUR GAZETTE, he gave cost of living from the year 1913 when it was based on 100. He stated that the peak was reached in the year 1920, when in July the figure was 201. When the last change

was made to the power house workers in April, 1922, the factor was 152. In April, 1923, it was 154, and in December, 1923, it was 154. The agreement was renewed in the year 1923, which Mr. Mackie contended was proof that the men were satisfied with the wages paid and the cost of living had not increased since that date and he argues that on that ground and that ground alone the Board was not justified in giving them an increase in wages. He also submitted blue prints showing comparative wages and costs of living from the year 1914 to 1923 for linemen and shift engineers. He also submitted figures as to the cost of a family budget from April, 1914, to April, 1924, and stated that if those figures show anything they show that the cost of a family budget is on the downward trend and that since the year 1922 the shift engineers' wages were materially above the family budget.

He also declared that the city council did not refuse to act on the electrical superintendent's report. The council, he stated, did act very emphatically by saying that there were no grounds for increase in wages over the year 1922. The council had felt that wages should come down but as the decrease in living conditions was not large the council had decided to leave the wages for 1924 as for the past year.

In reply the men stated that in the schedule of articles in the cost of living referred to by Mr. Mackie it did not include other items which ought to be available out of their wages and that, while they submitted to the terms of the agreement entered into in 1922, they were not satisfied with same but that they did it as citizens in order to help the financial conditions of the City of Moose Jaw.

Our conclusion from all the evidence submitted and the arguments presented to us is that the report and recommendation of Mr. Peters is fair and reasonable and should be adopted by the City and we find that an agreement should be entered into by the City with the workers granting the increases therein indicated and retaining to the workers the same conditions as at present are in force, all of which is

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) JAMES SMITH,

*Chairman of the Board.*

(Sgd.) W. G. BAKER,

*Member of the Board.*

Dated at Moose Jaw,  
this July 11, 1924.

Witness,

(Sgd.) N. R. CRAIG.

### Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw, Employer, and Employees, members of the Saskatchewan Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

The undersigned member of the Board, being unable fully to concur with the majority of the Board, begs to report as follows:

The dispute in this matter is solely one of the rate of pay. No question of hours of labour or working conditions is submitted. Outside of the question of rate of payment the employees appear entirely satisfied with working conditions. The City appears to have in these employees men of a high type of character, many of whom have been with the City for years. Until the present dispute arose these employees and the City have always been able to satisfactorily compose any differences.

Both parties are to be commended on the spirit shown in the proceedings before the Board. There was an entire absence of acrimony. The representatives of the City and of the employees appear to have the greatest respect for and the kindest feelings toward each other.

The presentation of their case by the employees' representatives possessed me in favour of the men and if I could be guided only by sentiment or by personal predilection I would gladly concur in the majority finding of the Board.

The majority findings fully set out the differences which have been dealt with.

I concur with the majority in recommending:

a. That mechanics receive.....	62½c. per hour
b. That coal conveyer man receive.....	53½c. "
c. That sub. foreman of linemen receive.....	90 c. "
d. That linemen receive.....	85 c. "

I believe the master mechanic is entitled to an increase in view of the peculiarly high efficiency he is shown by the evidence to possess. The commendations he has received cannot be overlooked. While I think the present wage sufficient for the position as ordinarily filled, I would for the reasons given suggest an increase to the present master mechanic to \$190 per month.

I am unable to concur with the majority of the Board as to other findings. I will state as briefly as possible my reasons for the increases recommended by myself and for my inability to concur in the other increases recommended by the majority of the Board.

The employees based their case on:—

- a. Increased duties and responsibilities,
- b. Scale of wages in Regina and Saskatoon,
- c. The recommendation to the Council of Supt. Peters,
- d. The surplus earnings of the plant.

They entirely repudiated the theory that wages and cost of living are interdependent, although it appeared in evidence given by the City that the high cost of living was urged in 1919-1921 as a chief reason for increases then granted.

I was not convinced by the evidence that the duties of the employees are presently more onerous than in former years. Labour saving appliances have been installed. The employees urged this as a reason for increased pay alleging that these appliances have increased responsibility. I believe any increase of responsibility is compensated for by the greater ease and comfort with which the work can be done.

Comparisons of wage scales in the other cities is not very satisfactory and not at all conclusive. To take one example:—

In Regina	Shift Engineers get.....	86½c. per hour
In Saskatoon	" " ".....	75 c. "
In Moose Jaw	" " ".....	79½c. "

So far as the evidence discloses the duties in Saskatoon and Regina are similar, yet we have a spread of 11½c per hour.

The shift engineers of Moose Jaw urge that they have greater responsibility in the plant and more various duties than in Saskatoon and Regina. On the other hand it is obvious that in both Regina and Saskatoon the plant capacity and output are much greater than in Moose Jaw.

In Saskatoon they earn \$156 per month working 208 hours. In Regina \$179.92 working 208 hours. In Moose Jaw, \$194 working 244 hours.

It would appear as logical to conclude that Regina shift engineers should be reduced from 86½ cents to the Saskatoon rate of 75 cents, as to argue that the Moose Jaw rate should be raised towards the Regina rate.

The recommendations to the council of Superintendent Peters must be treated with consideration and respect and cannot be lightly dismissed. But granting this, it must be remembered that the City Commissioners and city council, being well acquainted with the circumstances and having the benefit of Superintendent Peters' report and advice, have entirely disagreed with his recommendations. To decide which opinion must carry greater weight is not, I conceive, a function of the Board. These opinions neutralize each other and are impotent as a factor in determining the difficulty.

The surplus earnings of the plant cannot properly be taken as an index to wages. This plant operates a monopoly. Prices are arbi-



trarily fixed. It is only necessary to raise the price to produce any desired surplus. The evidence discloses that in this particular year a deficit is anticipated on the present rates charged; therefore, if surplus is a guide, wages should be reduced.

My reasons for recommending increases a, b, c, and d are:—

In the case of the linemen the Government, which is a province-wide employer, pays this rate. The physical work is arduous. Inclement weather must be faced and the employment is extra hazardous. The mechanics and the coal conveyer men are paid greatly below similar employment elsewhere and the wage recommended would not appear greater than sufficient to cover the reasonable necessities of these employees under present conditions.

As to the whole matter, I think broader considerations that those urged by the employees must be applied.

Charts and other data furnished show that any change in cost of living since 1922 has been downward. Notwithstanding the contention of the employees, I cannot hold that wages and cost of living must not re-act on each other. In 1922 the parties to this dispute met and agreed on a schedule which appeared to be mutually satisfactory. It is true that the employees state that this was a compromise on their part. Doubtless it was also a compromise in the other direction on the part of the city. We cannot yet hope to find employers and employees seeing eye to eye on the question of wages. Any agreement reached must be a compromise. I conclude that the 1922 agreement was reasonably satisfactory. This being so, does any change in general conditions warrant a demand for an increase from this schedule? In Canada wages since 1922, where not stationary, are trending downwards. Unskilled labour is notably lower. Skilled labour has only succeeded by efficient organization in

avoiding substantial reductions. The Dominion Government has refused to recognize claims for increase over or even maintenance of scales of pay in force in 1922.

Yesterday's Moose Jaw paper carries an official chart showing house rents in Moose Jaw very much below the present Regina level and below the 1922 Moose Jaw level.

Neither can we overlook the fact that unemployment is a serious problem in Canada. So serious that a Dominion conference on the question is contemplated. If, as was asserted before the Board by the representative of the employees, the law of supply and demand is to govern, one is forced to the conclusion that when there is a surplus of labour the wage scale cannot increase.

A perusal of the award made in 1920 by the Board presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Taylor does not strengthen the case for the employees; on the contrary the principles followed in that report furnish an argument against the present demand. It would be tedious to amplify this and the report is on the files of your Department.

In conclusion I can only say that, in the absence of evidence that the present wage scale is inadequate to provide decent living conditions with that reasonable surplus that every worker is in my opinion entitled to, and in view of Dominion-wide conditions, I consider the present a most inopportune time for the demands made for increases.

The evidence does not satisfy me that the demands, with the exceptions noted, are warranted by either necessity or justice. My recommendation therefore is that, except as herein noted, the 1922 schedules and agreements shall continue in force.

Dated at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, this 11th day of July, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) N. R. CRAIG.

(Sgd.) JAMES SMITH,

Witness.

### Unemployment Insurance in Germany

According to the International Labour Office, considerable change has been made in the German unemployment insurance legislation as a result of the recent unemployment crisis. An order of February 16, 1924, contains some important new provisions. The contributions of employers and workers to unemployment insurance are fixed for each group at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the wages. Contributions to unemployment insurance are compulsory for all workers insured against sickness. A certain number of trades in which unemployment is rare may be exempted from this

obligation. Exemption is given to all agricultural workers who, in addition to working as wage earners, cultivate an allotment. The order further provides that, to qualify for benefit, an unemployed person must have been employed for at least three months during the twelve months preceding his unemployment in a trade to which sickness insurance applies. The order abolishes benefits for persons partially unemployed, as well as benefits for unemployed young persons under 16 years of age.

## ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1924.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1923, TO MARCH 31, 1924.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received*	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Metal.....	1	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Railways.....	12	3	0
(b) †Street railways....	4	4	0
(c) Shipping.....	5	2	0
(d) Telegraphs.....	1	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
†Light and Power.....	3	2	0
II. †Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	2	0	0
Total.....	28*	13	0

\* Including six cases left over from preceding year, as stated below.

† During the period April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1923, jurisdiction under the statute in connection with disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control not being claimed by the Department, no proceedings under the statute took place, save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings were shown in Section II of the tables. During the present fiscal period, however, it has been held that jurisdiction in such matters rests with the federal authorities and proceedings in the case of disputes in industries to which the Act applies but which are owned or controlled by a municipal or provincial government have taken place without reference to Section 63; these proceedings are, therefore, now shown under their respective classifications in Section I and in the above table include three disputes, two involving street railways and one an electric light, heat and power plant.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, District No. 6; (3) Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, and its dining and sleeping car employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of

Railroad Employees; (4) Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees being street railway workers, members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (5) Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert and certain of its employees being members of Civic Employees' Union No. 20, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and (6) Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).

On March 31, 1924, results were still pending in connection with three applications concerning disputes between (1) Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of their employees being linemen, groundmen and others concerned in the work of power transmission and distribution and being members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1924.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	68	10
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Railways.....	188	7
(b) Street railways.....	101	7
(c) Express.....	11	1
(d) Shipping.....	32	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	17	1
(f) Telephones.....	7	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and Power.....	22	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War Work.....	30	1
II. *Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	121	2
Total.....	619	37

\* During the period April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1923, jurisdiction under the statute in connection with disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control not being claimed by the Department, no proceedings under the statute took place, save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings were shown in Section II of the tables. During the present fiscal period, however, it has been held that jurisdiction in such matters rests with the federal authorities and proceedings in the case of disputes in industries to which the Act applies but which are owned or controlled by a municipal or provincial government have taken place without reference to Section 63; these proceedings are, therefore, now shown under their respective classifications in Section I of the tables.



Branch; (2) Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, members of Division 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (3) various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal, P.Q., and certain of their employees being members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

The figures contained in Table II may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A

complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN JUNE

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July contains the following table, which analyzes the disputes in progress in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress. The principal stoppages occurring in June were for advances in wages and other concessions for railway shopmen and power station employees, involving about 8,500 railway workers in London, South Wales, etc. Eight of the disputes, involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13 directly involving 11,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19 directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 10 disputes, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations:—

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in June			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June
	Started before June 1	Started in June	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	9	9	18	27,000	162,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	2	8	10	8,000	59,000
Textile.....	4	.....	4	2,000	26,000
Building, decorating, contracting, etc.....	4	5	9	4,000	36,000
Transport.....	2	9	11	3,000	16,000
Other.....	14	26	40	6,000	57,000
Total, June, 1924..	35	57	92	50,000	356,000
Total, May, 1924..	30	56	86	36,000	398,000
Total, June, 1923..	47	54	101	99,000*	1,244,000*

\*Two disputes (one involving about 27,000 boilermakers etc., in federated shipyards, and the other involving 29,000 Dundee jute workers) accounted for most of the loss of time in June.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of July was 14, eight less than in June. The time loss for July was less than in July, 1923, being 229,304 working days as compared with 307,433 working days in the same month in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1924.....	14	9,224	229,304
June, 1924.....	22	13,872	241,673
July, 1923.....	23	18,095	307,433

Twelve disputes, involving 8,494 workpeople, were carried over from June. Three of the strikes commencing prior to July, and the two new strikes commencing during July, terminated during the month. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record nine disputes; coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia; printing compositors at Halifax; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors at Ottawa; printing compositors at Toronto; printing compositors at Winnipeg; and moulders at Guelph.

One of the new strikes commencing during July was against a reduction in wages, while

the second was against the discharge of employees. Four strikes terminated in favour of employees, while one was in favour of the employers.

Information was received in the Department, but too late for the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, of two interruptions to industry which occurred in June in the Province of Quebec. On June 16 eight carpenters at Three Rivers stopped work demanding an increase from 40 to 50 cents per hour in their wages. After negotiations work was resumed on June 17 at the rates prevailing before the strike. At Montreal, on June 5, a cessation of work involved 12 stonemasons for a few hours in a dispute as to the enforcement of an agreement for a closed shop, most of the men concerned joining the union, and returning to work.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement:

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—During July, the strike of 8,000 coal miners which began on April 1 against a reduction in wages continued. Towards the end of the month the Minister of Labour announced his intention of proceeding to Calgary to hold a conference of miners and operators early in August.

**BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC, QUE.**—A strike of 380 boot factory employees occurred on July 8, against the discharge of employees. The strike was settled on July 31, through the mediation of the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Province of Quebec. The company reinstated the two men whose dismissal was the cause of the strike.

**BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.**—The strike of boot factory employees, which began on June 12, for increased wages ranging from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, for the prohibition of Sunday and holiday work and the posting of the piece-rate list in the factory, with certain other improvements in working conditions, was settled July 22. Practically all the demands were granted and work was resumed July 23.

**PRINTING TRADES IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The strikes of printing compositors in job offices in various cities for the 44-hour week were still in progress in seven cities, involving 300 employees and resulting in a time loss of 7,796 working days. During July it was announced from the office of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, that assessments for the strike fund would be discontinued as the number still on strike was small and later it was announced that the strike would be called off at the end of August.

**LUMBER WORKERS, VICTORIA, B.C.**—On July 5, 350 lumber workers went on strike against a reduction of two and one-half cents per hour. Negotiations were carried on, and finally settlement was brought about through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia. Work was resumed on July 12, labourers being reduced one to one and one-half cents per hour, and workers who received more than 40 cents per hour having their wages reduced on a sliding scale.

**MOULDERS, GUELPH, ONT.**—The strike of 17 moulders which occurred on June 2, against a reduction of wages, remained unterminated at the end of the month.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—The strike of 66 plumbers and steamfitters in the employ of eighteen firms, which began June 19, for an increase in wages, terminated July 26, the men resuming work at 90 cents per hour, an increase of five cents per hour.

**CARPENTERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—The strike of carpenters and shipwrights in the shipbuilding industry which began at Vancouver on June 2, terminated on July 14, the men resuming work at the same rates of wages as existed prior to the strike, namely, \$6 per day.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.	8,000	208,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Leather, fur and products:—</i>			
Boot factory employees, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	53	954	Commenced June 12, for increased wages and other changes. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 23; in favour of employees.
<i>Printing and publishing:*</i>			
Printing compositors, Halifax, N.S.	17	442	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	4	104	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	76	1,972	Commenced July 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employers refused to negotiate new agreement with the union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.	15	390	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	148	3,848	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	28	728	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement.
<i>Iron, steel and products:—</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont. ....	17	442	Commenced June 2, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION.—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures:—</i>			
Plumbers and steamfitters, Hamilton, Ont.	66	1,452	Commenced June 19, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 26; in favour of employees.
<i>Shipbuilding:—</i>			
Shipwrights and carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	58	580	Commenced June 2, for increased wages; settled by negotiations; work resumed July 14; in favour of employees.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during July, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Leather, fur and products:—</i>			
Boot factory employees, Quebec, Que.	380	7,980	Commenced July 8, against the discharge of employees. Settled July 31, by mediation of Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; in favour of employees.
<i>Saw and planing mills:—</i>			
Lumber workers, Victoria, B.C.	350	2,100	Commenced July 5, against a reduction in wages. Settled July 11 through mediation of Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia; in favour of employees.

\*Reports indicate that strikers have been gradually replaced since the beginning of the strike.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 16 to July 5.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The five previous annual sessions of the Conference were held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1923 (see LABOUR GAZETTE December, 1923).\*

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace each State adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft International Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment

and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

#### Countries represented

Of the fifty-seven countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty countries in all were represented at the 1924 Conference, as follows:—

Albania	India
Argentine Repub.	Ireland
Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
Brazil	Latvia
Bulgaria	Lithuania
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Norway
China	Panama
Cuba	Poland
Czecho-Slovakia	Portugal
Denmark	Roumania
Esthonia	Siam
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Great Britain	South Africa
Greece	Uruguay
Guatemala	
Hungary	

The Conference consisted of 127 delegates with 155 advisers, making a total in attendance of 282. Sixty-nine of these were delegates appointed on behalf of Governments, 30 on behalf of employers and 28 on behalf of workers. There were besides 53 Government advisers, 44 employers' advisers and 5 substitute advisers and 53 workers' advisers.

#### Canadian Delegates

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

*Delegates representing the Government of Canada—*

Mr. F. A. Acland, of Ottawa, King's Printer for Canada.

Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, of Ottawa, vice-president of the National Council of Women.

\* A bulletin of general information in reference to the International Labour Organization was published as a supplement to the February, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.



*Technical Advisers to the Government delegates—*

The Honourable R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg, Attorney General for Manitoba.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent General for the Province of Ontario in London, England.

Mr. Pierre Beaulé, of Quebec, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

*Delegate representing the employers of Canada—*

Mr. Melville P. White, of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

*Technical adviser to the employers' delegate—*

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

*Delegate representing the workpeople of Canada—*

Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Technical adviser to the workpeople's delegate—*

Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

**Officers Elected**

The Conference elected as President Mr. Hjalmar Branting, former Prime Minister of Sweden. Messrs. Aguero y Bethancourt (delegate of the Cuban Government), Robert Pinot (France, delegate of the employers), and Corneille Mertens (Belgium, delegate of the workers), were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Secretary-General of the Conference.

**Agenda of the Conference**

The Agenda of the Conference comprised:—

I. Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.

II. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

III. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.

IV. Night work in bakeries.

In addition to the above four items placed upon the Agenda by the Governing Body, the Conference considered various other matters including: the Report of the Advisory Committee on Anthrax, set up in virtue of the Resolution adopted by the Conference at its Third Session (1921); the Report of

the Director to the Conference; and the special Report of the Director on the Inquiry into Unemployment. Consideration was also given to a Resolution dealing with collaboration between the International Labour Office and the Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations for the study of measures for securing greater stability in the general level of prices; also to a Resolution regarding the inscription of the question of freedom of association on the Agenda of the 1925 Session of the Conference; and to a Resolution concerning the study by the International Labour Office of methods employed in various countries for the organization of conciliation and arbitration.

Questionnaires from the International Labour Office had been distributed in advance of the Conference to all governments entitled to representation therein, these questionnaires being in the form of discussions of the different items on the Conference Agenda. The information contained in the replies to the questionnaires was subsequently published in pamphlet form for the information of the delegates to the Conference. The separate items of the Agenda were all referred by the Conference to the following committees for examination and report.

*First Committee.*—Utilization of Workers' Spare Time (36 members—12 Government, 12 employers and 12 workers);

*Second Committee.*—Night Work in Bakeries (36 members);

*Third Committee.*—Weekly Cessation of Work in Glass Works (36 members);

*Fourth Committee.*—Equality of Treatment regarding workmen's compensation (36 members);

*Fifth Committee.*—Unemployment (30 members—10 from each group);

*Sixth Committee.*—Anthrax (24 members—8 from each group).

**The President's Address**

Mr. Branting, after thanking the delegates for the honour they had conferred, not only on himself but on his country and the other northern countries which, he said "have always done their best to ensure better conditions of living to men of all classes and to achieve from day to day a larger measure of social justice for the benefit of the wage earners," continued as follows:

"Those who, like myself, have been for many years connected with the efforts of workers' organizations towards that great end could not but welcome with joy the consecration, in the labour portions of the Treaties, of a great Charter of Labour in which is

found all the essentials of their immediate programme of protective legislation and social reform, for the realization of which the workers of all countries have for so long united their efforts. They could not do otherwise than be determined to do their best and devote all their energy and intelligence to its realization."

Mr. Branting went on to cite the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty and proceeded:

"In order fully to achieve this vast programme, your Conference will require to exert greater efforts, but we shall all of us never cease to work for this great end, sustained as we are by the conviction that this work of justice and solidarity is the condition of a better world.

"It may be that the Treaties of Peace concluded after the war require at the moment certain adjustments, or even certain modifications. But the Labour portions of the Treaties have never been substantially criticized by any nation. They constitute a positive reality, on the basis of which all peoples may unite in helping to build a solid edifice of justice and peace."

Continuing, Mr. Branting mentioned some of the difficulties encountered by the International Labour Organization, and added an expression of his confidence in the desire demonstrated by the peoples of the world for an enduring peace.

"The reason for our optimism is our common faith in the necessity for justice and peace. It is in peace that the peoples of the world, united in new bonds, will be able to ensure happiness and justice to all workers; it is by this work of social justice that peace will be guaranteed."

### The Director's Report

The report of the Director of the International Labour Office was prepared on the lines of the reports presented to previous sessions of the Conference and provided a general survey of the working and activity of the International Labour Office during the period from October, 1922, to December 31, 1923, as well as of the measures taken during this period by the different States Members to give effect to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by previous sessions of the Conference.

The first part of the report dealt with:

(1) Problems of organization—membership of the Organizations, composition of the Conference, Governing Body, interior organization of the Office, finance, and relations with the League of Nations;

(2) Results obtained since the last Report with regard to international labour legislation—Conventions, Recommendations, progress made in the various national legislations on the lines of the reforms recommended by the Conference;

(3) The research work of the Office, enquiries and publications; and

(4) The relations of the Office with organizations of employers and workers, associations dealing with social questions, etc.

The second part of the report contained a methodical summary of all the reports furnished by the States in pursuance of Article

408 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace. The object of Article 408 is to enable States which have ratified Conventions, and have thereby undertaken obligations towards each other, to provide a guarantee, by furnishing exact and official information, that they are strictly applying these conventions. The publication, for the first time, of a comparative summary of the reports received by the office makes it possible to measure exactly the results, both national and international, of the conventions of the International Labour Conference.

### Report on Unemployment

The report on unemployment, printed separately as an appendix to the report of the director, furnished an account of the measures adopted by the office in performance of the special duties entrusted to it in connection with unemployment by the 1921 and 1922 sessions of the conference.

### Ratifications

The Director informed the conference that on May 15 when his report was compiled, 96 ratifications of Draft Conventions had been registered. Since then, 30 additional ratifications had been received—seven from Austria, six from Spain, two from the Irish Free State, two from Japan and 13 from Poland, the total number of ratifications to date being therefore 126.

### Procedure

The Conference agreed that when a Draft Convention or Recommendation had been provisionally voted upon as a whole by the 1924 session and had received a two-thirds majority, the Conference should decide whether the final vote should be taken only at the 1925 session. If it so decided, the texts of the decisions would be sent to Governments within one month of the close of the 1924 Conference, and Governments would be entitled to submit such amendments as they considered necessary to facilitate their ratification or acceptance not later than four months before the opening of the 1925 session, facilities being given at this session for any necessary discussion on the amendments proposed.

### Facilities for the Utilization of Workers' Spare Time

A Recommendation on this subject was adopted by a final vote of the Conference. The Recommendation covers a very wide field, and is divided into a preamble and five



sections, dealing respectively with preservation of spare time, spare time and social hygiene, housing policy, institutions for the utilization of spare time and, finally, free use of institutions and co-ordination of local action.

The Conference also adopted a resolution inviting the International Labour Office to collect and publish up-to-date information as to the use of spare time throughout the world.

#### **Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents**

A Draft Convention and a Draft Recommendation were provisionally adopted, the final vote in each case to be taken in 1925. By the terms of the Draft Convention the States Members undertake broadly to grant to workers who are nationals of any other Member which has ratified the Convention the same treatment regarding workmen's compensation as to their own nationals. States which ratify the Convention and which do not already possess workmen's compensation systems undertake to institute them within three years.

The Recommendation deals with points of detail designed to facilitate the application of the Draft Convention and further recommends that States having no system of workmen's compensation shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the workmen's compensation legislation of their own countries.

#### **Weekly suspension of Work in Glass Manufacturing Processes where Tank Furnaces are Used**

By the terms of a Draft Convention, on which the final vote will be taken in 1925, States undertake to suspend work for twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, the suspension to occur in principle on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, traditions or customs of the country or district. Exceptions may be authorized by each State for work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons and for certain preparatory, complementary or repair work.

#### **Night Work in Bakeries**

By the text of this Convention (on which the final vote will be taken in 1925) States

undertake to prohibit the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during a period of at least seven consecutive hours including the interval between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. (or, where it is required by climate or season, the period between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.) This applies to proprietors as well as workers, but not to work done by members of the same family for their own consumption. The Convention does not apply to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. In certain circumstances permanent and temporary exceptions may be made.

#### **Unemployment**

The Conference adopted a resolution expressing approval of the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to convene in the near future an international conference of labour statisticians which would examine the possibilities of improving unemployment statistics, both as to their national value and international comparability, and suggesting that the work of the International Labour Office, and the League of Nations would be materially assisted if each Government made a report on its own unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedies proposed.

#### **Prevention of Anthrax**

By fifty votes to forty-one the Conference rejected the proposal of the British Government that the question of the compulsory disinfection of infected wool should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Conference, with a view to the discussion of a Draft Convention. The Conference thus set aside the Recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Anthrax which was appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference after its third session at Geneva in 1921, and which subsequently met in London under the chairmanship of Sir William Middlebrook. At the same time the Conference approved proposals for placing on the agenda of a future session a Draft Convention for compulsory disinfection of horsehair used in the brushmaking and upholstery industries and of horns and hoofs prior to all industrial manipulation, and a Draft Recommendation providing for adequate regulation in relation to bones and the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry. The Conference also requested the International Labour Office to undertake a study of adequate regulation having for its aim the protection of transport

workers against various infections to which they are specially exposed.

### Other Questions

The report by the Director of the International Labour Office on the work of the Office between October, 1922, and December, 1923, was fully discussed, particular attention being paid by the delegates to the question of the ratification of the Hours Convention adopted at the first session (Washington, 1919), reference being made to the recent increase of working hours in Germany, and a resolution was moved requesting that the attention of the Reparations Commission be drawn to the international social consequences following the carrying out of any program adopted by the Commission (this resolution was referred to the Governing Body for consideration at its next meeting).

Copies of the Recommendation on the utilization of spare time, which was adopted on final vote by the necessary majority, are to be sent by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the States Members of the Labour Organization, and, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Article of the other Treaties, are to be brought before the competent national authorities for legislative or other action not later than July 5, 1925.

The Draft Conventions concerning equality of treatment, bakeries, and glassworks, and the Recommendation concerning equality of treatment, which were adopted on provisional vote, are to be sent by the International Labour Office to the States Members before August 5 next, with a view to the receipt and circulation in advance of next year's Conference of such amendments as the States may propose for consideration before the final vote is taken.

The various resolutions adopted by the Conference or referred by it to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will be laid before that Body at its next meeting, which will be held on October 8, 1924.

### Results of Conference

The Session of the International Labour Conference, which closed on 5 July, resulted in decisions of interest and importance.

In the first place, the Conference instituted, experimentally and with application only to the current Session, a system under which a provisional vote might be taken at that Session on any Draft Convention or Recommendation and the final vote deferred until the 1925 Session. Proposals for a permanent

scheme of first and second readings are to be considered next year.

This new system was applied to several of the decisions of the Conference, as will be seen by the following list:

(1) Recommendation on the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time. Adopted, *final vote*: 79 to 16.

(2) Draft Convention and Recommendation on equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Adopted, *provisional vote*: 85 to 1.

(3) Draft Convention on weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. Adopted, *provisional vote*: 68 to 22.

(4) Draft Convention on night work in bakeries. Adopted, *provisional vote*: 73 to 15.

Other decisions of the Conference included a resolution, adopted by 86 votes to 5, providing that the question of a Draft Convention and a Recommendation on the disinfection of horsehair, horns, hoofs and bones against anthrax should be considered at a future Session. Another resolution, adopted unanimously, was in favour of the extension of the investigations by the International Labour Office into unemployment, with particular reference to the operation of credit, instability of prices, and dislocation of exchanges, as factors affecting stability of employment.

Apart from the actual resolutions which it adopted on the various items of its agenda, the Conference marked its corporate continuity by interesting and important discussions on the state of the ratifications of previous Conventions, particularly on that is dealing with the Eight-Hour Day.

### A Gift for the New Premises

A gift from Canada to the building now under construction in Geneva for the International Labour Office was announced during the Session of the Conference; other gifts were announced on behalf of Great Britain and Finland respectively.

Mr. F. A. Acland, Government delegate for Canada to the Conference, said:

"When, four weeks ago, I left Ottawa, the Minister of Labour had under consideration a proposition for contributing to the new premises of the International Labour Office an item which would at once mark the interest of the Canadian Government in the work of the International Labour Office, and also constitute a permanent illustration of the resources and workmanship of Canada.

"Now, the vast forests of Canada are among its most valuable resources and cause it to rank as one of the great lumber producing countries of the world, and the kindred industries of wood working are amongst its principal manufactures. The Government of Canada has therefore decided that its contribution to the new premises shall be representative of these large interests, and I am authorized to state



that the Government of Canada will contribute all the doors on the main floor of the new offices of the International Labour Office.

"The doors will be made in Canada by Canadian workmen and of Canadian wood. You may, I am confident, rely upon the workmanship being such as will reflect no discredit on Canadian workmen. The doors will be solid and of a substantial character destined to endure not merely for years but for

generations, and I am asked by the Minister of Labour to express the hope that the nations now constituting the International Labour Office will continue their interest in the work of the Office so long as these doors will last, unless it should happen—a perhaps unlikely event—that the particular evils for the remedy or amelioration of which the International Labour Office was erected, shall have in the meantime passed away."

## Text of Proposed Recommendations, Draft Recommendations, Draft Conventions and Resolutions

### *Draft Recommendation Concerning the Development of Facilities for the Utilisation of Workers' Spare Time*

Whereas in adopting at its First Session, held at Washington, a Convention on hours of work, the General Conference of the International Labour Organization had as one of its principal aims to secure for workers, beyond the necessary hours for sleep, an adequate period during which such workers could do as they please, or, in other words, an adequate period of spare time; and

Whereas during such spare time workers have the opportunity of developing freely, according to their individual tastes, their physical, intellectual and moral powers, and such development is of great value from the point of view of the progress of civilization; and

Whereas a well directed use of this spare time, by affording to the worker the means for pursuing more varied interests, and by securing relaxation from the strain placed upon him by his ordinary work, may even increase the productive capacity of the worker and increase his output, and may thus help to obtain a maximum of efficiency from the eight-hour day; and

Whereas while giving full weight to the customs prevalent in the different countries and to local circumstances, it may nevertheless be useful to lay down the principles and methods which at the present time seem generally best adapted to secure the best use of periods of spare time, and it may also be instructive to make known for the benefit of all countries what has been done in this direction; and

Whereas the value of this information is particularly great at the moment when the ratification of the Convention on hours of work is being considered by the Members of the International Labour Organization;

The General Conference makes the recommendations hereinafter appearing:—

1. *Preservation of Spare Time.*—Whereas it is agreed that in countries where limitations have been placed on hours of work by law, by collective agreement or otherwise, if all the benefits which may be expected from such measures are to be secured both for the wage-earners and for the community, steps must be taken to ensure that the workers shall have the undiminished enjoyment of the hours of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid; and

Whereas it is important that, on the one hand, the workers should fully appreciate the value of the periods of spare time which have been secured to them and should do their utmost, in all circumstances, to prevent this spare time from being encroached upon, and, on the other hand, that employers should always aim at establishing wages corresponding sufficiently with the needs of the workers to make it unnecessary for them to have recourse during their periods of spare time to additional hours of paid work; and

Whereas prohibitions against the continuance of paid work in their own occupation for the same or another employer, in excess of the legal working day, are recognized as being difficult to enforce, and may even at times, seem to infringe the workers' right of using their periods of spare time as they choose, the Conference nevertheless considers that attention

should be drawn to the steps which have been taken in this direction in a number of countries;

The Conference recommends that Governments should encourage and facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements which will ensure a normal standard of living to workers in exchange for the legal hours of work, and which will determine, by voluntary agreement between employers and workers, the measures to be taken to prevent workers from having recourse to additional paid work.

And whereas it is agreed that every facility should be given to the workers to enable them to make the best use of the periods of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid, the Conference recommends:—

(a) That each Member, whilst having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs, and the varying capacities and habits of the different kinds of workers, should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible;

(b) That by means of a well conceived transport system and by affording special facilities in regard to fares and time-tables, workers should be enabled to reduce to the minimum the time spent in travelling between their homes and their work, and that employers' and workers' organizations should be extensively consulted by public transport authorities or private transport undertakings as to the best means of securing such a system.

II. *Spare Time and Social Hygiene.*—Whereas the utilization of the workers' periods of spare time cannot be separated from the general measures adopted by the community for promoting the health and welfare of all classes of society, the Conference, without attempting to examine in detail each of the great welfare problems, the solution of which would contribute to improving the workers' status, recommends to the Members:—

(a) The encouragement of individual hygiene by the provision of public baths, swimming pools, etc.;

(b) Legislative or private action against the misuse of alcohol, against tuberculosis, venereal disease and gambling.

III. *Housing Policy.*—Whereas it is of advantage to the workers and to the whole community to encourage everything tending to the harmonious development of the workers' family life; and

Whereas the most effective means of protecting the workers from the aforesaid dangers is to place within their reach a proper home;

The Conference recommends the increase in number, if necessary co-operation with the national or local authorities concerned, of healthy dwellings at low rentals in garden cities or urban communities under proper conditions of health and comfort.

IV. *Institutions for the Utilisation of Spare Time.*—Without attempting to differentiate between the innumerable institutions which afford to the workers opportunities for the free exercise of their personal tastes, the development of which is dependent on the manners and customs of each country or district, the Conference nevertheless draws the attention of the Members to the necessity of avoiding misplaced activities resulting from the establishment of institutions not called for by some well defined need. The Conference desire to emphasize the importance of taking into account in the establishment and development of these institutions, the desires, the tastes and the special requirements of the workers for whose use they are designed;

At the same time, among the institutions which may both assist full and harmonious development of the individual and of the family, and contribute to the general progress of the community, the Conference recommends those schemes which have for their object:

(a) the improvement of the workers' domestic economy and family life (gardens, allotments, poultry keeping, etc.) which combine the benefits of recreation with the feeling that some addition, however slight, is being made to the family resources;

(b) the development of the physical health and strength of the workers by means of games and sports which enable young workers who are working under the highly specialized conditions prevalent in modern industry to give free play to their energies in a manner which encourages initiative and the spirit of emulation;

(c) the extension of technical, domestic and general education (libraries, reading-rooms, lectures, technical and general courses, etc.) which meets one of the workers' most keenly felt needs and affords the best means of progress to industrial communities;

The Conference further recommends that Members should encourage these forms of activity by the grant of subventions to organizations concerned with the moral, intellectual and physical development of the workers.

V. *Free Use of Institutions and Co-ordination of Local Action.*—Whereas for many years past the workers in the great industrial countries have always sought to ensure that they may live their lives outside the factory or workshop in complete freedom and independence, and they particularly resent any outside interference in their private affairs, and this feeling is so strong as to provoke opposition to any attempts to deal

either nationally or internationally with the question of the use of spare time for fear that it may possibly restrain their liberty; and

Whereas the Conference, while expressing appreciation of the motives which have led to the creation of institutions for the encouragement of the wise use of the spare time of the workers, suggests that Members should draw the attention of the promoters of such institutions to the necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of the workers against any system or scheme which has any tendency towards compelling the workers directly or indirectly to use any particular institution; and

Whereas the most practical and successful institutions are those which have been started and developed by the beneficiaries themselves, the Conference, while recognizing that in many cases where public authorities or employers lend financial or other assistance for the encouragement of allotments, games or educational institutions, and consequently have a legitimate claim to take part in their management, recommends that every care should be taken to avoid any encroachment on the liberty of those for whose use such institutions are intended.

While not contemplating any systematic organization of spare time occupations, but having in mind a number of successful efforts made to assist them, the Conference further recommends that each Member should consider the possibility of promoting the formation of district or local committees, composed of representatives of the public authorities, of employers' and workers' organizations, and of co-operative associations, for co-ordinating and harmonizing the activities of the various institutions providing means of recreation.

The Conference further recommends to the Members that an active and effective propaganda should be undertaken in each country for the purpose of educating opinion in favour of the proper use of the spare time of the workers.

### *Draft Resolution*

The Conference invites the International Labour Office, keeping in constant touch with the various Governments, to collect and keep up to date information concerning the use of spare time, and on the basis of the information communicated by the Members, or obtained from other sources, to publish regularly studies of the action taken and the results obtained in the different countries in the application of measures which have for their object the proper use of the workers' spare time.

### *Proposed Draft Convention Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents*

ARTICLE 1. Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to grant to workers who are nationals of any other Member which shall have ratified the Convention, and who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident happening in its territory, or to the representatives of such workers, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals.

This equality of treatment shall be guaranteed to foreign workers and their representatives without any condition as to residence: with regard to the payments which a Member would have to make outside its territory in the application of this principle, special arrangements shall be made between the Members concerned regarding the measures to be adopted.

ARTICLE 2. Special agreements may be made between the Members concerned to provide that compensation for industrial accidents happening to workers whilst

temporarily or intermittently employed in the territory of one Member on behalf of an undertaking situated in the territory of another Member shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the second Member.

ARTICLE 3. The Members who ratify this Convention and who do not already possess a system (whether by insurance or otherwise) of workmen's compensation for accidents agree to institute such a system within a period of three years from the date of ratification.

ARTICLE 4. The Members who ratify this Convention further undertake to afford each other mutual assistance with a view to facilitating the application of the Convention and the execution of their respective laws and regulations on workmen's compensation, and to inform the International Labour Office, which shall acquaint the other Members concerned, of any modifications in the laws and regulations in force on workmen's compensation.



*Proposed Recommendation Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.*

I. In order to facilitate the application of the Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, the Conference recommends that:

(a) When a person to whom compensation is due under the laws and regulations of one Member resides in the territory of another Member, the necessary measures be taken to facilitate the payment of such compensation and to ensure the observance of the conditions governing such payment laid down by the said laws and regulations;

(b) In case of dispute concerning the non-payment, cessation of payment, or reduction of the compensation due to a person residing elsewhere than in the territory of the Member where his claim to compensation originated, facilities be afforded for taking

proceedings in the competent courts of law in this country without requiring the attendance of the person concerned;

(c) Any advantage in respect of exemption from duties and taxes, free issue of official documents or other privilege granted by the law of each Member for any purposes connected with workmen's compensation be extended under the same conditions to the subjects of the other Members who shall have ratified the Convention.

II. The Conference recommends that, where in any country there exists no system (whether by insurance or otherwise) of workmen's compensation for accidents, the Government shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the legislation on workmen's compensation in their own countries.

*Proposed Draft Convention Concerning the Weekly Suspension of Work for Twenty-four Hours in Glass-Manufacturing Processes Where Tank Furnaces are Used.*

ARTICLE 1. Work shall be suspended for twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used subject to the conditions and exceptions laid down in the following Articles.

ARTICLE 2. Work shall in principle be suspended on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, the traditions or customs of the country or district.

ARTICLE 3. Exceptions to the provisions of the foregoing Articles may be authorized by each Member for the following work:

- (1) Work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons;
- (2) Preparatory, complementary, or repair work which must be carried out during the absence of the staff in order to secure the normal conduct of the undertaking on working days.

ARTICLE 4. A list of the classes of work referred to in Article 3 shall be drawn up by the competent authority of each Member after consultation with the responsible associations of employers and workers, wherever such exist, and shall be communicated to the International Labour Office.

The list shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which each class of work is included.

ARTICLE 5. If a revision of the list referred to in Article 4 shall have been necessitated by subsequent modifications in technical processes or the organization of work in the glass industry, the Member concerned shall, in the annual report which it submits in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, inform the International Labour Office of the changes made in this list, and state the reasons for which they have been made.

ARTICLE 6. Workers employed on work authorized during the general rest period shall be granted individually or in shifts a weekly rest of at least twenty-four consecutive hours, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention of 1921 concerning the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

ARTICLE 7. Temporary exceptions to the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 may be allowed in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

The employer shall inform the competent authorities in all cases in which he shall have made use of the temporary exceptions provided for above.

*Proposed Draft Convention on Night Work in Bakeries*

ARTICLE 1. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided, the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during the night is forbidden.

This prohibition applies to the work of all persons, including proprietors as well as workers, engaged in the making of such products; but it does not apply to work which is done by members of the same family for their own consumption.

This Convention has no application to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits.

ARTICLE 2. For the purpose of this Convention, the term night signifies a period of at least seven consecutive hours. The beginning and end of this period shall be fixed by the competent authority in each country after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, and the period shall include the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; when it is required by the climate or season, the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

ARTICLE 3. After consultation with the employers' and the workers' organizations concerned the competent authority in each country may make regulations to determine:

(a) The permanent exceptions necessary for the execution of preparatory or complementary work as far as it must necessarily be carried outside the normal hours of work, provided that no more than the strictly necessary number of workers and no young persons under the age of eighteen shall be employed in such work.

(b) The permanent exceptions necessary for requirements arising from the particular circumstances of the baking industry in tropical countries.

(c) The permanent exceptions necessary for the arrangement of the weekly rest.

(d) The temporary exceptions necessary to enable an undertaking to deal with unusual pressure of work or national necessities.

ARTICLE 4. Exceptions may be made to the provisions of Article 1 in case of accident, actual or threatened,

or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 5. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the prohibition prescribed in Article 1 is effectively

*Resolution Directing the International Labour Office to Pursue its Activities Respecting Unemployment in Collaboration with the Economic and Financial Organizations of the League.*

"The Conference,

In consideration and confirmation of its Resolution of 1921 and 1922 relating to the Enquiry into Unemployment, and having taken cognizance of the Appendix of the Director's Report concerning the Enquiry, and of the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the Director of the International Labour Office and the Secretariat of the League of Nations;

(1) Expresses its approval of the decision taken by the Governing Body to convene in the near future an International Conference of Labour Statisticians which will include in its Agenda the examination of unemployment statistics with a view to improving them from the point of view both of their national value and of their international comparability;

(2) Expresses its recognition of the efforts hitherto made by the International Labour Office in its work of international information and co-ordination in connection with the question of unemployment, and decides that they shall be continued and if possible extended;

(3) As regards the collaboration established with the Economic and Financial Organizations of the League of Nations in pursuance of the Resolutions of 1921 and 1922;

The Committee, having considered the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the disinfection of wool and hair used in the textile industry, is not prepared to recommend that any action should be taken by the International Labour Conference.

The Committee does not consider that there is any prospect of arriving at an international agreement on the question.

Nevertheless, the Committee expresses the hope that in the various industrial countries, the regulations in force will be examined and if necessary modified, in order that the greatest possible protection may be afforded to industrial and transport workers.

As regards animal products other than wool and long hair intended for the textile industry, the Committee was less sharply divided. Its conclusions, as embodied in the majority report (and by implication endorsed in the minority report also), may be summarized as follows:

Until a process of disinfection of hides and skins, which is effective and industrially practicable, has been

enforced; and shall enable the employers, the workers, and their respective organizations to co-operate in such measures, in conformity with the Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Fifth Session (1923).

ARTICLE 6. The provisions of this Convention shall not take effect until 1st January, 1927.

(a) Notes with satisfaction that the International Labour Office has submitted to the Sub-Committee on Economic Crises, appointed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, a memorandum on economic barometers, and expresses the hope that a wider understanding and usage of these barometers will result therefrom.

(b) Invites the Director of the International Labour Office to submit to the mixed Committee of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office the investigation of the factors which may interfere with the regular and coincident expansion of consuming power and of production, and thus affect the stability of employment, such as the operation of credit, the general instability of prices, and the dislocation of the exchanges.

(4) Expresses the opinion:

(a) that the researches of the International Labour Office and the Economic and Financial Organization would be materially assisted if each Government represented would prepare a Report on its own Unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedies proposed.

(b) that the compilation of such Report might usefully be entrusted in each country to an authoritative committee representative of the interests involved."

*Resolution Respecting Anthrax*

discovered, measures should be organized to combat anthrax by means of suitable regulations.

The prevention of anthrax among flocks is the essential condition for the prophylaxis of anthrax among human beings. The question of the protection of flocks should therefore be examined by the International Labour Office in collaboration with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

There should be included in the Agenda for a future Conference the consideration of a Draft Convention on compulsory disinfection of horsehair used in the brushmaking and upholstery industries (except in the case of pigs' bristles) and of horns and hoofs prior to industrial manipulation; and also the consideration of a Recommendation providing for adequate regulation in relation to bones and to the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry.

The International Labour Office should be requested to undertake a study of regulations for the protection of transport workers against the various infections to which they are specially exposed.

## Nationalized Undertakings in Russia

An official Russian bulletin in 1923 contained the results of a census of undertakings as of January 1, 1923, which showed 165,781 undertakings in operation employing 1,619,403 workers. This same bulletin gives the percentage of workers employed in nationalized industries at 84.1; the number of private

industry, 12.4 per cent; and the number in co-operative undertakings at 3.5 per cent. The percentage of total output under the head of nationalized industry was 92.3; from private industry, 5 per cent; and from co-operative undertakings, 2.7 per cent.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1924

THE Department has received a copy of the Statutes of Nova Scotia for 1924. References have already been made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to certain proceedings at the recent session which began on February 14 and closed on May 9, being the fourth session of the thirty-seventh General Assembly of the Province. A resolution proposed by the premier, the Honourable E. H. Armstrong, endorsing the principles of certain draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference, and adopted by the Legislature, was given in the June issue (page 473). The proposals thus approved included the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Washington Conference in 1919, namely: articles numbers 1 and 4 of the Recommendation concerning unemployment; the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment at 14 years; and that concerning the employment of women during the night. Also the following proposals adopted by the Conference of 1921, named sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Article 1 of the Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; that concerning the age of admission of children to agricultural employment; that concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers, and the Recommendation covering the development of technical agricultural education.

The labour legislation of the session included the enactment, in a modified form, of an 8-hour day law for the mining industry. A bill to provide an 8-hour working day in the building trades and in steel plants was defeated. This bill would have made systematic "overtime" in these trades illegal. A new minimum wage act was enacted, and is now in effect. This act applies to all occupations in which women are employed, whereas the act of 1920, which was never in operation, referred only to factories and shops.

*Coal Mine Regulation.*—The following section was added to those sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act which relate to wages and other conditions:—

39A (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act a workman shall not be employed at his working place below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours;

(2) It shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this section if a workman is below ground for the purpose of rendering assistance in the event of accident or for meeting any danger or for dealing with any

emergency or exceptional work which requires to be dealt with without interruption in order to avoid serious interference with ordinary work in the mine.

The bill as originally presented to the House would have provided for an eight-hour day "from bank to bank," a provision which is contained in the similar act of the Province of Alberta. When the bill was in committee, however, it was amended so that the time limit should apply to the time spent at the working face in the mine. The act thus only establishes by law conditions that were already in existence under agreement in the mines of the province. Members of the Government pointed out, however, the advantage of having the law on the Statute books, as in future years it would be possible to improve conditions by amending the act.

Other sections in the amending bill provide for safer conditions in submarine areas. No submarine seam of coal or stratified deposits may, as a general rule, be wrought under less cover than 180 feet of solid measures; barriers between leases must be of specified extent; plans for submarine workings must be approved by the Inspector of Mines; where workings are on the "long wall" system, or where pillars are being extracted, or any total extraction of coal is being made, an exploring drift must be driven at least 150 feet seaward in advance of such workings; depth of cover and soundings must be taken every three months and records kept, where overhead cover is less than 500 feet. The new act provides penalties for infraction of its provisions by the owner, agent or manager of a mine, of \$1,000 for the first offence. If the offence is continued without excuse, a court injunction may be issued on the application of the attorney-general prohibiting the working of the mine.

Another bill to provide that checkweighers in mines need not necessarily be in the employ of the colliery in which they are elected to hold office was rejected by the Legislature.

*Minimum Wages for Women.*—The new Minimum Wage Act, as stated above, applies to "every female person in any trade or occupation in Nova Scotia who works for wages." Farm workers and domestic servants, however, are expressly excepted. The Minimum Wage Board will consist of five members, two of whom must be women. Its members are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, the chairman to hold office

during pleasure, and the other members to hold office for a period to be determined in each case. The powers of the Board are defined as follows:—

(a) To establish after due inquiry a minimum wage and the maximum number of hours per week for which such minimum wage shall be paid. The Board may also establish a rate of wage for all time worked in excess of the established maximum number of hours.

(b) To establish a wage lower than the minimum wage for any handicapped employee, or for a part time employee or for an apprentice.

(c) Upon petition of employers or employees or upon its own motion, to suspend temporarily or to vary any of its orders, or to revise them in accordance with special or changed conditions in any industry or industries.

(d) To make different orders for the same industry or industries in different localities of the province, when in the judgment of the Board the different conditions in different localities justify such action.

(e) To make all necessary orders and regulations for the purpose of this section.

In addition to the fine of \$25 to \$100, which may be imposed on an employer violating orders of the Board, the employer may also be ordered to pay an employee who has been underpaid the difference between the wages she received and the wages established by the Board. The Governor in Council may make regulations under the act as follows:—

(a) Requiring employers or any class of employers to furnish information as to the names, ages and places of residence of all employees and such other information respecting the hours of labour and conditions of employment of such employees as may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying out of the objects of the Act.

(b) Defining and limiting the number of handicapped employees, part time employees and apprentices to whom a wage lower than the minimum wage fixed by the Minimum Wage Board may be payable by any employer.

(c) Fixing the amount to be allowed for witness fees and for other charges in connection with the proceedings of the Board, or of wage conferences.

(d) Generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The Board was given power to exclude from the scope of Part I of this Act workmen in an industry which only partly falls within that Part, and to exclude those working for employers who carry on an industry outside Part I as well as one within that part, when the workmen's services are chiefly in connection with the industry not under Part I.

An amendment to the Towns' Incorporation Act provided that towns may apply to have the members of fire and protection companies admitted within the scope of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Each member of such a company will be deemed to earn wages at the rate of \$65 a month for

assessment and compensation purposes, the town being liable as an employer for assessments. The town may cancel such an arrangement on giving due notice to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

*Public Health.*—Important amendments were made in the Public Health Act. Enlarged powers were given to the Provincial Health Officer in regard to precautions against epidemic diseases and the inspection of clinics for the treatment of communicable diseases. Provision was made for a contribution by the Government to assist municipalities in defraying the expenses in connection with the public health nurses under the Act.

*Poor Relief.*—The Poor Relief Act was amended in regard to the liability of the relatives of a pauper to contribute to his or her support, the limit of such contribution being raised from \$3 to \$6 per week, and the degree of relationship being declared to be in the following order, father, mother, child, children, brothers, sisters, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild and grandchildren. Contributions may be recovered in the name of the overseers of the poor as a debt.

*Education.*—The Council of Public Instruction was given power to authorize a school inspector to appoint itinerant teachers for sparsely peopled districts outside any organized school section, the salary of such teachers to be paid by means of equal contributions from the municipality, the province, and the parents or guardians of the pupils.

*Children.*—Municipal councils were given authority to make regulations governing the hours during which children under 15 years of age may be on the roads or street at night. (The earlier provisions of the Municipal Act was so worded as to limit the powers of councils in this respect to the prevention of such children being abroad after 9 p.m.)

*Superannuation.*—The Halifax city charter was amended so that the existing superannuation arrangements will not apply to employees appointed in the future.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in June, 1924, was 152, as compared with 236 in the previous month, and with 177 a year ago.



## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1923

THE annual report on Minimum Wages in Ontario in 1923 summarizes the results of the Board's work during the three years since its establishment. In all, thirty orders have been issued, affecting most of the working women of the province. The effect of the orders has been to raise the general standard of wages to a noticeable extent. In proof of this statement a table is given which shows the average wages in each trade before the orders were issued, and after these orders had been in effect for a year. It is pointed out that however the figures for "average" wages understate the prevalence of lower wages, since a few exceptionally high wages overbalance a large number of low wages.

AVERAGE WAGES BEFORE AND AFTER  
MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

Trade Group Locality	Before 1922		1923—After one year's enforcement	
	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>LAUNDRIES</b>				
Toronto.....	13-37	9-33	13-91	10-30
Cities next in size.....	11-02	9-33	13-12	8-40
Rest of province.....	10-91	9-11	11-33	9-47
<b>CONFECTIONERY</b>				
Toronto.....	10-99	9-84	14-29	9-54
Cities next in size.....	10-23	8-33	11-29	9-24
5,000 to 30,000.....	11-81	8-17	12-30	9-14
Rest of Province.....	10-17	8-85	13-65	13-59
<b>PAPER-BOX</b>				
Toronto.....	14-58	10-50	14-87	10-53
Cities next in size.....	11-45	8-71	12-28	10-05
5,000 to 30,000.....	11-76	9-43	11-85	8-85
Rest of province.....	7-92	7-92	13-38	12-16
<b>RETAIL STORES</b>				
Toronto.....	14-51	9-54	14-58	9-87
<b>TEXTILES</b>				
Toronto.....	14-04	10-10	15-82	12-08
Cities next in size.....	13-21	10-06	13-18	11-45
5,000 to 30,000.....	13-21	8-76	12-90	10-14
Rest of province.....	11-93	7-92	11-89	10-69
<b>NEEDLE TRADES</b>				
Toronto.....	14-06	7-95	15-00	10-51
Cities next in size.....	13-84	8-49	13-76	9-03
5,000 to 30,000.....	12-90	6-34	12-47	8-23
Rest of province.....	9-38	8-71	11-07	9-25

for board and lodging, \$2.39 for clothing, and \$3.11 for sundries, making in all a total of \$12.50. This figure, representing the minimum cost of living, becomes the "minimum wage" for Toronto. As the cost of living varies with density of population the minimum wages are graded down for smaller cities, towns, and villages. Details are given of the various items included under the allowance for clothing, which for the "standard" employee referred to amounts to \$124.40 a year. "Sundries" include allowances for laundry, doctor and dentist, car fare, reading matter, postage and writing materials, recreation, church and charity, with incidentals including personal requirements, costing in all \$162 in the year.

Another table shows from a different point of view the improved conditions of female employees in regard to wages. The textile trades are taken as a characteristic group and the number working at various wage levels before and one year after the orders became effective. This table shows that the lowest wages have largely disappeared and that the highest wages have increased. It may be noted that the minimum rates as fixed by the Board's orders governing the textile industry range from \$6 a week for young girls in country districts to \$12.50 for experienced adults at Toronto.

NUMBER EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT WAGE  
GROUPS IN TEXTILE TRADES

	1922 Before the order was issued	1923 One year after the order was issued
Under \$ 7-00.....	257	103
7 to 8.....	338	269
8 to 9.....	668	620
9 to 10.....	864	939
10 to 11.....	1,273	1,486
11 to 12.....	1,048	1,658
12 to 13.....	1,201	1,583
13 to 14.....	1,095	1,233
14 to 15.....	1,808	1,060
15 to 16.....	602	888
16 to 18.....	740	944
18 to 20.....	474	390
20 to 22.....	166	351
22 and up.....	100	329
Total.....	9,634	11,872

*Cost of Living.*—The report explains that the wage schedules are based upon the estimated cost of living. The weekly budget of a saleswoman in Toronto taken as a standard from which to estimate the necessary expense of women in other trades and in other places. This standard allows a saleswoman living in Toronto a weekly expenditure of \$7

The Board issued ten orders during the year, for at least thirty trades, with a much larger number of trade ramifications, and covering about 70,000 female workers. These orders were outlined as they appeared, in former issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

*"Sweated" Plants.*—The Board comments on the wide range of variations in the wages

paid by the different factories, and also in the length of working hours. "In every trade," they say, "there are certain wages paid which are inconsistent with the maintenance of a wholesome standard of living. We have found no 'sweated' trades, but we have found 'sweated' plants in practically every trade. In some trades there are very few such plants. In other trades there are more, and no trade is without at least one or two."

*Hours of Labour.*—In the needle and textile trades, the two chief industrial groups employing female labour, there is a striking difference in the length of work periods outside Toronto, a difference which increases from city to town and from town to villages. Thus the average hours per week in Toronto in 1923 were 44.9 in the textile and 44.02 in the needle trades; in Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Windsor, 48.1 in the former, and 45.3 in the latter; in places of 5,000 to 30,000 population, 49.8 and 46.9 hours, and in places under 5,000, 51.6 and 47 hours respectively.

*Home Work.*—Besides the female workers who are employed in recognized factories, there is an increasing number, employed in housework, who do not come under any regulations of the Board. On this subject the Board says:—

There is one form of woman's employment which no one interested in the welfare of the workers will disregard. It is what is known as "home work" or "contracting out." In certain forms it is quite innocent, and many a quick-fingered wife or sister has used her skill and taste within her home to enlarge her income. But other forms are far from innocent. They contain all that a good factory rejects; long hours, child labour, unsanitary surroundings, wretchedly low pay. Thus the factory has to meet a type of competition peculiarly unfair and destructive, and

many of the home-workers are forced below the line of decent subsistence. Fortunately, there has been little of this debased type of "home work" in Ontario. But we have discovered that with the expansion and congestion of our cities, and the influx of foreign-born workers, it is beginning to show itself. The enquiries we have made have shown that it does exist, though in small degree, and that it does not welcome investigation. The Factory Act of the province deals with the conditions of labour in such places. Our function is to assert the principle of "the right to live" and so protect both the home-worker and their factory competitors.

*Number of Working Women.*—The following statement shows the number of women in the several trade groups of the province. No estimate is made however of school teachers, nurses, agricultural or domestic workers, or women of the employer or professional class.

#### NUMBER OF WORKING WOMEN IN ONTARIO BY GROUPS

1. Laundries, etc.....	1,487
2. Confectionery and Paper Box Group.....	5,886
3. Retail Stores, Saleswomen.....	39,942
(a) Toronto.....	4,664
(b) Cities over 30,000, excepting Toronto.....	5,278
(c) Rest of Province.....	30,000
4. Telephones.....	7,377
5. Textiles.....	11,872
(a) Toronto.....	2,076
(b) Cities over 30,000, excepting Toronto.....	3,108
(c) Places 5,000 to 30,000.....	4,229
(d) Places under 5,000.....	2,459
6. Needle Trades.....	10,727
(a) Toronto.....	7,991
(b) Cities over 30,000, excepting Toronto.....	660
(c) Places 5,000 to 30,000.....	1,959
(d) Places under 5,000.....	117
7. Drugs, etc.....	1,302
8. Office Workers (estimated).....	40,000
9. Hotels, Restaurants, etc.....	3,440
10. Boots and Shoes, etc.....	1,541
11. Mail Order Houses.....	1,406
12. Electrical Trades.....	996
13. Amusement Places.....	575
14. Printing and Bookbinding.....	900
15. Tobacco Products.....	980
16. Miscellaneous, say.....	1,000
	129,372

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA

### Report of Commission for 1922-23

THE seventh annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission gives particulars of the administration of the Act of 1916 for the twelve months' period ending August 31, 1923.

The expenditures for allowances and administration during the period was \$441,646. The expense of administration was 3.6 per cent of this total, or an average of \$1.78 for each family per month. The average monthly allowance granted to beneficiaries was \$57.76, the lowest amount since the period 1917-18. (In 1920-21 the average monthly grant rose to \$69.55, owing to increased prices of food,

clothing, rent and taxes.) The month of highest expenditure each year is October, when an extra month's clothing is supplied, as well as extra fuel for six winter months.

The number of families in receipt of assistance at some time during the year was 722. The size of the families was as follows: fourteen families had one child at home; 267 had two children; 224 had three children; 118 had four children; 64 had five children; 28 had six children; and 7 had seven or more children at home. Allowances were discontinued in 118 cases, leaving 604 families on the list at the close of the period.



Thirty-seven applications were refused during the year, some for the reason that the applicant was considered to have a sufficient income to support her children, or that she had only one child under 15 years, this being the qualifying age in Manitoba. (In this connection the report points out that Manitoba is alone among the Canadian provinces that have Mothers' Allowance Acts, in setting the age limit for children below 16 years.) The number of children in the assisted families of 15 years and under was 2,224, there being also 385 children in these families over that age, 302 of that number working out, 50 working at home, while 75 were unemployed. Of the families assisted 64 per cent were of Canadian and British birth.

Of the mothers assisted 194 had been in receipt of public support before the Board granted them allowances, while about an equal number were helped by their friends, and 227 were living on their savings or in-

surance money. In 500 cases the assisted families were able to supplement the allowance given them by the Commission, the main source of this additional income being the children's earnings.

The Commission conclude their report by making the following suggestions for improving the act:—

That further consideration be given to the matter of putting into effect the full scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act in regard to families where the father is totally and permanently disabled and incapable of contributing to their support.

That permission be given in cases where the mother has died, to continue an allowance to a family, by the acceptance of a relative or other suitable person acting as a foster mother.

That provision be made for placing upon members of the family who are over sixteen years of age responsibility for younger brothers and sisters and for enforcing such responsibility.

That institutional or other adequate care be extended to those whose minds are feeble and who are unable to exercise proper self control and who are therefore a menace to the community and to themselves.

## TORONTO REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

### Federal Government Approves Plan for Placing Ex-soldiers in Employment

A "REHABILITATION Committee" charged with the duty of facilitating the placing of handicapped ex-soldiers in suitable employment has been established at Toronto with the sanction of the Federal Government. It is anticipated that this Committee will render a valuable service to ex-service men, and will provide business men with a solution of a difficult problem. Already it is stated that a similar scheme for Montreal is under consideration. The scheme was prepared early in the present year by a representative committee of professional and business men, in consultation with the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and after several conferences had been held at Ottawa and Toronto it was submitted by the Ministers to the Federal Government for its approval. The approval of the Government was given in Order-in-Council 798 of the present year, which explains the rehabilitation scheme.

When members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force first began to return disabled from overseas provision was made not only for hospital treatment but for the granting of courses of vocational training. A careful survey of industries in which disabled men could be employed was made which enabled the Government to train thousands of disabled veterans under actual working conditions.

Partly owing to a change in the economic situation since the war some of these men have been thrown out of employment. In other cases an increase in disability has resulted in failure to carry on. In all the principal industrial centres there are pensioners and others who are incapable of earning a full day's pay or competing successfully with fit men, and it is considered that a special effort should be made to place these men in a position to support themselves and their families.

Pension is granted for disabilities due to, incurred during or aggravated on service. In many cases only a small portion of the disability from which a man may be suffering can be included in this category but this further disability is an equal handicap in the labour market to that for which pension is granted.

Recently consideration was given to this subject by a group of leading business and professional men in Toronto and plans were discussed whereby employment might be found for a certain number of disabled ex-members of the Forces, whether their disability was due to or aggravated on military service or is due to other causes. Representations were made by this Committee to the Prime Minister and to the Ministers of Labour and of Soldiers' Civil Re-establish-

ment, and a definite scheme of rehabilitation was drawn up under which it was claimed by its sponsors that the unemployment situation, in so far as it affects the disabled man, might be materially ameliorated in the City of Toronto.

Hitherto the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment administered in all parts of the Dominion relief to pensioners out of employment, about half of which is required for Toronto and district. The new scheme may not at once reduce, to any extent, the amount of relief granted, but it is considered that ultimately it will result in an appreciable reduction.

#### Outline of Scheme

The scheme of rehabilitation referred to contains the following points:—

- (a) Partly-disabled ex-service men will be placed in permanent employment at a fair cost to the employer and a minimum cost to the Federal Government.
- (b) Partly disabled ex-service men will receive a livable or existing wage during the learning period.
- (c) The diligent partly-disabled ex-service men will be given ample assistance to become rehabilitated and the persistently indolent men will eventually be eliminated from this section of the labour market and from general relief.
- (d) All partly-disabled ex-service men will eventually be given assistance to become rehabilitated without prejudicially affecting the Federal Government's interpretation of war disabilities.
- (e) The cost of relief for unemployed partly-disabled ex-service men will eventually be reduced to a minimum.
- (f) The problem of unemployment may become more flexible.

The *modus operandi* will be somewhat as follows: Those in charge of the work will interview prospective employers and will arrange for the placement of men according to their ability and earning capacity. The amount earned by a man thus placed, plus pension, will be increased by the addition of a bonus to a living wage of 32½c. per hour during a probationary period. As soon as wages and pension reach 32½c. per hour the bonus will be discontinued, but the progress of the man will be watched until he is able to earn this amount or more without reference to his pension.

It was estimated that for a twelve-month period the cost of the scheme as outlined, and exclusive of administration, would not exceed the amount that would be required for the provision of unemployment relief.

The members of the committee making these proposals were as follows:

Melville P. White, chairman, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto branch; works manager, Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto; R. A. Stapells, president, Board of Trade, Toronto, president, McIlroy Manufacturing Co.; A. O. Hogg, president, Hogg, Lytle Company (Grain); J. A. Tory, supervisor, Sun Life Assurance Company; F. D. Tolchard, secretary, Board of Trade, Toronto; John J. Gibbons, president, J. J. Gibbons Advertising Co.; J. M. McIntosh, secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto Branch; Capt. W. W. Parry, Arnoldi, Parry & Campbell, barristers; Major B. Wemp, alderman, City of Toronto; Col. A. T. Hunter, Hunter & Hunter, Barristers; Brig-General J. A. Gunn, president, Gunns, Limited; Maj-Gen. Robt. Rennie, Wm. Rennie Company (Seeds); W. H. Alderson, Gutta Percha Rubber Co. (Vice-Pres.); C. J. Doughty, Board of Education, Manager of Maintenance; H. C. Cornish, newspaper reporter; Dr. A. H. Abbott, secretary, Canadian Red Cross; J. M. Godfrey, barrister; L. B. Beath, W. D. Beath & Sons, Limited; J. Warwick, secretary, Soldiers' Aid Commission; A. M. Hunter, executive, Y.M.C.A., Toronto; H. W. Nichol, industrial engineer, Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., Toronto; Rev. T. Crawford Brown, minister; Dr. G. W. Graham, physician; T. A. Stevenson, Trades & Labour Council; B. J. Miller, B. J. Miller & Co. (Sanitary Engineers); J. R. Yeo, broker; W. T. Kernahan, manager, O'Keefe's Brewery; A. E. Padbury, Representative of Patients, Christie Street Hospital.

For the purpose of facilitating operation, and in order to afford proper protection to the funds provided, a Board of Trustees, responsible for all expenditures, was appointed, consisting of Mr. Melville P. White, chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto Branch, Mr. R. A. Stapells, president of the Board of Trade, Toronto, and Brigadier-General J. A. Gunn, president of Gunns, Limited.

The necessary funds for carrying on this work are to be provided by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment out of the relief appropriation granted by Parliament. The Department will deposit the sum of \$30,000 at the beginning of the first month of operation to the credit of the Board of Trustees and shall thereafter meet monthly the expenditures of that Board, after making a complete audit as in the case of departmental accounts.



The Committee named above will act as the General Committee of Rehabilitation in charge of the work, with power to add to its number and to accept resignations.

The Board of Trustees will be in charge of all expenditures, provided that on the resignation of any member of this Board the Ministers are empowered to appoint a successor on the recommendation of the General Committee of Rehabilitation.

All regulations and methods of procedure in connection with the operation and general

working out of these proposals, also such modifications or amendments to the same as may be required from time to time, are left in the hands of the Ministers.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is authorized to make the necessary expenditures to carry out these proposals, such expenditures to be charged against any appropriation granted by Parliament to the Department for the relief of former members of the Forces.

### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS IN TORONTO AND OTHER CITIES

THE last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained an outline, in tabular form, of the information supplied the mayors of cities throughout Canada, in response to a request for information that had been addressed to them by the House of Commons committee to inquire into an old age pension system for Canada. The mayors were asked for an estimate of the number of persons eligible for pensions under an old age pension scheme in their several municipalities, of the present cost of relieving these persons, etc. The replies, with a few exceptions, favoured the establishment of a Government scheme. It will be noted, however, that the questionnaire sent out by the Committee asked for estimates of the number of eligible persons over 65 years of age, while the age limit mentioned by the Committee in their final report was 70 years. The number of eligible persons as estimated by the municipal authorities is therefore greater than the numbers who would come under the scheme recommended by the Committee, if adopted. The Committee's estimate of the number of eligible persons throughout Canada, aged 70 years or over, was 98,841.

Some of the larger cities, owing to the labour involved in compiling the information desired by the Committee, were unable to have their replies ready before the final report was presented to the House of Commons, but valuable material was received later from Toronto and other cities. However, the figures given are based upon estimates, and the number of eligible persons cannot be accurately ascertained.

#### Toronto

In reply to the first inquiry the Mayor of Toronto expressed approval of the principle of federal old age pensions. In support of

this opinion the Medical Officer of Health of the City reported that "under existing industrial conditions many men and women, especially married couples who have reared a family, have found it impossible to provide for their old age. Each year it becomes more difficult for these old people to find employment of any kind. In Toronto, with the exception of the House of Industry and the House of Providence, the institutions for the aged are filled and have a long waiting list. These private organizations accommodate at any time only a limited number, who are absolutely destitute.

"It has been our experience that a large number of old people will practically starve in preference to entering an institution. High rents, over-crowding in houses, make it difficult for the poor to provide for their aged parents. It has been the experience of social agencies that many of the old men and women in their districts are suffering from the lack of the necessaries of life."

The total number of known old people in Toronto who would probably qualify for old age pensions (taking into account the Jewish Old Folks' Home, an institution in which all the members are totally dependent, but which is not at present assisted by the City), is estimated at 1,057. This figure includes both those receiving relief in their own homes and those in institutions.

The total number of persons receiving relief at home, through either the city agency or private organizations, who would be eligible is estimated as being 87 men and 100 women. The only municipal aid given in Toronto to the aged in their own homes is food and fuel; 43 men and 40 women receive such relief. Private family welfare agencies report assistance to the destitute aged in their own homes to 44 men and 60 women. Figures are not

available as to the amount expended on people so relieved.

Figures for 1924 are not yet available as to the number of inmates of institutions for the aged who are dependent residents, paid for by the municipality, but the number of such totally dependent residents in 1923 was 591 males and 289 females. The city paid to the institutions caring for these patients the sum of \$40,699.

A detailed statement was given by the Mayor showing the number of persons 65 years of age and upward, assisted by the city through the House of Industry, in the year ending March 31, 1924, as follows: married men, 151; widowers, 25; separated from wives, 3; bachelors, 3; soldiers, 6;—total males, 188. Married women, 152; widows, 119; spinsters, 11; deserted wives, 2; woman (husband in asylum), 1; parted from husband, 2; soldiers widows and deserted, 8;—total females, 295; total male and female, 483. All these persons are British subjects, unable to secure the necessaries of life without aid from the city. All received municipal aid at their homes during the year, the cost per family for the year being \$41.05. An old age pension system is considered very desirable by the Board of the Toronto House of Industry.

#### Vancouver, B.C.

The City Clerk of Vancouver was unable to make any estimate of the number of persons of 65 years and over, living in the city, who would be qualified to receive the suggested Federal aid. The financial statement of the city's outlay in connection with the administration of the Vancouver Old People's Home showed that \$25,443 was expended for this purpose. The number of inmates in the Home at the end of 1923 was 46, including 36 men and 10 women. No figures were supplied as to the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief, or as to any expenditures so incurred.

#### Calgary, Alta.

The reply from Calgary was to the effect that a Federal old age pension scheme is an absolute necessity. Public sentiment, it was stated, favours such provision. Existing methods of relief are not uniform but are haphazard. Official figures were not available but it was estimated that the number of old people who would be eligible for pensions would be approximately three for each 200 families. With a population of 65,000 persons there would be, roughly, 85 men and 95 women eligible. Thirty-five old people, 18 men and 17 women received aid from the city directly or indirectly in 1923, the average amount paid to each individual being 70 cents a day, or \$20 a month. The amount contributed by the city directly amounts annually to \$6,800. Philanthropic institutions also care for a number of people over 65 years of age.

#### Nanaimo, B.C.

The Mayor of Nanaimo stated that in his opinion a Federal pension scheme was very necessary. About 6 women and 8 men would qualify for pensions at Nanaimo. Five of the women and two of the men receive aid from the city in amounts varying from \$5 to \$10 monthly, and four other men are retained on light jobs rather than be maintained by charity. Besides these there are others in various employments who would benefit under the proposed scheme.

#### St. Boniface, Man.

The Mayor of St. Boniface stated that the proposed old age pension scheme was very desirable. A list was given of seventeen persons over 65, qualified for Federal aid, who reside at home, the relief paid to these people amounting to about \$80 monthly. Besides these, there are 13 persons in charitable institutions, costing \$205 monthly.

## MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC IN 1923

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Bureau of Mines of the Province of Quebec for the year ended December 31, 1923, the value of the products of the mines and quarries of the province was \$21,326,314. As compared with 1922, this is an increase of \$2,991,161 or 16.3 per cent. The mineral production of the province has always mainly consisted of non-metallics, the metallic products in 1923 only representing a value of one-half of one per cent of the total mineral

production. The highest proportion reached was in 1917, when the metallic products made up 15 per cent of the value of the mineral production of the province.

#### Seasonal Work

In the mines, and especially in the quarries, the workmen are not employed the whole year. In the sand pits the period of operation is shortest; in fact in some of the smaller pits the period of extraction



does not exceed two months during the summer season. The quarries are busy during the summer, but as winter comes, one by one, they close their plant. In the mines, operations are far more continuous, but even these partly close for a few weeks at Christmas time. Seldom does the period of operation last more than 250 days. There are certain industries, however, such as cement manufacturing, lime burning and brick making, which have to carry on continuously without interruption, including Sundays, during the entire year.

**Wages and Numbers Employed**

During 1923, 8,925 persons worked in the mines and quarries, while in 1922 there were 7,808. Some 4,173 worked in mines and 4,752 in the quarries in 1923, as compared with 3,771 and 4,037 respectively in 1922. In 1923 the amount paid in salaries in the mining industry amounted to \$7,608,582, the miners receiving \$3,863,495 and the quarrymen \$3,745,087, while in the previous year they received \$2,682,541 and \$3,031,891 respectively. The average salary of a workman of 300 days (the yearly basis adopted by the Bureau of Mines during the past ten years) in the industry during 1923 was \$1,068; in 1922, it was \$981;

and in 1921 \$1,320. The method used in calculating the number of "300-day" workers is as follows: The number of days actually worked by the 8,925 employees is divided by 300, giving as a quotient 7,123, which is a measure of the steady employment afforded by the industry throughout the year. In April, 1923, the wages of the asbestos miners were increased by 50 cents per day, following greater activity at the mines. During the period of stagnation which had preceded the wages had been reduced considerably. The number of "300-day workers" in the mines was 3,448 and at the quarries 3,675 in 1923. The increase of work in the mines was 28 per cent, of the quarries 15 per cent, and of the entire industry 21 per cent over the previous year. In the producing mines there were 3,817 men employed, or 3,256 300-day workers, the wages paid amounted to \$3,626,897 and the number of days worked to 976,808; in the non-producing mines there were employed 356 workers or 191 workers on a 300-day basis, the wages paid amounted to \$236,900 and the number of days worked to 57,435. The accompanying table shows for each mineral produced in Quebec, the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid and the quantities produced in 1923:—

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN QUEBEC IN 1923.

Substance.	Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1923
		\$		\$
Asbestos, tons.....	3,147	3,204,429	216,804	7,364,259
Chromite, tons.....	26	30,519	3,558	52,650
Copper and Sulphur ore, tons.....	90	55,899	.....	.....
Dolomite, tons.....	6	4,568	1,602	8,770
Feldspar, tons.....	145	82,942	12,026	97,591
Gold, Oz.....	191	140,895	667	13,340
Graphite, lb.....	21	2,100	90,626	2,219
Kaolin and fire clay, tons.....	32	13,854	163	2,369
Magnesite, tons.....	77	99,294	9,455	126,781
Mica, lb.....	187	74,162	4,107,996	236,211
Mineral paints (iron, oxide, ochre), tons.....	59	47,302	9,837	116,402
Mineral water, gal.....	3	580	5,499	2,450
Molybdenite, lb.....	2	1,668	.....	.....
Phosphate, tons.....	2	510	32	920
Quartz and silica, rock tons.....	49	36,900	13,042	67,710
Silver, oz.....	.....	.....	31,119	19,916
Talc, tons.....	20	14,172	552	20,230
Titaniferous iron ore, tons.....	6	120	68	180
Zinc and lead ore, tons.....	110	53,581	13,044	24,334
<b>Building Materials</b>				
Brick, M.....	1,240	697,550	127,289	2,018,349
Cement, bbl.....	670	784,039	3,173,993	6,347,986
Granite.....	456	435,207	.....	659,411
Lime, tons.....	216	200,281	72,289	574,741
Limestone, tons.....	1,429	997,129	1,174,503	1,976,665
Marble, tons.....	107	121,980	2,170	197,555
Sand, building, tons.....	212	154,609	1,340,970	453,382
Sandstone, tons.....	148	50,019	78,234	90,760
Slate, tons.....	21	9,471	1,836	17,289
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.....	253	294,802	.....	833,844
Totals.....	8,925	7,608,582	.....	21,326,314

The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants during 1923; also

the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis in the years 1922 and 1923:—

## PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES, QUARRIES AND CONNECTED PLANTS

Mines, Quarries and Plants	Number of men employed in 1923	Number of men calculated on 300-day basis	
		1923	1922
Asbestos (quarries and mills).....	3,147	2,852	2,246
Copper and pyrite.....	90	62	33
Chrome (mines and mills).....	26	20	2
Feldspar, Koalin (mines and mills).....	177	87	88
Gold and silver.....	191	101	23
Graphite, mica, phosphate (mines and mills).....	210	102	102
Magnesite, Dolomite.....	83	61	102
Mineral paints, ochre (oits and mills.).....	59	47	45
Molybdenite.....	2	1	5
Quartz and silica rock (quarries and mills).....	49	32	22
Talc.....	20	13	3
Titaniferous iron ore, zinc and lead.....	116	68	5
Brick, pottery (clay pits and plants).....	1,493	1,007	650
Cement (quarries and plants).....	670	839	523
Granite (quarries and works).....	456	339	345
Lime (quarries and kilns).....	216	137	254
Limestone (quarries and dressing works).....	1,429	1,032	1,164
Marble, slate, sandstone (quarries and works).....	276	169	137
Sand (pit and river sand).....	212	152	123
	8,925	7,123	5,885

## Accidents

During the year the Bureau of Mines was notified of 317 serious accidents of which 17 were fatal. Last year the number of accidents reported was 272 with 16 fatalities. The frequency rate of accidents having incapacitated a workman for ten days or more during 1923 was 45.2 per 1,000 men-year. The 17 fatal accidents in the mines and quarries during 1923 give an average of 2.38 per 1,000 men-year. This average was 3.36, 2.51 and 2.72 respectively for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

In mines proper the average of fatalities was 2.32 and in quarries a little higher, 2.42 per 1,000 men of 300 days per year though their operations are said to be less dangerous. Five fatal and 178 non-fatal accidents occurred to employees at the mines and of these 2 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents occurred underground, 3 fatal and 116 non-fatal at the open pits, and 37 non-fatal at the surface. There were 7 fatal and 45 non-fatal in pits at the quarries and 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal at the surface of the quarries. In the connected plants there were 3 fatal and 75 non-fatal accidents, of which 2 fatal and 53 non-fatal occurred in concentrators, 1 fatal and 5 non-fatal in warehouses, 15 non-fatal in shops and 2 non-fatal in power plants. Falls of rock accounted for 8 fatalities, 4 at the mines and 4 at the quarries, electricity for one fatality at the mines, explosives for 4 fatalities at the quarries, and railroad trains for 1 fatality at the quarries, while in the connected plants 2 fatalities were due to falls of objects and 1 to machinery.

## Safety and Health

The report contains recommendations as to precautions to be followed in the operation of mines and quarries. It is recommended that at every mine some person should be made familiar with the practice of the Schaefer method of artificial respiration, this method having been successfully applied to persons who have apparently ceased breathing from electric shock. Greater care in blasting operations, especially in the quarries, is also recommended. Foremen of sand pit operations are advised not to let any mass of sand or gravel overhang working places, should supervise such operations carefully, and see that all frozen ground is taken down right along as sand is taken at the base of the talus. To avoid falls of rock there should be a careful examination of the roof of underground workings and of walls of open-cast pits, and a thorough scaling after every heavy blasting. Men at work at the loading of boxes at the foot of talus or jam of rock formed by blasting down the sides of the workings should bring down any overhanging rock or other pieces on the verge of falling to the floor.

For some time past a movement has been on foot to revise existing social and labour legislation in various countries with a view to more systematic classification and eventual codification of such legislation, according to reports of the International Labour Office. The most recent evidences of this tendency are found in Spain, Portugal, Chile and Columbia.



## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE following notes relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Items are also included which have a direct bearing on the work of these schools in connection with the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities. The scope of the work affected by the grants was briefly outlined in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and summaries of the progress being made have appeared from time to time during the past four years.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—The educational committee of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce has decided to continue the business training classes which were successfully carried on in the Technical Institute last winter. Classes will be held twice a month on Monday evenings during the coming winter and the course of instruction will be enlarged and improved as a result of last winter's experience. The total enrolment for the past winter was 784 and the classes were well attended. It is expected that well over 1,000 men will enrol for the coming course. Experts in various branches of business life will be secured for lectures covering a wide field of subjects.

According to W. R. Rollo, Adolescent Attendance Officer for Hamilton, not more than a dozen permits to work in the canning factories have been issued to children between 14 and 16 years of age. In other years hundreds of children were employed in these factories. Only about 25 permits to work in factories of any kind have been given to children in Hamilton. This means that there are practically no boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 working in Hamilton except those who have working permits for the year and are attending part-time classes.

*St. Thomas, Ont.*—A joint committee of the Board of Education, the Vocational Advisory Committee of the Board and the City Council of St. Thomas, have approved plans for a new vocational school to cost about \$185,000. It is proposed that the City Coun-

cil issue debentures for \$250,000 to cover the cost of building, site and equipment.

*Chatham, Ont.*—The Board of Education in Chatham is considering the erection of a new vocational school or an addition to the existing Collegiate Institute. The schools are badly overcrowded and additional accommodation is urgently needed. Recommendations to this effect have been made to the City Council but a definite plan has not yet been agreed upon.

*Stratford, Ont.*—The congestion in the Stratford Collegiate Institute has been acute and the local Board of Education is seeking a remedy. A recent recommendation of the Board that a vocational school be erected at a cost of \$250,000 was turned down by the City Council. A joint committee of representatives from the Board of Education and the City Council is considering the problem.

*Toronto, Ont.*—The Summer Training School for Vocational Teachers in Ontario is larger this year than ever before. The total enrolment is 140, with about an equal number of men and women. Teachers of vocational subjects in Ontario who have not received recognized professional training are required to attend two summer sessions in Toronto before receiving an interim certificate. Two successful years as a teacher following this course are required before a permanent certificate is granted.

*Hull, Que.*—Mr. A. Buteau, formerly of the Quebec Technical School, has been appointed principal of the new technical school in Hull. Classes will be opened this fall. The school has been equipped with workshops in which carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, pattern-making, blacksmithing, engineering, etc., will be taught in a practical manner. There will be evening classes for men of all ages above 14 years, starting in October, and the regular classes for the study of drawing, mathematics, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry and electricity. Practical work will be given for about twenty hours per week in the different shops, and the courses will be for three years. During the first year the student will spend about equal periods in each of the shops to learn the fundamentals, and then complete his training in the shop best suited to his requirements and abilities. The successful student at the expiration of the three-

year period will be entitled to a Quebec Provincial Diploma, and certain scholarships will be awarded. The use of tools in the shops is to be free. The tuition fees will be \$1.50 per month the first year, \$2 the second, and \$3 the third, together with a \$3 registration fee which will be refunded if the student attends 75 per cent of the classes registered for.

*St. John, N.B.*—The vocational committee of the St. John School Board has appointed sub-committees which are actively engaged in selecting a site, approving plans, and appointing a director for the new vocational school which will cost approximately \$350,000. Building operations will be commenced as soon as possible.

*Yorkton, Sask.*—The vocational committee of the Yorkton Collegiate Board has passed a resolution submitted by the Board which suspends vocational classes for one year. The resolution, which passed by a majority of one, is due to financial stringency and the fact that vocational classes are new. The work discontinued includes household science and manual training.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—The School Board of Vancouver is assisting 'teen-age boys and girls to secure temporary and permanent employment. In this work the trustees are receiving the co-operation of the Provincial Government Employment Bureau and the Kiwanis Club. More than 200 pupils over 15 years of age are seeking permanent employment and about 1,200 'teen-age pupils desire temporary work during the summer vacation. The school principals have had cards filled in for each applicant, giving full particulars, regarding experience, ability, work

preferred, etc. Employers are being canvassed and urged to co-operate and it is hoped that a permanent arrangement for placing pupils in satisfactory employment will result from this effort.

*New York, N.Y.*—A joint apprenticeship committee representing the Mason Builders' Association of Greater New York and five local bricklayers' unions has recently signed an agreement governing the training of bricklaying apprentices in New York city. This agreement provides, through the co-operation of the above organizations, the Apprenticeship Commission of the New York Building Congress and the Board of Education of the City of New York, that all apprentices working at the bricklaying trade must attend evening public vocational schools two hours a night for two nights a week during the regular evening school session. A special course of study is now being written by experts of the trade under the direction of this joint apprenticeship committee that will enable an apprentice to get the theoretical and related subjects which he cannot get on the job during the day.

The agreement also provides for the creation of a permanent joint apprenticeship committee, outlines the duties of the committee and term of apprenticeship, provides for continuous employment of apprentices, states the minimum wages to be paid and hours per week at work and in school, provides for the enforcement of school attendance by both the employers and the unions and sets up the method of supervision, regulations and adjustments.

The agreement has been approved by the organizations mentioned and by the executive committee of the bricklayers' union.

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### Old Age Pensions in Great Britain

The British House of Commons recently accepted a proposal made by Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to improve the position of old age pensioners. The changes now accepted have the effect of making a single person who has an income up to 25 shillings a week, eligible for the full pension of 10 shillings a week and a married couple who have an income up to 50 shillings, eligible for the full joint pension of £1 a week. At present there are 917,000 old age pensioners, of whom 854,000 are in receipt of the full amount. The remaining 63,000 had not been receiving the full amount, their aver-

age weekly pension being six shillings. Most of these now come on to the full scale. In addition, another 173,000 persons over 70 years of age, who formerly received no pension, are made eligible in proportion to their income. The annual cost of these concessions was estimated by the Chancellor at seven million pounds.

The Federal Workmen's Compensation Act of the United States has been amended so as to make "any disease approximately caused by the employment" an injury within the meaning of the act.



## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE following notes contain an account of recent conventions of international labour organizations having branches in Canada. The widows' pension scheme of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to which reference is made, became operative in December, 1923, when 281 widows were placed on the pension roll of the Brotherhood. This is said to be the first provision of the kind by a labour organization on this continent. The Brotherhood opened its first labour bank at Cleveland in 1920; and the Co-operative Trust Company was started last December at New York, being the ninth bank of the Locomotive Engineers' Organization.

### Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The fourth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held at Cleveland during June. There were present 415 delegates representing a total membership of about 87,000, of whom 6,342 are members of some 100 branches in Canada.

*Three Years' Record.*—The principal achievements during the three years since the last convention were the putting into effect on December 1, 1923, of a widows' pension scheme under which more than \$80,000 was paid to widows of deceased members; the organization of a \$10,000,000 investment company; the taking over of an interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York, the establishment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Company of New York; and the control and operation of labour banks in various parts of the country. In the three years the Brotherhood acquired control of more than one hundred million dollars through its various institutions. In the same period the receipts and disbursements of the Insurance Association of the organization totalled \$29,798,356, or \$825,232 per month. The present rate of disbursement is about \$4,000,000 a year. There are 99,450 certificate holders who carry insurance of \$200,020,705. The Association through its Relief Fund will loan \$30 per month to members of the Brotherhood in necessitous circumstances having a continuous membership in the Association for ten years or more. Loans from the Relief Fund up to the beginning of 1924 had been made to 1,434 members, over 1,000 of whom had died, leaving 387 enjoying the benefit.

*Reorganization.*—The outstanding question before the convention was the reorganization

of the various activities of the Brotherhood under one executive head, with the Grand Officer in charge of each department directly responsible to the chief executive for its conduct. It was felt that the organization had grown to such proportions and its activities were of such different natures that they must adopt the methods of successful business corporations. The consolidation plan finally adopted provides for the union of all the Brotherhood's activities under a president, with a first vice-president and treasurer in charge of the financial activities; a second vice-president as head of both the pension and insurance associations, who will also serve as vice-president of the Brotherhood's banks; a grand chief engineer responsible solely for the labour and protective features, with nine assistant grand chiefs assigned for service to particular zones; and a general secretary of the insurance and pension associations and the Brotherhood, who will keep the records of all three departments.

*Pensions.*—The widows' pension plan was extended to protect the wives of all members of the Brotherhood, previously it had only applied to widows of members of the Pension Association. Like the other pension and insurance features of the Brotherhood, it is to be operated at the actual cost of the protection afforded. No age limit will be enforced against applicants prior to January 1, 1925. Members participating in the Brotherhood's regular pension are enabled to double the amount of their benefits by taking out a second certificate. Pension dues were also ordered remitted for all pension members over 65 years of age in active engine service, and for those over 70 years of age in other cases, and the age limit for eligibility was raised to 50 years in order to give the older members a final opportunity to secure pension protection. The convention also decided to enlarge the Relief Fund so as to continue the service of aiding members in financial distress by enabling them to borrow on their policies.

*Chicago Joint Agreement.*—A new standing committee on the "Chicago Joint Agreement" was elected, consisting of W. J. Burke of Richmond, Virginia; J. F. Emerson, chairman Central of Georgia, G.C. of A.; W. S. Blessing of Shawnee, Oklahoma; and H. B. Chase, chairman Canadian Northern section of the Canadian National lines. In addition the Grand Chief Engineer Giffing was authorized to appoint three members from the Advisory Board

to complete the committee. (The agreement referred to in this paragraph fixed the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men).

*Public Policy.*—A number of resolutions were adopted dealing with important public questions, including a declaration in favour of public ownership of "super-power" and other natural resources, and a request for legislative action to compel automobiles to stop at railway grade crossings outside of incorporated cities. A resolution providing for "political education of the members to extend their political rights and use the ballot intelligently, to the end that the government may be a government for and by the people, and not be used to further the ends of combinations of capital for its own aggrandizement" was adopted unanimously.

### American Federation of Musicians

At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held recently at Colorado Springs, Colorado, there were present 254 delegates representing a membership of about 130,000 throughout the United States and Canada. (This organization during 1923 had 46 locals and an estimated membership of 7,000 in Canada). Changes were made in the scales of wages and working conditions governing travelling members and leaders, these changes to become effective August 1, 1924. The practice regarding theatrical engagements was changed so that one week's notice must be given by the management of the termination of the season of the company. For travelling bands an additional charge of \$2 per man for each day is to be made when single day or night, or two-a-day stands are played. Travelling bands and orchestras filling vaudeville engagements are not permitted to play miscellaneous engagements in the jurisdiction of any local without the local's consent. Travelling bands and orchestras filling an engagement other than in vaudeville in the jurisdiction of a local may, during the tenure of such engagement, accept any vaudeville engagement in the jurisdiction, but not in competition with local bands or orchestras, unless the local of the jurisdiction gives its consent. An amendment was made in the by-laws of the organization providing that "members who play for an individual, place, function, or with an organization of whatever kind, held and declared nationally unfair by the Federation, immediately suspend themselves by such action from the Federation, and can only be reinstated under such conditions as may be

imposed upon them by the Executive Board of the Federation."

Another new rule is that "members of orchestras playing season engagements at hotels outside the jurisdiction of any local of the American Federation of Musicians must not receive less than \$30 per man per week; leader, \$45; board and lodging, also transportation both ways. Time of playing not to exceed five hours daily; overtime, \$1 per half hour or fraction thereof, per man."

Other changes in the laws of the Federation were to the effect that members appearing as musicians in acts on the stage with travelling theatrical companies are not permitted to appear as musicians in the pit of any theatre, unless the local in the jurisdiction consents. In all cases of an appeal to a convention made in accordance with the laws of the Federation, notice of such appeal must be given within thirty days from the date that the decision which is to be appealed had been made. A local cannot interfere in the cancellation of contracts between members by mutual consent of the parties thereto. A guest conductor or producing leader who enters a jurisdiction as such cannot become the contractor for the engagement he entered the jurisdiction to fill until six months from the time of acquiring full membership in the local whose jurisdiction he entered.

The national executive board was instructed to consider the advisability of suggesting to locals the adoption of a six-day week rule, and also to investigate the feasibility of establishing a home for aged and tubercular members.

### National Women's Trade Union League of America

The National Women's Trade Union League of America recently held its ninth biennial convention at New York. The convention approved the following lines of policy: closer co-operation in the organization work of the American Federation of Labour and of its affiliated unions; the development of the League's training school for active workers; support of the movement for the ratification by the various States of the proposed federal child labour amendment; enactment of eight hour laws for women; minimum wages; restriction of night work; one day rest in seven; exclusive state-fund workmen's compensation; limitation of the use of the injunction in labour disputes; continuation of adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, and for the Federal Board for Vocational Education; continued opposition to proposed "blanket"



legislation for sex equality, because of its danger to existing labour laws in the interest of women; and the establishment of an international committee of women to study industrial conditions in the Orient, especially as they concern women.

The convention re-elected its president Mrs Maud Swartz; its vice-president, Miss Rose Schneiderman, and its secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Christman. The executive headquarters is in Chicago, the president's office in New York, and the legislative headquarters in Washington.

### Toronto District Railway Employees Council

A District Council composed of delegates elected by the various divisions of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees has recently been formed in Toronto. The objects of the Council are given in its by-laws as follows:—

1. To create a closer co-operation amongst the local divisions of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in the district of greater Toronto.
2. To create a knowledge of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees benefits among non-members.
3. To assist officers of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in organizing non-members.
4. To suggest methods of inducing members to retain their membership in the local divisions.
5. In general to act in a consultative and advisory capacity to the local divisions in Toronto.

The District Council is thus a centralized body representing the Brotherhood as a whole, and organized to assist the local branches by advice and help. Already it represents from 1,500 or 1,800 employees of the Canadian National Railways, and the number is stated to be rapidly growing.

The Council will assist in preparing for the convention of the Brotherhood to be held next year at Toronto. The officers of the Council are Messrs. E. R. Graver, president, J. E. McDonogh, vice-president, and W. J. Brackner, secretary-treasurer.

### Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners

The Secretary of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners writes to correct any wrong

impression that may have been created by a report appearing in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 571), of a recent meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This report referred to a "standing offer" by the United Brotherhood to members of the British organization, and continued: "Only a few carpenters in Ontario, it was stated, have failed to transfer their membership in compliance with this offer." The *LABOUR GAZETTE* printed this statement as part of a report of what took place at the meeting of the United Brotherhood's Provincial Council, and there was no intention to understate the strength of an organization which shows a membership in its Ontario Branches of 1,120.

### Dates of Coming Conventions

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will meet in London, Ont., on September 15, the convention continuing until all business is completed.

The Canadian Federation of Labour will hold its annual convention in Montreal, Que., from September 24 to 27.

International labour organizations which have local branches in Canada will also hold conventions in September as follows:

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., September 8.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Mo., September 8.

United Textile Workers of America, New York, N.Y., September 8-15.

International Association of Fire Fighters, Kansas City, Mo., September 8-12.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, St. Louis, Mo., September 8-15.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind., September 8-18.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Kansas City, Kansas, September 8-18.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Detroit, Mich., September 8-13.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Indianapolis, Ind., September 9-19.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, St. Louis, Mo., September 15.

International Association of Machinists, Detroit, Mich., September 15.

United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Atlantic City, N.J., September 15.

## CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

### Report of the International Labour Office, Geneva

THE International Labour Office at Geneva has issued a pamphlet under the title "Unemployment, 1920-1923," together with a supplementary report giving details of the work of the office in carrying out the request that was made by the Washington Conference of 1919 for such an inquiry.

The report attempts to discover the economic causes of the successive unemployment crises that have arisen in the various countries in the past four years. These periods of idleness are found to be the result of economic conditions that are similar in each country. In every case a crisis has followed violent fluctuations in prices. The common belief that unemployment is correlated mainly with fluctuations in foreign trade is not sustained. On the other hand there has been a close correlation between unemployment and price fluctuations:—

1. A rapid fall in prices has always been accompanied by a marked increase in unemployment.
2. A rise in prices not exceeding certain limits has almost invariably been accompanied by a marked reduction of unemployment.
3. A violent rise in prices such as has taken place in certain countries as the result of catastrophic inflation has ultimately led to a crisis of unemployment.
4. A period of price stabilization following such a rise has been characterized first by an increase in unemployment, but soon after by a revival of employment.
5. When the stabilization of prices has followed a period of falling prices, the reduction of unemployment has been slow.
6. When the stabilization of prices has followed a moderate rise, the rapid improvement in the labour market which had accompanied the rise has continued or the high level of activity reached has been maintained.

#### Unemployment and Prices

The report calls attention to the break in the world's economic solidarity that has resulted from the war. A universal currency system, based on a gold standard, existed before 1914. Movements of prices at that time were more or less uniform throughout the world. Since the war, on the other hand, in spite of movements towards better international understanding, the economic interests of the various nations have been less closely inter-related than formerly. For example, wide discrepancies are noted in the

dates at which the national unemployment crises have arisen, and, in the words of the report,—

Instead of speaking of a world crisis of unemployment, it would seem to be more exact to describe the calamitous period of 1920 to 1923 as one of a series of national crises.

This is so much the case, that economics, a science which becomes even more empirical in character, has been enriched during this period, not by a single large experiment, but by a whole series of experiments which have all led to the same conclusion: Crises of unemployment are a direct consequence of the instability of prices. Further, in each country the influence of the home market on industrial activity would seem to be more important than that of foreign markets, whence it follows that the restoration of the purchasing power of the mass of consumers is the most important condition for the recovery of trade. Moreover, it would seem that the regular growth of this purchasing power in proportion to the growth of production itself would be capable of preventing sudden changes in production, or at least of markedly attenuating them, without resulting in business stagnation or a setback to economic progress.

True, the instability of prices is an ultimate cause; for it is the effect itself of numerous causes, among the most important of which are variations in the volume of currency and credit and the condition of the exchanges. These factors themselves raise the important problems at present dominating international policy (interallied debts, reparations, etc.) which have a powerful influence on the individual financial and monetary policy of most countries.

Thus, in final analysis, the initial considerations laid before the conference by the representatives of world labour would appear to have been justified. If the recurrence of unemployment crises in different countries is to be prevented, an effort would have to be made, if the above suggestions are well founded, to stabilize prices; but perhaps such stabilization would not be possible in certain countries without first settling the important international political problems which have interfered with the financial ability of these countries.

The report points out, however, that the acute unemployment suffered throughout the world from 1920 to 1923 is not exclusively the result of the international disintegration caused by the war, but is due to the same causes that have produced recurring periods of unemployment for the past century. "Although the acute unemployment which has afflicted so many countries for four years is now generally abating, there is every reason to fear that the cyclical fluctuations inherent in the present economic system will lead to fresh crises. It is this which must be prevented."



## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Summary of Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the lumbering and boatbuilding industries in Canada for the calendar years 1921 and 1922. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1924, and previous issues.

#### The Lumbering Industry, 1921 and 1922

The statistics of the lumbering industry are divided into two sections: (1) saw-mill operations, and (2) operations in the woods. A peak had been reached in the net value of the products of the industry in 1920. Not only was the total production greater than it had been since 1912, but the average prices were the highest in the history of the industry. During the general depression of 1921, however, the industry showed reduced production by about one-third and a decrease in the average value of the lumber by over ten dollars a thousand feet. The net total for all products of the industry in 1922 was \$230,108,403, made up of products of logging operations such as hewn ties, pulpwood poles, piles, mine timber, square timber, firewood, etc., to the value of \$115,783,823, sawn lumber, \$84,554,172; lath, \$5,690,328; shingles, \$10,397,080, and miscellaneous mill products such as veneer, cooperage stock, sawn ties, etc., \$13,683,000.

*Saw-mill Operations.*—During 1922 the production of sawn lumber was higher by 9.4 per cent, or 269,291,000 feet board measure, than in 1921, and although there was a decrease from \$28.73 to \$26.94 in the average value per thousand feet, the total value increased by \$2,105,587. The total number of mills reporting was reduced from 3,126 to 2,922. The order of importance as lumber producers of the nine provinces of the Dominion remained the same in 1922 as in 1921. Increases in production were reported for British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and decreases were shown in the remaining five provinces. Capital invested decreased in every province but Alberta, the total capital invested being \$186,019,994 in 1921 and \$162,835,219 in 1922.

The total number of employees increased from 30,336 in 1921 to 31,891 in 1922, the increase in the class of employees on wages being from 28,184 to 29,757. The peak of employment was reached in June of 1922

with 42,404 wage-earners employed, while January was the month of least employment, with 16,744 wage-earners. There was a small increase in the number of clerks and other salaried employees of from 1,238 to 1,263, and a decrease in the number of superintendents and managers of from 914 to 871. Female employees numbered 179 in 1921 and 190 in 1922, and of these 6 were superintendents and managers and 173 clerks in 1921, and 7 were superintendents and managers and 183 clerks in 1922.

The average annual earnings per employee decreased from \$880 in 1921 to \$866 in 1922, due to a decrease for employees on wages of from \$808 to \$795. The average annual earnings of clerks and other salaried employees rose from \$1,212 to \$1,276, and for superintendents and managers from \$2,611 to \$2,692.

Particulars are given as to the average daily rates of wages paid to the different classes of saw-mill employees. Band-saw filers received \$8 a day, the highest average daily wage paid in the industry in Canada, or in any province but Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. Band-sawyers came next with an average of \$5.79, followed by circular-saw filers at \$5.04, electricians at \$4.85, mill foremen at \$4.66, and gang-saw filers at \$4.60. Generally speaking the highest wages were paid in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, average wages were paid in Ontario, and lowest wages in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

During 1922 the average mill was in operation for only 90.2 days out of the total 304 working days in the year. This is a substantial increase from 82½ days operated in 1921, and is due to increases in every province but Alberta and Manitoba. British Columbia mills with an average of 180.6 days, operated for a longer period than those of any other province; Prince Edward Island came next with 150.3 days, and New Brunswick third with 112.9 days, while the fewest working days, 53.3, were in Manitoba. The average number of hours worked per shift was 9.8 in 1922, as compared with 9.6 in 1921, with little variation throughout the nine provinces, Nova Scotia and Manitoba leading. The hours worked per week averaged 57.7, as compared with 56.7 in 1921. Of the five more important lumbering provinces, Alberta, New Brunswick and Quebec

led in this respect with 58.5, 58.3 and 58.0 hours respectively.

*Operations in the Woods.*—The value of the products of woods operations showed a decrease from \$83,548,959 in 1921 to \$58,668,929 in 1922, while the amount of capital invested showed an increase from \$26,827,326 to \$29,311,797.

For the Dominion as a whole the months of highest employment are November, December and January, with a minimum in July or August. This condition is general throughout the eastern provinces, with certain exceptions. In Quebec the combined employment in the woods and on the drive brings the maximum in April. In the Prairie Provinces the logging season is about a month later on the average, and in British Columbia the heaviest employment is during the summer and fall months, with less seasonal variation than in the eastern provinces. In 1922 the peak of employment was reached in December with 36,480 wage-earners employed, while July showed least employment with 16,293 workers on wages. The average number of wage-earners employed in 1922 was 25,608, as compared with 23,807 in the previous year, while the total number of employees was 26,950 and 25,341 respectively for the two years. In 1922 there were 45 female employees, of whom 3 were classified as superintendents and managers, while in 1921 there were 40 female employees of whom one was in the superintendent class. The remainder of the female employees were in the clerks and other salaried employees' class. Wood operations were carried on throughout the Dominion for an average of 159 days in 1922 as compared

with 140 days in 1921. British Columbia led with an average of 204 days. In the case of hours worked per day the average for the Dominion was the same for both years at 9.3 hours, New Brunswick and Quebec leading with 9.6 hours. The average number of hours worked per week remained at slightly over 55, being highest in New Brunswick.

#### Boatbuilding Industry, 1921 and 1922

There were 99 establishments engaged in the manufacture and repair of boats and canoes in 1922, as compared with 95 in 1921. The distribution of these establishments by provinces was as follows: Ontario, 46; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 16; Quebec, 12; Alberta, 4; New Brunswick, 3, and Manitoba, 1. There was a capital investment of \$1,655,151 in 1922, and \$1,391,311 in 1921. The value of products and work done was \$1,299,972 in 1922, and \$1,374,245 in 1921.

In 1922 there were employed 517 persons, whose salaries and wages amounted to \$572,478. Of these 16 were salaried officers who received a total of \$34,540; 19 were superintendents and managers whose earnings totalled \$40,943; 5 were on the technical staff with earnings totalling \$6,112; 18 were clerks receiving \$21,009; and 459 were wage-earners receiving \$469,874. In 1921 the salaries of the 11 officers who were employed amounted to \$18,300, of the 23 superintendents and managers to \$60,800; 2 technicians received \$3,360; 21 clerks, \$22,387; and 464 employees on wages, \$542,013. There were 9 females employed on the clerical staff in 1921 and 11 in 1922, the remainder of the employees being males.

### TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

SOME account of unemployment insurance plans existing in the United States was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Most of the plans there described were based on the principle that the industry, or perhaps the state, should assume responsibility, in greater or less degree, for the worker's insecurity in his employment. However, besides those unemployment insurance schemes in which the employers are the sole or main contributors, many trade unions provide benefits for their members who are out of work. The extent of this practice has been ascertained by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States by means of an inquiry among 161 national and international unions.

The results of this inquiry are given in the United States *Monthly Labour Review* for July. Information was supplied by 138 unions to the following effect:—

Only 3 of the 138 national or international unions reported a plan for out-of-work benefit now in operation, 4 reported that such plans had been in operation, within the last few years but had been abandoned, and 13 that certain of their locals had such plans. Three organizations responded that unemployment insurance had been rejected by the national convention, and one that the convention voted to leave the matter to local action. One has recommended to locals that such action be taken. Six reported that negotiations are now in progress with employers looking toward action of some sort. Three stated that the next convention of the organization would consider the matter. Seven unions reported that their locals had made arrangements providing



for a guarantee of employment. One reported a national agreement providing such a guarantee. Seven unions explained that provision had been made for the division of work in slack periods by agreement with employers or through employment offices or both. Fifteen of the national or international unions reported provisions for payment of the dues of unemployed members. In some cases it was stated that because the nature of the work was continuous there was little need for such plans, and in others that the organization was too small to carry out such a plan. One union stated that such a plan was not favoured because of its effect upon individual initiative.

It is estimated from the data available that approximately 28,000 trade unionists may receive benefits under the regular out-of-work benefit plans which have been established by the national and international trade unions or their locals, the weekly benefits ranging from \$2.10 to \$30. About 37,800 are covered by the marked plans of unemployment insurance.

One of the three international unions reported above as now providing out-of-work benefits is the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters at Manchester, England. This organization has

thirty branches in Canada, with an executive board for the Dominion at Toronto. The plan dates from as far back as 1860. Members are divided into two sections, Section 1 including those between the ages of 19 and 40 who have passed a physical examination and pay the highest dues, while in Section 2 the members pay half dues, the age limits being 19 to 60. The weekly benefit for Section 1 is \$4.20 for the first ten weeks, \$2.10 for the second ten weeks with maximum of \$63 per year. Section 2 members receive half these amounts, with maximum of \$31.50 per year. The waiting period is four successive working days. Benefits are drawn from a special fund made up by dues and special assessments. As a protection against malingering, a "vacant book" must be signed every day at an hour agreed upon. After benefits are exhausted members are not entitled to further benefit until they have worked four successive weeks at the standard wage of the district.

## HOUSING PROBLEMS SINCE THE WAR

THE International Labour Office has issued an elaborate study on European Housing Problems since the war (Studies and Reports, Series G—Housing and Welfare No. 1, Geneva, 1924). The immediate causes of the housing shortage were the cessation of building, war destruction, and changes in the distribution of population. The numerical shortage and the urgency of the demand for houses have surpassed anything previously known. Before 1914 the main problem was rather to improve the quality of existing housing conditions, but after the war the need was more fundamental—to avoid the danger of a homeless population. The public authorities in all countries intervened to an extent hitherto unparalleled in an attempt to meet the situation. For the first time the State intervened in the relation between landlord and tenant, and limited their previously unrestricted freedom of contract. Restriction of rent, which would otherwise have greatly increased owing to the demand for houses, was practised in all countries. But the shortage continued to grow more acute, and in some countries the authorities were compelled to control the actual use made of housing accommodation.

The cessation of building, the primary cause of the shortage, was due mainly to lack of capital, which found no remunerative investment in building. Accordingly most governments had a housing policy, which included the granting or guaranteeing of loans to asso-

ciations for the erection of small buildings, relief from taxation, and other features. The government and local authorities themselves undertook building operations, or took steps to reduce the cost of materials, and new organizations were formed to take their share in public schemes for building. These emergency measures however proved to be too heavy a drain on the public resources, and they were in time modified or discontinued. Yet there is still a shortage of houses in nearly every country, building costs are still high and the returns low, and the shortage of capital is still acute.

The conclusions reached by the study is that a full solution of the housing problem must await the slow process of economic recovery. The experience gained will not, however, be wasted. One positive result of the official attempts to solve the housing difficulty is the permanent provision against profiteering and other abuses that has been made in several countries. Contributions have been made toward the solution of questions such as the reduction of the cost of materials and of building in general, and, as the report states, "it may be possible in the future to deal more effectively with the problem of land values, which owing to the decrease in the value of house property have fallen markedly."

The report is a volume of 484 pages, containing a detailed study of housing problems in the several countries of Europe from 1914 to 1923.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE upward movement that employment began to show in April continued to be in evidence at the beginning of July, although it was greatly diminished in scale as compared with the earlier months. The gain was considerably less than during the corresponding period of last year. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the slightly upward tendency of employment as compared with the more steeply upward trend on July 1, 1923, when the situation was more favourable. Employment, however, continues to be in greater volume than at the beginning of July, 1922 and 1921.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,752 employers of labour, whose staffs aggregated 785,507 persons on July 1, as compared with 781,988 at the beginning of June. This comparatively small gain caused the index number to rise to 95.9 as compared with 95.2 on June 1 and with 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 on July 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. Pronounced increases were indicated in construction, in which some 12,600 additional persons were employed by the reporting contractors; sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco, clay, glass and stone works showed improvement, as did also communication, steam and electric railways and hotels. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, mining, shipping and stevedoring and trade recorded curtailment.

### Employment by Provinces

All provinces except Ontario shared to some extent in the improvement indicated at the beginning of July. The gains in the Prairie Provinces were most extensive, while in the Maritime District, Quebec and British Columbia the additions to staff were comparatively slight.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Slight increases were indicated in manufacturing as a whole, largely on account of expansion in lumber and paper mills. Textiles and iron and steel, however, were slacker. Logging, steam railway operation, construction and hotels afforded increased employment, but coal mines were decidedly less fully engaged, and shipping and stevedoring showed further seasonal contractions. Statements were received from 525 employers, whose staffs were larger by 150 persons than on June 1, aggregating 66,890. Additions to staffs on a very much larger scale had been shown on July 1, 1923.

*Quebec.*—In this province substantial improvement was shown in construction; hotels, steam railways and manufactures also reported increased activity. Within the manufacturing group lumber mills, pulp, paper, confectionery, tobacco and iron and steel recorded improvement, while rubber and textiles were slacker. Logging, asbestos mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade also afforded less employment than in the preceding month. The payrolls of the 1,240 Quebec firms making returns totalled 220,282 persons as compared with 219,688 on June 1. This increase was less pronounced than that recorded during the corresponding period of last year.

*Ontario.*—According to returns from 2,629 firms in Ontario they decreased their staffs from 325,561 on June 1 to 322,922 at the beginning of July. Contractions in manufacturing and logging caused this decrease, while communication, transportation, construction and hotels registered increased employment. Within the manufacturing division the largest decline occurred in iron and steel, and in leather, pulp paper, rubber and non-ferrous metal product works. A small increase had been shown on July 1, 1923.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Summer activity in construction, together with improvement in summer hotels, communication, transportation and manufacturing accounted for an increase of 5 per cent in the Prairie Provinces. Coal mines and retail stores, however, reported smaller payrolls than on June 1. The working force of the 736 employers making returns increased from 99,999 persons in the last report to 104,482 during the month being reviewed. The percentage increase was very nearly the same as that recorded on July 1 of last year.

*British Columbia.*—Reports were tabulated from 622 firms in British Columbia, whose staffs aggregated 70,931 persons, an increase of 931 as compared with their June 1 payrolls. In this province, as in the others, the greatest improvement was recorded in construction, but fish canneries, mining and hotels also reported increased activity. Logging was decidedly less busy, and sawmills also registered slackness. Although the improvement in British Columbia on July 1 was less than at the beginning of the same month of 1923, the index number continues to be higher than at that time.

The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five areas into which the Dominion is divided in these statistics.



(Number employed January 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Maritime provinces.....	8.5	90.6	90.0	101.0	92.6	89.0
Quebec.....	28.1	100.6	99.9	100.5	88.0	87.2
Ontario.....	41.1	91.4	92.1	97.2	89.2	84.2
Prairie Provinces.....	13.2	99.1	94.1	101.4	99.7	94.7
British Columbia.....	9.0	105.8	103.4	103.9	99.2	92.6
Canada.....	100.0	95.9	95.2	99.5	91.1	87.5

**Employment by Cities**

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that firms in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver recorded reductions, while in Ottawa and Winnipeg moderate improvement was registered. In Montreal, 684 firms reported an aggregate payroll of 107,712 persons as compared with 109,342 on June 1. A large part of this decline took place in shipping and stevedoring, in which employment is apt to fluctuate considerably. Iron and steel and rubber also recorded reduced activity. Tobacco and some other branches of manufacturing, construction and services, on the other hand, reported increased employment. In Toronto there were general but not particularly large declines in manufacturing, while firms in the construction, communication and transportation divisions indicated additions to staffs. Statements were compiled from 754 employers, whose staffs decreased from 92,330 persons on June 1 to 92,029 at the beginning of July. The concerns reporting in Ottawa, 121 in number, employed 10,736 persons or 111 more than in the preceding month. This increase was largely confined to seasonal improvement in lumber mills and construction. The largest declines in Hamilton occurred in iron and steel, but in no case were the contractions pronounced. The 200 firms from which returns were received decreased their payrolls by 467 persons to 24,933 in the month under review. The improvement in Winnipeg was due to fairly small additions to staff in a large number of industries, notably in construction and on telephones. Returns were tabulated from 279 Winnipeg employers with a combined working force of 23,715 persons as compared with 23,428 on June 1. In Vancouver there was a fairly large contraction in lumber mills; this, however, was partly offset by improvement in construction and some other industries. Two hundred and seventeen companies reported the release of 151 workers. Their payrolls aggregated 21,464 persons at the beginning of July. The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

**The Manufacturing Industries**

For the first time since the beginning of this year, employment in manufactures showed

(Number employed January, 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.7	94.8	96.2	95.9	88.2
Toronto.....	11.7	83.9	85.2	89.5	88.4
Ottawa.....	1.4	101.3	101.6	110.3	
Hamilton.....	3.2	81.7	83.1	91.4	
Winnipeg.....	3.0	85.6	83.6	87.7	92.8
Vancouver.....	2.7	99.0	99.7	100.3	97.4

a downward trend. This was chiefly due to reductions in iron and steel, although textiles, rubber, leather and electrical appliance factories were also slacker. Since Dominion Day fell on Tuesday this year, it is likely that part of the declines were caused by works shutting down over the week-end and not reopening until after the holiday. Lumber mills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries continued to show seasonal gains; tobacco and clay, glass and stone factories also registered improvement. Statements were compiled from 3,752 manufacturers who employed 429,835 persons as compared with 433,960 at the beginning of June. The index number of employment in manufacturing was lower than on July 1, 1923, when a slightly favourable movement had been in evidence.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—This group continued to show seasonal increases in employment, 819 persons having been added to the staffs of the 201 firms making returns. As they employed 15,523 persons as compared with 14,704 on June 1, this was an increase of 5.6 per cent. British Columbia reported the bulk of the expansion, but increases were also indicated in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The additions to staff at the beginning of July, 1924, greatly exceeded those recorded during the corresponding period of last year, and the index number stands over 6 points higher than at that time.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements received from 191 employers in this division showed that they employed 16,077 persons as compared with 16,428 in the preceding month. Firms in Ontario recorded most of this 2 per cent decrease; it occurred largely in boot and shoe factories, although other leather works were also slacker. Practically no change in the situation had been indicated at the beginning of July, 1923, when the index number was higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills registered further pronounced increases in employment, while furniture and carriage factories were somewhat slacker. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the improvement, which was most marked in Quebec. Statements were compiled from 701 employers, whose staffs aggregated 55,567 as

compared with 53,788 persons at the beginning of June. This increase was less than that recorded during the corresponding period of last year when the situation was more favourable.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported seasonal activity and starch and glucose works were also busier. Biscuit factories, however, showed some curtailment. The gains occurred mainly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate payroll of 25,284 persons, or 512 more than at the beginning of June, was indicated by the 307 firms making returns. Somewhat greater improvement had been noted during the corresponding period of last year, and employment then was in rather greater volume than at the present time.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in pulp and paper mills increased, but printing, publishing and paper goods works were less fully employed. The result was a decline of 187 persons in the payrolls of the 448 concerns making returns, who employed 51,093 persons at the beginning of July. Increases were recorded in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while firms in Ontario reported less employment. Additions to staff had been registered at the beginning of July, 1923, when the index number stood several points higher.

*Rubber Products.*—The production of rubber goods showed a falling off in Quebec and Ontario, chiefly in footwear factories. The 32 manufacturers from whom returns were received reported 10,158 employees as compared with 10,818 in the preceding month. This decrease is considerably smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, although conditions indicated then were rather better.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton, woollen and thread works recorded a further falling off in personnel, while knitting mills were more fully engaged than at the beginning of June. The reductions were registered mainly in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. An aggregate working force of 62,961 persons were reported by the 518 firms making returns, who employed 64,030 in the preceding month. The seasonal declines indicated at the beginning of July, 1923, greatly exceeded those registered during the month under review, but the index number at that time stood higher than it is now.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories showed considerable improvement in Quebec, while in Ontario contractions were recorded. Statements were compiled from 98 manufacturers in the tobacco, distilled and malt liquors

group, whose staffs were increased from 11,047 on June 1 to 11,391 at the beginning of July. Expansion had also been indicated during the corresponding period of 1923, when the index number stood slightly higher.

*Chemical and Allied Products.*—The production of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, mainly in Ontario, declined at the beginning of July, 121 persons having been released from the staffs of the 110 firms making returns. As they employed 6,353 persons as compared with 6,474 on June 1, this was a decrease of about 2 per cent. A reduction of nearly the same size had been reported at the beginning of July, 1923.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Slight improvement was evidenced in the three branches of this division, principally in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. This upward movement repeats that indicated during the corresponding period of last year. Reports were tabulated from 115 employers, whose staffs totalled 9,402 as compared with 9,218 in the month before.

*Electrical Appliances.*—A 3 per cent decline in employment was indicated in this group by the 33 reporting firms who employed 8,539 persons. The decrease occurred largely in Ontario. A slight improvement had been registered at the beginning of July of 1923, but employment then was in considerably less volume than at the present time.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Employment in iron and steel works declined largely at the beginning of July, when 4,863 persons were released from the payroll of the 617 employers making returns. Their staffs aggregated 116,840 persons. Contractions in rolling mills accounted for about half the reduction, while foundries, machine shops, heating appliance, general plant machinery, agricultural implement, tool and structural iron and steel works were also slacker. Automobile factories were also fully engaged, but railway car shops registered improvement. By far the greatest decrease occurred in Ontario; there was also a reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere improvement was recorded. Contractions on a rather smaller scale had been noted during the corresponding period of last year when the situation was better than at the present time.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelters and refineries registered curtailment of operations, mainly in Ontario. Reports were compiled from 98 firms in this group, whose payrolls aggregated 11,212 persons as compared with 11,354 in the preceding month. Minor decreases had been indicated during the corresponding period of 1923.



**Logging**

Further seasonal contractions were reported in logging, the largest occurring in Quebec and British Columbia. According to 215 employers, their staffs declined from 20,741 persons on June 1 to 16,481 on July 1. Seasonal reductions, though on a smaller scale, had been shown on the same date a year ago, when the index number stood slightly higher than at the present time.

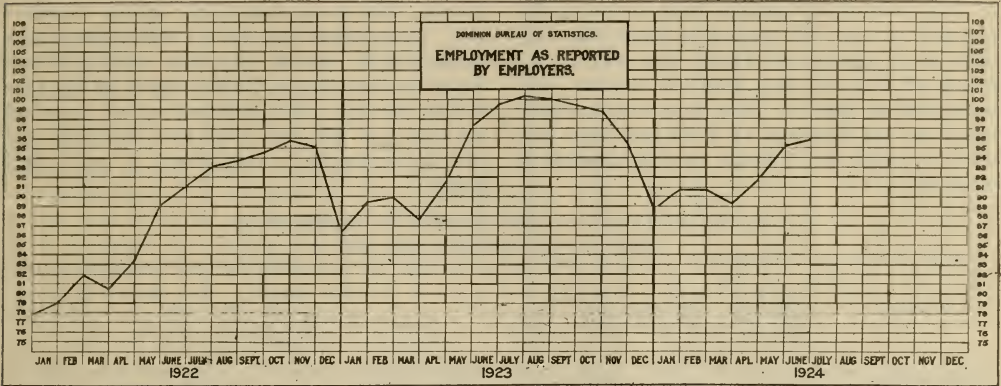
**Mining**

*Coal Mining.*—Substantial declines in employment were indicated in coal mining in

During the period under review, the largest increases were registered on telephones in Ontario, the Prairie and Maritime Provinces. The working force of the 163 reporting employers rose from 22,478 persons at the beginning of June to 22,851 on July 1.

**Transportation**

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Slight but fairly general improvement was noted in this industry at the beginning of July, when 101 persons were added to the pay-rolls of 107 employers who had 19,310 workers on their pay-lists. The additions to staff indicated on



the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while there was a comparatively slight increase in British Columbia. Reports were received from 90 operators, employing 26,587 persons as compared with 28,147 in the preceding month. This decrease of about 5 per cent caused the index number to be lower than during the corresponding period of 1923, when less extensive contractions had also been indicated.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Asbestos mining in Quebec showed a considerable reduction, but in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there were moderate increases in quarrying and other branches of the group that partly offset this contraction. Sixty-nine employers reported a combined working force of 5,804 as compared with 6,143 at the beginning of June. Employment during the corresponding month of last year had shown an increase and the index number then stood a good deal higher than at the present time.

**Communication**

Further improvement was indicated in communication, employment in this division now being better than at any time since 1920. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of July, 1923, when the index number stood over 8 points lower.

July 1 of last year had been rather smaller than at the present time.

*Steam Railway Operation.* Considerable expansion was shown generally in this group, although the gains were not as pronounced as those recorded on July 1, 1923. The index number then stood very slightly higher. The 103 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns reported a combined working force of 78,697 persons as compared with 76,816 in the preceding month. The difference represented an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Firms in the shipping and stevedoring group in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia registered reductions in employment, affecting 1,856 workers. Since the payrolls of the 62 reporting employers comprised 13,318 persons, as compared with 15,174 on June 1, this was a decrease of over 12 per cent. Contractions had also been indicated during the corresponding period of last year, although they were then on a much smaller scale and the index number stood on a slightly higher level. Employment in this division is at all times apt to vary abruptly, depending largely upon the number of ships docking on the date to which the questionnaire applies.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building Construction.*—Statements tabulated from 286 contractors showed that they employed 24,121 workers or 1,310 more than at the beginning of June. The improvement was fairly general, although the gains in Ontario were the largest. The level of employment was not so high during the same period of 1923, although the increases then were slightly larger than at the beginning of July, 1924.

*Highway Construction and Maintenance.*—Further pronounced increases in employment were reported in this group at the beginning of July, when 6,324 persons were added to the payrolls of the 100 employers reporting. As their staffs aggregated 14,925, this was an increase of 73.5 per cent over the number they employed on June 1. The improvement indicated at the beginning of July last year had provided work for a much smaller number of workers.

*Railway Construction and Maintenance.*—Increased operations were indicated in this division in all provinces except British Columbia. The gains in the Prairie District were especially large. Reports were compiled from 32 contractors and divisional superintendents, employing 50,279 persons as compared with 45,350 in their last report. This expansion is slightly less than that recorded on the same date of 1923, when employment was in greater volume.

### Hotels and Restaurants

There was a 12 per cent increase in the employment afforded in this division, largely on account of increased activity in summer hotels. The gains were fairly widely distributed. A combined pay-roll of 8,533 persons was registered by the 66 reporting establishments which had employed 7,621 persons in the preceding month. The seasonal gains reported on July 1 of last year were less extensive and the index number then stood a good deal lower.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(Numbers employed January, 1920=100)

Industry	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921	Industry	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>Land vehicles.....</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>
Animal Products—							Steel shipbuilding						
edible.....	2.0	101.3	97.0	94.9	97.4	92.8	and repairing.....	4	39.7	32.2	27.4	23.2	47.7
Fur and products.....	1	81.1	80.9	91.8	97.5	86.2	Heating appliances.	6	75.4	81.6	91.9	86.8	85.9
Leather and products.....	2.0	74.7	76.5	78.2	79.6	76.6	Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	6	80.9	85.9	93.5	74.0	85.8
Lumber and products.....	7.1	111.9	106.6	121.0	113.3	99.3	Foundry and machine shop products..	5	59.5	76.4	88.9	68.6	63.2
Rough and dressed							Others.....	1.9	68.0	72.5	79.6	69.9	71.2
Lumber.....	5.0	142.8	130.8	151.0	139.3	116.6	Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	84.0	84.2	90.8	71.4	70.7
Lumber products...	2.1	73.2	75.7	81.3	78.5	77.4	Mineral products....	1.2	160.8	107.6	107.6	97.4	88.8
Musical instruments.	3	55.7	57.2	65.0	56.8	64.8	Miscellaneous.....	5	82.2	85.4	90.2	92.2	83.8
Plant products—							<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>
edible.....	3.2	91.2	88.6	94.9	91.6	91.4	<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	99.9	100.6	104.9	97.3	90.9	Coal.....	3.4	35.2	89.8	92.8	91.6	94.7
Pulp and paper....	3.3	106.8	106.7	115.8	102.3	91.9	Metallic ores.....	1.8	154.1	155.7	127.9	99.1	84.0
Paper products....	7	84.6	86.7	90.6	85.3	77.0	Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	7	95.2	99.6	107.3	101.1	93.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	96.9	98.0	96.9	95.2	94.2	<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Rubber products....	1.3	71.0	75.6	77.9	76.5	68.8	Telegraphs.....	6	108.7	108.2	104.6	98.6	98.7
Textile products....	8.0	81.1	82.5	8.3	83.0	80.1	Telephones.....	2.3	112.5	110.2	103.1	101.1	109.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.7	84.7	88.9	97.8	100.4	92.0	<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	87.9	86.8	94.4	91.0	70.7	Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	114.6	114.7	116.8	131.9	103.2
Garments and personal furnishings....	2.7	72.1	72.2	71.3	76.8	76.3	Steam railways.....	10	101.6	99.2	102.4	94.6	92.6
Others.....	1.0	89.5	94.0	94.7	87.8	77.2	Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	192.9	219.3	209.5	233.9	193.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors..	1.5	98.5	96.0	100.2	99.9	102.2	<b>Construction and maintenance.....</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>126.7</b>
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	108.2	105.2	101.9	61.4	86.4	Building.....	3.1	130.4	118.9	127.5	112.9	92.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	83.7	86.4	89.2	88.1	86.9	Highway.....	1.9	1763.2	937.9	2766.5	3369.9	1337.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	94.1	92.5	102.7	94.6	83.2	Railway.....	6.4	159.9	143.8	8163.2	145.2	127.7
Electric current.....	1.5	129.1	129.1	123.0	121.6	104.8	<b>Services.....</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.0</b>
Electric apparatus....	1.1	108.3	111.5	103.8	74.8	92.3	Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	136.9	121.4	128.7	112.0	120.2
Iron and steel products.....	14.9	76.0	79.2	85.0	65.6	70.1	Personal.....	2	111.4	111.5	102.3	92.8	79.0
Crude, rolled and forge products....	1.5	57.8	69.3	77.5	57.7	63.1	Personal (chiefly laundry).....	6	106.1	104.3	100.6	96.7	98.7
Machinery (other than Vehicles)....	1.1	68.1	70.1	76.6	63.1	67.3	<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.7</b>
Agricultural implements.....	7	55.2	57.9	65.0	56.0	66.6	Retail.....	4.4	89.9	91.1	90.1	83.3	90.7
							Wholesale.....	2.5	96.2	95.2	96.2	95.0	96.7
							<b>All Industries.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>87.5</b>



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

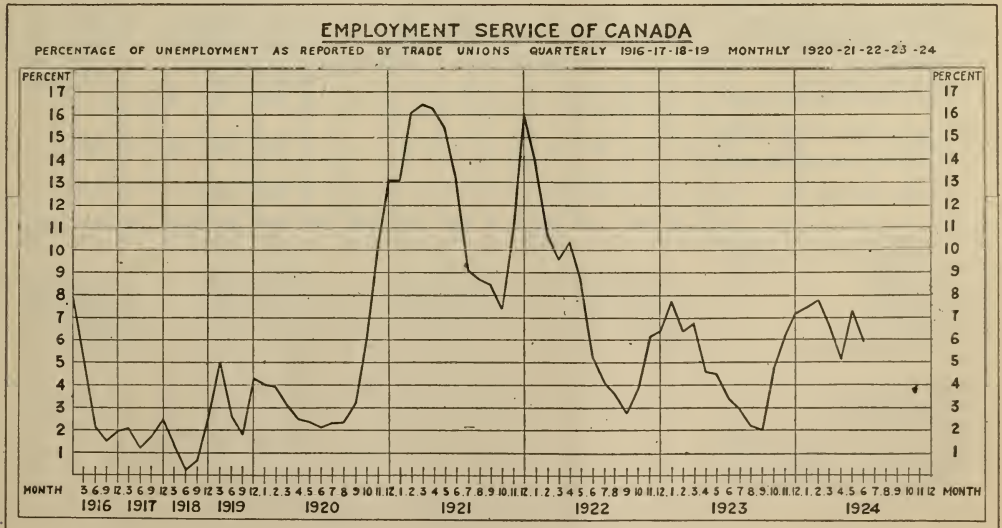
**U**NEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending June 30, 1924. At the end of April the percentage of idleness stood at 5.1 or 1.6 per cent lower than in March. During the following month there was an increase in unemployment, 7.3 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of May. In June a more favourable situation prevailed, the percentage out of work on the last day of June being 5.8. When making a comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year we find that employment was at a slightly lower level during the period under review, the percentage out of work at the end of June being over 2 points higher than at the end of June of last year.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18-19, and by months for 1920-21-22-23, and to June of this year.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan.	1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb.	1921	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March	1921	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April	1921	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May	1921	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June	1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July	1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug.	1921	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	5.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept.	1921	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct.	1921	8.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov.	1921	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Dec.	1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan.	1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb.	1922	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March	1922	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April	1922	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May	1922	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
June	1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July	1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug.	1922	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept.	1922	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Oct.	1922	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Nov.	1922	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Dec.	1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Jan.	1923	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb.	1923	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
March	1923	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April	1923	2.2	5.4	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May	1923	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June	1923	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July	1923	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug.	1923	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept.	1923	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct.	1923	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Nov.	1923	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec.	1923	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Jan.	1924	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb.	1924	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
March	1924	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
April	1924	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
May	1924	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June	1924	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8



During the first month of the quarter being reviewed the curve followed in the downward course begun in March. In May, however, the trend was upward and a similar course to that of April was followed during June, though the level as maintained in April was not reached. The trend during April and June of this year was similar to that of the

corresponding months of last year, but in May the course was in an opposite direction to that of the same month in 1923.

During April more employment than in March was afforded members in all provinces except New Brunswick. Improvement was shown in the mining, building and transportation groups but the percentage of idleness

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario				
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	
<b>Fishing</b> .....																	
<b>Lumber Workers and Loggers</b> .....																	
<b>Mining</b> .....	19	7293	660	8.2					1	200	0	0					
Coal Miners.....	18	6923	600														
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores).....	1	370	0						1	200	0						
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	12	413	10	2.4	12	970	47	4.8	73	21378	3520	16.5	189	17178	1241	7.2	
<i>Vegetable Products (Except textile fibres and woods)</i> .....					1	4	1	25	1629	160	9.8	9	428	51	11.9		
Soft drink workers.....													2	184	1		
Cigar and tobacco workers.....					1	4	1		2	350	63		5	163	50		
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees.....									3	1279	97		2	81	0		
<i>Pulp and paper products</i> .....	2	119	1	0.8	2	111	1	0.9	14	2468	323	13.1	48	5667	263	4.6	
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers.....									6	965	250	25.9	17	2676	135	5.0	
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing.....	2	119	1	0.8	2	111	1	0.9	8	1503	73	4.9	31	2991	128	4.3	
Compositors.....	2	119	1		1	84	1		3	822	27		16	1862	85		
Pressmen and assistants.....					1	27	0		2	540	22		5	421	12		
Bookbinders.....													2	136	15		
Stereotypers and electrotypers.....													3	134	0		
Engravers and lithographers.....									2	114	2		5	438	16		
Others.....									1	27	22						
Wood products (except paper).....	1	30	0	0					3	45	9	20.0	11	419	10	2.4	
Furniture, wood workers, etc.																	
<i>Fibres, textile and textile products</i> .....					1	150	0	0	6	7266	1966	27.1	16	2966	464	15.6	
(a) Textile and carpet workers.....					1	150	0	0	1	1458	216	14.5	3	127	0	0.0	
(b) Garment workers.....									3	5677	1750	30.8	13	2839	464	16.3	
Tailors.....													4	123	22		
Garment workers.....									3	5677	1750		9	2716	442		
(c) Hat, cap and glove workers.....									2	101	0	0					
<i>Animal products (except textile fibres)</i> .....									4	596	15	2.5	6	298	6	2.0	
Butchers, meat and fish packers.....																	
Leather workers.....									4	596	15		6	298	6		
Iron and its products.....	9	264	9	3.4	7	695	35	5.0	32	7299	987	13.5	92	7222	402	5.6	
Blacksmiths.....					2	94	0		4	476	48		6	258	17		
Boilermakers and iron ship-builders.....	1	13	0		1	22	0		4	877	150		11	797	68		
Machinists.....	2	55	1		1	478	35		7	566	13		22	2165	166		
Moulders.....	3	61	8		1	47	0		2	823	480		14	598	42		
Patternmakers.....													2	12	0		
Railway carmen.....	3	135	0		1	39	0		13	4367	296		33	3064	74		
Sheet metal workers.....					1	15	0		2	190	0		4	328	35		
Non-ferrous metals.....					1	10	10	100	1	153	10	6.5	2	33	15	45.5	
Metal polishers.....					1	10	10		1	153	10		2	33	15		
Jewelry workers.....																	
Clay, glass and stone products.....									2	105	39	28.6	2	72	39	41.7	
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.).....									1	682	0	0					
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers).....									5	1135	20	1.8	3	73	0	0	





bia. Of the contractions in the other provinces that of nearly 5 per cent in Nova Scotia was the most pronounced due to unemployment in the coal mining industry. Workers in the manufacturing, building and transportation divisions were more fully engaged.

Table I on page 683 summarizes the returns by provinces, and table III on page 688 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

Slightly less activity was reported in the manufacturing group during April than in

the corresponding month of last year, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel workers all reporting more unemployment. The situation for fishermen, lumber workers, coal miners and transportation workers, however, was more favourable, but the percentage of idleness in the building trades was considerably above that reported in April, 1923.

In May, unions in the manufacturing industries reported more unemployment than in May of last year, due to less work for textile, garment, glass, iron and steel, and pulp and paper mill workers. Building trades-

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1924,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario				
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	
<b>Building &amp; Construction.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6100</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7568</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>13.4</b>	
Steam shovel and dredgemen.....														1	215	5	
Bridge & structural iron workers.....															1	125	0
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.....	1	58	6		2	74	24		8	1243	25		28	2020	588		
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	155	6		1	28	0		17	3307	147		32	3448	329		
Electrical workers.....					1	30	0		1	587	49		5	1096	17		
Granite and stone cutters.....	1	18	6						4	252	60		7	142	7		
Painters, decorators and paper-hangers.....	2	38	1		1	7	1		2	537	102		5	131	25		
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1	23	4		1	53	0		2	57	14		6	297	27		
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers.....									1	12	4		2	42	19		
Hod-carriers and building labourers.....									1	105	0		2	52	0		
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2163</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2512</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10643</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>21927</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
(a) Shipping and stevedoring.....	2	99	15	15.2					4	902	17	1.9	2	53	0	0	
(b) Steam railway operation.....	31	1914	42	2.2	30	2512	123	4.9	79	7341	232	3.2	205	17714	414	2.3	
Conductors.....	2	87	0		2	219	0		8	571	4		22	1193	1		
Locomotive engineers.....	6	220	2		3	301	0		10	553	0		30	2213	25		
Locomotive firemen.....	4	233	3		4	304	40		9	785	71		28	2447	137		
Trainmen.....	5	570	25		5	713	76		12	2487	119		31	5878	209		
Railway employees, n.e.s.....	7	267	12		9	372	6		21	1320	29		50	2742	25		
Express employees.....	1	12	0		1	56	1		2	48	0		6	512	15		
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers.....	6	516	0		6	547	0		17	1577	9		38	2729	2		
(c) Local transportation.....	1	150	0	0					3	2490	0	0	13	4160	4	1	
Street and electric rly. emp.....	1	150	0						2	2355	0		12	4139	4		
Teamsters and chauffeurs.....									1	45	0		1	21	0		
<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
(a) Telegraph operation.....	10	466	1	.2	6	150	0	0	10	1697	0	0	10	3245	0	0	
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	326	0		6	150	0		8	1451	0		8	2900	0		
Telegraphers local.....	3	140	1						2	246	0		2	345	0		
(b) Telephone operators.....																	
<b>Trade.....</b>									<b>5</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>5436</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
(a) Governmental.....	9	215	0	0	4	152	0	0	13	3600	1	-0	51	4111	0	0	
Federal employees.....	9	215	0		2	69	0		7	1287	1		42	2023	0		
Civic employees.....					2	83	0		6	2313	0		9	2088	0		
(b) Miscellaneous.....					1	34	14	41.2	9	488	2	4	46	1325	76	5.1	
Hotel and restaurant emp.....									1	92	0		1	14	0		
Theatre and stage employees.....					1	34	14		1	11	2		13	363	39		
Barbers.....									4	269	0		16	444	2		
Stationary engineers and firemen.....									1	31	0		14	481	26		
Others.....									2	85	0		2	23	0		
<b>All Occupations.....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>10842</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4010</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>44572</b>	<b>4184</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>55442</b>	<b>2744</b>	<b>4.9</b>	





TABLE III.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	All occupations																													
	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous
January 1921	70.1	9.8	5.1	14.7	15.5	2.9	3.0	3.6	14.4	5.6	21.0	16.2	15.7	13.7	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
February 1921	69.1	6.8	4.4	14.1	13.2	2.4	2.9	4.6	14.1	5.2	22.1	15.2	14.7	13.0	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
March 1921	68.1	6.0	3.1	13.8	12.2	2.1	2.7	3.9	14.1	3.8	22.1	14.0	13.7	12.0	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
April 1921	67.3	4.6	2.1	13.2	10.8	1.7	2.4	3.2	13.2	2.8	20.6	13.6	13.0	11.3	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
May 1921	66.3	3.8	1.4	12.6	9.6	1.5	2.1	2.8	12.6	2.0	18.6	13.0	12.4	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
June 1921	65.3	3.2	1.1	12.0	8.4	1.3	1.8	2.2	12.0	1.8	17.6	12.4	11.8	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
July 1921	64.3	2.6	0.8	11.4	7.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	11.4	1.6	16.2	11.8	11.2	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
August 1921	63.3	2.0	0.5	10.8	6.0	0.9	1.2	1.8	10.8	1.4	15.0	11.2	10.6	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
September 1921	62.3	1.4	0.2	10.2	4.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	10.2	1.2	13.6	10.6	10.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
October 1921	61.3	0.8	0.0	9.6	3.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	9.6	1.0	12.0	10.0	9.4	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
November 1921	60.3	0.2	0.0	9.0	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	9.0	0.8	10.4	9.4	8.8	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
December 1921	59.3	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	8.4	0.6	9.8	8.8	8.2	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
January 1922	58.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.8	0.4	9.2	8.2	7.6	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
February 1922	57.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.2	0.2	8.6	7.6	7.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
March 1922	56.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.6	0.0	8.0	7.0	6.4	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
April 1922	55.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	7.4	6.4	5.8	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
May 1922	54.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	6.8	5.8	5.2	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
June 1922	53.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	6.2	5.2	4.6	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
July 1922	52.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
August 1922	51.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.0	4.0	3.4	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
September 1922	50.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.4	3.4	2.8	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
October 1922	49.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.8	2.8	2.2	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
November 1922	48.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
December 1922	47.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
January 1923	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
February 1923	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
March 1923	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
April 1923	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
May 1923	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
June 1923	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
July 1923	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
August 1923	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
September 1923	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
October 1923	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
November 1923	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
December 1923	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
January 1924	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
February 1924	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
March 1924	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.6	4.5	18.1
April 1924	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.2	17.4	18.7	6.9	7.3											



EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE 1924

A DECLINE was noted in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1924, in comparison with a year ago, while little change was recorded from the preceding month. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a slightly increased daily registration during the first half, followed by a decline toward the latter half of the month. The fluctuations were slight, being more noticeable in the curves of applications and placements than in the curve of vacancies, the latter being slightly higher at the end of the period than at the end of May, 1924.

The employment situation shows little betterment, the offices continuing to record a larger number of workers unplaced than vacancies unfilled. During the first half of June, 1924, the reports indicated a daily registration of 1,563 applications, as compared with 1,809 during the same month last year, and with 1,524 daily during the latter half of May of this year. Applications averaged 1,426 daily during the latter half of June, in contrast with 1,629 during the same period last year. Employers notified the service of an average of 1,174 vacancies daily during the first half, and 1,154 daily during the latter part of the month, in contrast with 1,705 and 1,585 vacancies reported daily during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of May, 1924, vacancies averaged 1,131 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the Service during the first half of June was 1,090, of which 771 were in regular work and 319 in casual jobs, in comparison with an average of 1,466 placements daily during the first half of June, 1923. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 982 daily (682 in regular work and 300 in casual) as compared with 1,344 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of May, 1924, placements averaged 1,068 daily. The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (6 months).....	102,874	73,547	176,421

During the month of June, 1924, the offices made 25,968 references to positions, and effected a total of 24,756 placements. Of these, 17,343 were in regular work (14,293 of men and 3,050 of women), and 7,413 were in casual employment. Applications registered for employment numbered 35,730, of which 26,368 were from men and 9,362 from women, while the vacancies notified from employers were 18,605 for men and 9,302 for women, a total of 27,907.

Placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows: Nova Scotia, 233 men, 69 women; New Brunswick, 246 men, 66 women; Quebec, 1,077 men, 382 women; Ontario, 6,608 men, 1,036 women; Manitoba, 1,043 men, 370 women; Saskatchewan, 1,532 men, 308 women; Alberta, 1,645 men, 352 women; British Columbia, 1,909 men, 467 women.

MARITIME PROVINCES

While there was a considerable amount of unemployment in some districts more opportunities for work in the building trades were offered. Slight expansion in building operations was reported from New Glasgow, Chatham and Moncton, with a number of calls registered for teamsters, carpenters, stone crushers and labourers, for road and bridge repairs. A few farm hands were supplied, but requests for workers were not numerous. A consistent demand for river drivers and saw mill workers was met satisfactorily from Sydney, Chatham, Moncton and St. John. A slight improvement was shown in the manufacturing industries. An active demand for waitresses and housemaids for residences and institutions was shown at Halifax and Moncton, with sufficient applicants to meet the increased requirements.

QUEBEC

The building industry showed a decided improvement, with an expansion in the demand for bricklayers, plasterers and painters. From the Montreal district a number of farm workers were placed, but the other offices reported a decided decline in the calls in this group. An increasing number of bushmen and river men were sent to employment in Northern Quebec from the offices at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

ONTARIO

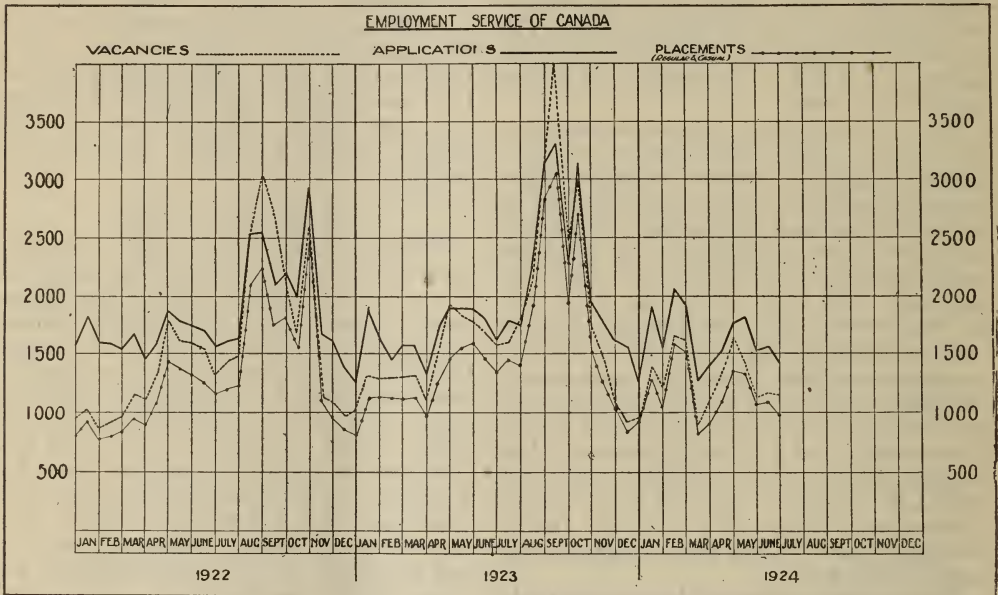
In contrast with other years the month of June offered very few opportunities for em-

ployment, the depression in business appearing to be general throughout the province. At London, Ottawa and Kingston, the orders for farm workers had fallen to a minimum, due to the completion of spring activities, while in the Niagara Peninsula the supplying of farm hands continued to provide a large part of the business of the offices. Several districts reported an advancement in building activities. Highway work and road repairs had been slow in commencing, but toward the latter part of the month many workers had been found employment with the provincial roads department. Building was confined chiefly to residential construc-

household cooks was greatly in excess of the supply.

MANITOBA

There was a steady demand for farm workers on a monthly basis, with sufficient experienced applicants to meet all calls. Unemployment in this province continued, especially among building tradesmen and labourers. Residential construction and repairs comprised most of the work on hand, with comparatively few vacancies offering. A slackening in the demand for railway workers and section men was reported, but no difficulty was experienced in supplying all



tion, and while the number employed was greater than during May, a decline from previous years was shown. Difficulty was felt in securing stone-cutters at Kingston, but most localities had a surplus of skilled mechanics available. At Sudbury railway construction and maintenance supplied jobs for the bulk of those out of work, while further employment in this group was to be found at Cobalt, Fort William, North Bay and Port Arthur. A small though steady demand for river drivers, pulp-wood cutters and saw-mill workers was recorded, and workers supplied from Cobalt, Ottawa, Sudbury and Timmins. Extreme quietness in the manufacturing industries was shown from all points. There was an increased registration of women workers of whom more than fifty per cent were looking for casual employment. The demand for generals and

workers required. While there was a nominal demand for household workers for city employment there were large numbers required for positions on farms and in country homes.

SASKATCHEWAN

During June there was a slackness in the demand in the farming group following the spring demand for workers. Slight improvement was reported in the construction group, an oversupply of skilled tradesmen and labourers being listed, while the vacancies offered were mostly of a temporary nature. Section men were employed in increasing numbers, but as yet the demand was considerably less than the supply. A few men were supplied for forestry work and fire fighting near Prince Albert. In the women's sections orders for day workers and



institutional help were easily filled, but positions for domestic workers on farms were cared for with difficulty.

#### ALBERTA

While few vacancies were received, conditions in the building and construction group showed some expansion and few tradesmen were idle. Work was progressing on the Provincial Highway and in the Dominion Park at Banff, several workers being sent from Calgary. Graders, teamsters and labourers were placed in increasing numbers on railway construction and maintenance jobs near Medicine Hat and Calgary. The farming group showed a further decided decline during the month. From the offices at Edmonton, Lethbridge and Calgary there was reported a scarcity of trained household workers both for town and country vacancies.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Provincial road work started, with residential construction well underway. Labourers, carpenters and building mechanics were employed in slightly larger numbers at Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton and Vancouver, but the demand for railway workers was very slight. Saw mills were active, and few offices reported calls for labourers, but no requests for lumber workers were recorded. There was a surplus of miners at Vancouver, with few vacancies reported. A slack season was reported on the water front, with insufficient work to keep the longshoremen employed. Conditions are much the same as regards domestic work, there being a surplus of orders with few trained women applicants available.

#### Movement of Labour

During June, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 17,343 placements in regular employment, of which 10,813 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 1,115 were granted the employment Service reduced rate, 772 going to points within the same province at the despatching office and 343 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec issued 222 transportation certificates, 178 to bushmen going from Hull and Montreal to North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and 30 to mill hands, 13 to river drivers, and one to a cook going

to lumber camps within the Montreal zone. Ontario offices granted reduced transportation to 233 workers, two of which were ship riveters going from Toronto to St. John, N.B. Of the provincial transfers 215 were bushmen, river drivers and mill men going to the northern offices, one was a mucker going from Sudbury to the Ottawa district, one stone-cutter and a paperhanger from Hamilton to Kingston, the remainder being carpenters, labourers, etc., for various points. In Manitoba 268 workers benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 15 scraper holders and one farm hand being sent from Winnipeg to Lethbridge and Edmonton, Alta. To the province of Saskatchewan 70 workers were transferred, fifty per cent of whom were farm hands, and 34 teamsters and road workers. From Winnipeg to the Port Arthur, Ont., district 24 bush workers and river drivers, three moulders, one chef, a waitress and two kitchen help were transferred. The provincial transfers numbered 151, and included 129 farm workers, 13 farm domestics and 9 labourers and institutional workers. Certificates issued by the Saskatchewan offices numbered 113, one of which was granted to a lineman going from Regina to Edmonton, Alta.; 7 were issued to miners, one each to a cook, a saw-mill hand, a maid and a teacher going from Saskatoon and Regina to Dauphin and Brandon, Man. Of the 101 workers sent to employment within the Province, 56 were farm hands, 19 were river drivers, mill labourers and blacksmiths, the rest including teamsters, gas engineers and cooks. Alberta offices granted reduced rate transportation to two farm hands, one maid and a berry picker, going from Calgary to Vancouver and Cranbrook, B.C., and to 14 farm hands going to the districts near Saskatoon and North Battleford, Sask. Of the workers going to points within the Province 70 were farm labourers, 25 were mill men and unskilled workers, 22 were teamsters and 2 blacksmiths. The offices in British Columbia despatched 142 workers at the reduced rate, 8 of which were farm hands going to Edmonton, Alta., and 7 farm hands and one housekeeper going to points in Saskatchewan. Among the 126 provincial transfers were 40 carpenters, 20 labourers and 2 miners, 23 muckers, several bricklayers, paperhangers and blacksmiths.

Of the 1,115 workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate, 571 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 538 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 6 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>772</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>580</b>
Halifax.....	370	85	316	269	53	216	300	188
New Glasgow.....	164	60	189	195	118	31	242	134
Sydney.....	238	8	251	245	131	106	168	258
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>679</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>335</b>
Chatham.....	68	3	95	67	34	33	123	19
Moncton.....	308	28	336	279	88	183	87	127
St. John.....	303	2	347	298	190	108	208	189
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,426</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,894</b>
Hull.....	110	30	329	171	170	0	99	178
Montreal.....	775	165	2,293	850	773	13	925	1,139
Quebec.....	151	4	467	302	269	1	161	275
Sherbrooke.....	254	92	221	191	177	0	27	228
Three Rivers.....	136	50	207	134	70	0	94	74
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,539</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>15,731</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>11,902</b>
Belleville.....	162	10	162	141	44	90	64	136
Brantford.....	209	12	283	201	143	56	117	209
Chatham.....	249	62	227	237	82	155	116	238
Cobalt.....	351	28	333	323	308	15	23	561
Fort William.....	138	19	153	138	101	18	81	310
Guelph.....	113	13	204	113	60	42	74	124
Hamilton.....	1,087	138	1,343	1,080	397	640	1,077	740
Kingston.....	252	52	212	208	119	89	31	91
Kitchener.....	162	12	329	171	100	63	128	213
London.....	495	58	529	492	285	174	224	365
Niagara Falls.....	184	41	286	159	119	31	229	254
North Bay.....	567	51	647	643	604	39	6	626
Oshawa.....	145	8	333	113	96	17	137	134
Ottawa.....	722	268	770	689	515	84	414	734
Pembroke.....	232	60	174	160	146	14	22	100
Peterboro.....	136	39	150	153	106	17	114	129
Port Arthur.....	1,050	29	1,002	1,002	922	80	0	1,123
St. Catharines.....	359	7	538	344	206	138	301	480
St. Thomas.....	169	18	209	167	77	90	83	129
Sarnia.....	210	52	166	147	119	28	97	215
S.S. Marie.....	263	250	673	269	164	76	237	294
Sudbury.....	742	199	687	674	664	10	5	629
Timmins.....	260	39	255	222	212	8	28	334
Toronto.....	3,644	744	5,412	3,275	1,679	1,308	2,502	3,015
Windsor.....	638	36	654	521	376	141	507	719
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,943</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2,169</b>
Brandon.....	408	29	384	349	324	23	22	238
Dauphin.....	174	32	206	158	143	13	555	141
Winnipeg.....	2,361	154	3,570	2,492	946	1,365	1,774	1,790
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,443</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3,391</b>
Estevan.....	54	12	49	44	37	7	8	60
Moose Jaw.....	600	119	596	559	455	69	172	882
North Battleford.....	65	94	58	58	56	2	1	62
Prince Albert.....	127	16	118	102	77	24	24	76
Regina.....	590	70	597	550	418	132	100	757
Saskatoon.....	605	95	581	558	466	92	57	1,139
Swift Current.....	169	33	145	144	143	1	7	209
Weyburn.....	96	11	86	81	65	16	6	108
Yorkton.....	110	10	122	115	96	19	11	64
Melfort.....	27	0	27	27	27	0	0	34
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,543</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2,797</b>
Calgary.....	804	24	1,258	792	668	118	303	1,085
Drumheller.....	130	4	200	103	79	24	40	142
Edmonton.....	1,057	68	1,115	1,051	775	231	165	908
Lethbridge.....	300	6	385	291	236	55	72	449
Medicine Hat.....	252	5	230	252	239	13	9	213
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,562</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>3,402</b>
Cranbrook.....	195	2	213	193	208	2	2	362
Fernie.....	16	5	4	3	2	0	3	56
Kamloops.....	122	16	265	93	61	15	48	85
Penticton.....	162	21	133	122	85	21	20	—
Nanaimo.....	50	4	55	24	19	5	44	11
Nelson.....	256	1	215	210	200	7	12	201
New Westminster.....	141	31	233	109	68	41	94	114
Prince George.....	37	3	32	32	32	0	0	97
Prince Rupert.....	152	3	235	159	128	31	61	169
Revelstoke.....	54	118	86	48	44	4	77	43
Vancouver.....	2,741	1,040	3,042	1,981	1,127	773	991	1,747
Vernon.....	78	17	72	72	53	14	11	31
Victoria.....	558	43	636	553	349	182	385	486
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>27,907</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>35,730</b>	<b>25,968</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>26,807*</b>
Men.....	18,605	1,780	26,368	18,311	14,293	3,633	10,766	23,524
Women.....	9,302	3,078	9,362	7,657	3,050	3,780	3,359	3,283

\* 37 placements effected by offices since closed.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD APRIL-JUNE, 1924

A DEPRESSION in employment conditions was indicated by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarterly period from April to June, 1924. A comparison with the preceding quarter shows that in all provinces fewer vacancies were offered and fewer placements made in casual work, while placements in employment of a more permanent nature increased about 40 per cent. Increases in vacancies and placements were recorded in the farm group—a reflection of the spring demand for farm help—and in retail and wholesale trade. The declines, recorded in vacancies offered in the construction and maintenance, services, and transportation groups, were due to the fact that an abnormal number of casual vacancies incident to the season were offered during February; and during the following months the normal expansion in outdoor trades did not materialize. Manufacturing industries showed only slight gains from the preceding period.

A comparison with the corresponding period of 1923 indicates a marked decline in employment, there being a decrease of 26 per cent in opportunities offered and 21 per cent in placements made, while registrations declined more than 13 per cent. The severe and unfavourable weather conditions during April and May was responsible largely for the backwardness in all outdoor trades, while at the beginning of June only a slight expansion was shown. The farming group alone attained approximately the same level of last year, 22,480 vacancies and 18,924 regular placements being recorded this year, as against 24,266 vacancies and 19,116 placements last year. In this group a decided gain over last year was shown in Ontario only, the other provinces recording approximately the same number as in the previous year. All other industrial groups engaged fewer workers, this being especially notable in the manufacturing industries, where a decline was recorded of 52 per cent in vacancies offered, and about 60 per cent in placements in work of duration of more than one week.

The chart on page 690, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for June, 1924, shows the trend of employment during the period under review. During April, the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, ascended in a course parallel to that of April, 1923, although on a slightly lower level, the gain representing the spring orders in farming and logging industries. In the following months there was a sharp drop in the curves, the declination being very abrupt during May with only a slightly downward trend during June. During May and June, 1923, a slight pause in the seasonal expansion was recorded, although at the beginning of May the demand was slightly in excess of the supply.

During the period April to June, 1924, the offices reported that they had made 89,578 references to positions, and had effected a total of 85,083 placements, 60,000 of which were in regular employment, and 25,083 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 50,720 were of men and 9,280 of women. During the corresponding period of 1923, placements totalled 108,499, representing a decrease during this year of more than 21 per cent. During the quarterly period under review vacancies for work notified to the Service numbered 96,796, of which 68,040 were for men, and 28,756 for women workers, as compared with a total during the same period last year of 130,757 vacancies, a decline of about 26 per cent from the preceding year. The number of applicants registered for work at the offices during the period was 118,576, of which 88,502 were from men and 30,074 from women. This is in contrast with 136,129 applications for work reported during the same quarter of 1923, representing a decrease in registrations of about 13 per cent.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period under review (April-June, 1924). In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the transactions of the offices for the month of June, 1924.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	NOVA SCOTIA			NEW BRUNSWICK			QUEBEC			ONTARIO		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>357</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>997</b>
Animal products, edible.....	2	1	1	9	10	.....	4	2	.....	169	95	71
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products.....	4	2	3	1	1	.....	10	7	.....	79	44	33
Lumber and its products.....	107	72	28	111	72	36	117	110	4	665	452	77
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	4	1
Pulp and paper products.....	52	2	11	6	6	.....	119	142	5	515	265	235
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20	.....	286	261	15
Textile products.....	12	.....	.....	9	5	4	66	35	4	287	125	57
Plant products, edible.....	24	15	6	38	28	7	21	16	.....	353	167	143
Wood distillates, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	9	9	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	140	81	34
Clay, glass and stone.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	122	84	30
Electric current.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48	18	28
Electric apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	85	33
Iron and steel products.....	136	29	97	63	47	7	35	20	2	740	544	155
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	89	59	21
Mineral products.....	6	1	5	5	5	.....	18	18	.....	103	53	44
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	.....	7	8	5	31	26	.....	154	122	20
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>235</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>813</b>	.....	<b>4,069</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Fishing</b> .....	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Farming</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	.....	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>55</b>	.....	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	<b>510</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>9</b>
Coal.....	8	42	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Metallic ores.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	397	.....
Non-metallic ores.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	87	75	9
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>95</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	.....	<b>1,168</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>475</b>
Street railway and cartage.....	53	4	46	17	5	12	21	18	.....	322	112	203
Railway.....	4	3	1	31	16	14	18	16	.....	53	37	15
Shipping and stevedoring.....	38	38	.....	9	5	.....	40	46	.....	793	519	257
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> ..	<b>339</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>612</b>
Railway.....	14	13	.....	115	108	6	223	197	25	7,402	6,783	117
Highway.....	193	162	17	28	22	6	1	1	.....	514	413	72
Building and other.....	132	83	27	142	74	61	941	845	9	2,856	2,304	423
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1,229</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15,579</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>7,902</b>
Governmental.....	33	22	11	27	13	15	6	6	.....	679	476	73
Hotel and restaurant.....	54	33	22	37	28	7	315	238	1	983	636	62
Professional.....	64	12	39	63	27	33	142	111	14	535	293	174
Recreational.....	10	4	6	19	3	16	3	.....	2	99	58	25
Personal.....	220	19	199	433	31	396	189	128	33	3,305	638	3,079
Household.....	848	167	615	856	162	612	1,290	982	2	10,082	2,143	4,489
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	166	83	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>162</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>440</b>
Retail.....	116	18	97	77	28	42	84	61	3	626	247	341
Wholesale.....	46	8	41	34	21	14	40	33	3	215	110	99
<b>Finance</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>2,594</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>40,408</b>	<b>24,152</b>	<b>10,676</b>
Men.....	1,630	757	689	1,715	819	680	2,953	2,843	112	28,281	20,801	5,134
Women.....	964	245	616	952	212	639	1,587	1,197	3	12,127	3,351	5,542



SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL-JUNE, 1924

MANITOBA			SASKATCHEWAN			ALBERTA			BRITISH COLUMBIA			CANADA		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
286	125	140	239	144	74	514	370	139	1,554	898	598	7,550	4,723	2,176
4	2	2	24	13	9	18	8	10	106	34	72	336	165	165
4	1	3	3	.....	3	19	.....	19	4	.....	4	30	1	29
16	6	10	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	15	.....	10	131	65	57
50	43	16	118	92	11	297	280	16	753	613	93	2,218	1,734	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	4	6	5	1	4	7	5	2	32	15	18	747	440	3
2	1	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	6	319	285	24
22	6	12	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	33	.....	33	434	174	112
48	18	28	19	2	16	21	13	8	55	10	36	579	269	244
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	5	15	2	2	.....	6	6	.....	34	3	31	217	105	86
5	2	2	17	16	.....	20	12	8	13	6	4	188	123	44
5	5	2	2	2	.....	16	9	7	46	45	1	118	79	37
6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	143	91	43
50	16	24	41	14	26	83	23	55	325	64	264	1,473	757	630
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	102	8	206	168	30
8	5	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	2	1	1	150	89	54
29	6	13	3	1	1	5	5	1	19	3	15	250	172	55
13	124	.....	30	61	1	228	228	.....	1,496	1,386	28	7,110	6,040	77
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....	83	49	18
2,977	2,706	16	7,940	5,839	22	5,857	5,255	45	2,081	1,667	74	22,480	18,934	229
8	.....	.....	9	19	2	129	118	5	360	351	3	1,047	1,026	19
.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	101	88	5	7	6	.....	127	156	5
8	.....	.....	3	8	.....	1	2	.....	345	341	.....	782	754	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	8	4	3	138	116	14
.....	.....	.....	56	54	2	1	.....	1	15	11	4	105	93	11
148	101	44	60	16	44	113	73	41	806	109	676	2,526	1,118	1,233
61	18	38	58	13	44	81	42	39	251	33	218	864	245	600
86	80	5	2	3	.....	32	31	2	39	29	10	265	215	47
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	47	448	1,397	658	706
742	482	281	1,631	1,473	79	1,538	1,497	86	2,354	1,748	496	18,826	16,265	1,705
291	304	2	1,154	1,112	23	1,175	1,220	1	909	801	41	11,283	10,538	215
30	43	1	108	98	.....	84	77	8	287	256	28	1,245	1,072	132
421	135	278	369	263	56	279	200	77	1,158	691	427	6,298	4,595	1,358
6,143	1,359	4,356	2,846	1,152	1,077	2,779	1,320	1,080	2,664	883	1,553	34,623	11,028	17,993
7	3	3	41	23	16	30	27	3	43	17	22	866	557	143
480	322	148	235	161	7	270	214	21	347	253	64	2,721	1,855	332
123	38	72	213	179	15	86	56	23	105	80	13	1,331	796	333
52	17	33	39	7	31	69	44	25	69	14	54	360	147	192
581	33	534	374	29	340	346	63	281	486	93	382	5,664	1,034	5,244
4,607	780	3,522	1,195	399	656	1,525	635	726	1,603	397	1,017	22,006	5,665	11,630
293	166	44	749	354	12	453	281	1	11	29	1	1,675	914	60
403	63	305	86	17	51	121	30	90	297	66	227	2,145	702	1,313
240	48	162	63	14	32	52	15	38	210	47	161	1,468	478	876
163	15	143	23	3	19	69	15	52	87	19	66	677	224	437
15	4	9	17	5	10	5	1	4	6	1	5	301	92	189
10,741	4,970	5,151	12,914	8,780	1,362	11,285	8,892	1,491	11,647	7,133	3,664	98,796	60,000	25,083
5,248	3,744	1,289	10,646	7,779	717	9,079	7,796	758	8,488	6,181	2,563	68,040	50,720	11,942
5,493	1,226	3,862	2,268	1,001	645	2,206	1,096	733	3,159	952	1,101	28,756	9,280	13,141

**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JUNE, 1924**

THE value of the building authorized in 56 cities during June showed a slight decline as compared with May, 1924, and also with June, 1923. Building permits to the value of \$13,373,987 were issued during the month; this was a decrease of 5.9 per cent as compared with the May aggregate of \$14,215,670, and of 6.4 per cent as compared with the total of \$14,286,252 for June, 1923.

Detailed statements were furnished by 48 cities which had issued some 1,200 permits estimated to cost approximately \$6,000,000. They also authorized over 3,000 other buildings at a proposed cost of about \$6,600,000.

As compared with May, 1924, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building permits issued, while in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces there were reductions. Cities in Quebec recorded the largest actual gain, of \$581,929 or 15 per cent, while the greatest proportional increase, of \$146,543 or 231.6 per cent was in Nova Scotia. Alberta registered the largest actual and proportional decrease, of \$1,383,715 or 85.3 per cent.

In comparison with the returns for June of last year New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta showed declines in the value of building authorized, while in the remaining provinces improvement was indicated. The 26 cities reporting in Ontario recorded a reduction of \$2,599,280 or 32.2 per cent; this was the most marked decrease, actually and proportionally. British Columbia registered the largest increase, the value of the permits issued during the month under review exceeding that for June, 1923, by \$1,089,838 or 174.7 per cent.

The value of the building permits issued in Toronto and Vancouver was greater than in May, while in Montreal and Winnipeg it was less than in the preceding month. As compared with the figures for June, 1923, Vancouver only, of the four largest cities, showed a gain. Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat reported increases in the value of the building authorized in both comparisons.

The building permits issued in 56 cities during the first six months of this year had a lower valuation than in the corresponding period of 1923 and 1922, but the aggregate was slightly higher than in the first half year of 1921. The total for 1924 stands at \$57,883,371 as compared with \$71,193,218 for 1923; with \$70,295,444 in 1922 and with \$54,695,580 in 1921. There were, therefore, reductions of

18.7 and 17.7 in the first two comparisons and an increase of 5.8 in the last comparison.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with May, 1924, and with June, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

Cities	June 1924	May 1924	June 1924
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown</b> .....			15,500
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	209,820	63,277	135,412
*Halifax.....	193-335	38,460	38,315
New Glasgow.....	5,200	3,955	5,440
*Sydney.....	11,285	20,862	91,657
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	109,360	78,035	157,091
Fredericton.....	5,350	16,200	7,600
*Moncton.....	2,510	36,835	65,591
*St. John.....	101,500	25,000	83,900
<b>Quebec</b> .....	4,463,109	3,881,180	3,933,985
*Montreal—Maisonneuve.....	2,195,340	2,800,810	2,320,820
*Quebec.....	1,601,118	661,780	1,220,439
Shawinigan Falls.....	3,185	64,015	1,800
*Sherbrooke.....	40,400	54,100	128,500
*Three Rivers.....	304,325	66,700	104,035
*Westmount.....	318,741	233,775	248,391
<b>Ontario</b> .....	5,471,322	5,493,542	8,070,602
Belleville.....	8,950	1,000	Nil
*Brantford.....	66,177	22,561	128,745
Chatham.....	50,200	14,520	45,050
*Fort William.....	102,850	163,300	61,900
Galt.....	29,925	11,002	16,775
*Guelph.....	34,735	82,881	79,605
*Hamilton.....	210,925	361,400	343,445
*Kingston.....	50,037	30,465	36,832
*Kitchener.....	242,357	180,545	262,285
*London.....	188,855	271,700	566,035
Niagara Falls.....	49,385	113,825	72,322
Oshawa.....	40,750	86,765	443,690
*Ottawa.....	377,250	373,785	309,360
Owen Sound.....	31,400	20,075	31,800
*Peterboro.....	74,798	30,015	53,127
*Port Arthur.....	17,966	179,557	85,570
*Stratford.....	46,870	154,654	55,455
*St. Catharines.....	199,745	43,480	52,505
*St. Thomas.....	17,015	9,433	181,925
Sarnia.....	157,750	70,450	53,125
Sault Ste. Marie.....	75,073	50,904	64,810
*Toronto.....	2,405,795	2,169,997	4,032,530
York Township.....	409,700	411,000	758,900
Welland.....	12,275	17,190	1,325
*Windsor.....	534,717	606,190	311,705
Woodstock.....	35,822	16,848	21,761
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	791,405	718,773	695,057
*Brandon.....	121,650	11,330	23,469
St. Boniface.....	105,055	38,943	43,988
*Winnipeg.....	424,100	668,500	627,600
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	467,073	925,117	402,685
*Moose Jaw.....	52,555	143,521	7,970
*Regina.....	205,710	212,960	221,990
*Saskatoon.....	208,808	568,636	172,725
<b>Alberta</b> .....	238,305	1,622,020	252,165
*Calgary.....	90,890	184,370	108,200
*Edmonton.....	113,425	1,414,100	137,305
Lethbridge.....	19,140	11,545	44,260
Medicine Hat.....	14,850	12,005	22,400
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,713,593	1,433,726	623,755
Nanaimo.....	9,500	620,120	111,15
*New Westminster.....	21,380	43,645	97,805
Point Grey.....	423,000	579,000	194,350
Prince Rupert.....	20,175	29,935	11,190
South Vancouver.....	61,200	66,610	27,220
*Vancouver.....	1,029,970	640,076	232,830
*Victoria.....	148,368	143,340	49,210
Canada—56 cities.....	13,373,987	14,215,620	14,286,252
Canada—*35 cities.....	11,805,502	12,648,763	12,451,796
<b>Accumulative Total for first six months</b>			
—56 cities.....	57,883,371	71,193,218	70,295,444



## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JULY, 1924

**D**URING July, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** the following information relative to fourteen fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause, which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging berth (Canadian Locomotive Works Wharf) at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 15, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$5.25, Class "B" 80 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$12,000.

Dredging approach channel at Grimsby, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 85 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure \$17,060.

Dredging Burlington Channel, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 70 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$9,100.

Alterations to heating apparatus, Dormitory Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Elliott Brothers, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1924. Amount of contract, \$6,269.

Dredging berth at Canadian National Railways wharf, Huntsville, Ont. Name of contractor, Robert Carson, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" \$1.42 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure \$4,785.

Dredging turning basin, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredg-

ing and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" \$1.10 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$28,600.

Dredging parts of channel and turning basin at Marysville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 90 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$8,100.

Installation of boilers in post office building at Deseronto, Ont. Name of contractors, McKelvey and Birch, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 21, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,435.

Installation of boilers in custom house, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. H. McPartland and Son, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 22, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,690.

Alterations to heating apparatus, Postal Station "H," Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, Laurie Engine Company, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, July 22, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,470.

Dredging inner harbour, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$25,775.

Dredging channel and basin at Abercrombie Point, N.S.; dredging basin and wharf at Pictou Island, N.S.; and dredging ferry slip, Pictou Landing, N.S. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 23, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 90 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure for the three places, \$10,710.

Removal of headblock and repairs to the lake end of the North Pier, Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure \$4,491.50.

Reconstruction of wharf east side of the harbour at Bamfield, B.C. Name of contractor, W. H. Huntley, of Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 10, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$6,654.55.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Supply and delivery of material for high-way bridge at Merrickville Lock station, Ont. Name of Contractors, Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, July 31, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in July, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating

system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order	Amount of order
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	649 96
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	96 88
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniform, etc.....	19,837 09
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	55 26
Mail bag fittings.....	1,236 25
Letter carriers' satchels.....	1,664 54

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, MONTREAL LOCAL.

Agreement verbally accepted, to be effective from June 1, 1924, until May 31, 1925.

Minimum wage per hour, stonecutters, and machine men, 75 cents; carvers, at least \$1.00 per day more than stone cutters.

The union advises the sub-contractors to take necessary precautions against having to finish a subcontract, should the original contractor get into difficulty with the union. In such a case the union shall refuse its services to the second contractor as well as to the first.

GRANITEVILLE, QUEBEC.—QUARRY MASTERS, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL NO. 60.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924, with three months' notice of change prior to expiration.

The union agrees to cut blocks at the rates per thousand of \$27, \$30, and \$33, according to size; 4 inch cubes, \$17 per thousand; flange blocks, 3½ to 4½ inches wide, 4¼ to 5½ inches deep, 9 to 10 inches long, with equal numbers 5 to 6 inches long, \$47 per thousand. Prices for other sized blocks are to be readjusted subject to approval of the district director.

Wage rate per hour, 67½ cents.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Should the average paving cutter through rough stone or other cause not be able to make a standard rate of pay, prices will be adjusted.

The quarry masters agree to employ none but union men or those eligible to join. The union is to supply men as required.

Construction: Miscellaneous

EASTERN CANADA—EAST OF FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULES OF RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGE-MEN.

To be in effect from April 1, 1924.

Minimum wages, per month—engineers, \$250; crane-men, \$200; firemen, \$150.

Hours per day, revolving shovels, draglines, and excavators without cranemen, eight, the ninth hour being paid extra, pro rata, or board included for working the ninth hour. After nine hours, time and one-half.

For railroad type shovels, revolving shovels, draglines and excavators employing cranemen, hours per day, nine or a fraction thereof. The tenth hour to be paid extra, pro rata, or board included for working the tenth hour. After ten hours, overtime rate, time and one-half.

(On jobs in Newfoundland rate of wages is to be 10 per cent higher than scale.)

Rate on Sundays and holidays, repairs, time and one-half; moving machines, or digging on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Transportation to the job is to be furnished or refunded within fifteen days by the employer. Members leaving jobs are to give six days' notice, and to notify union to arrange for filling vacancies.

Any member violating these rules will be subject to a fine.



**Construction: Buildings and Structures****TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 20.**

Agreement effective from May 1, 1924, to April 30, 1925.

Agreement is to be in effect within 30 miles of the City Hall.

Hours per regular work day, eight, with four on Saturday.

Not more than one improver is to be employed to each mechanic.

Overtime and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and Sundays and observed holidays, double time. No work is to be performed on Labour Day except in cases of emergency, and then only when triple time is paid.

Provision is made for a Trade Board of one representative for each employer signing agreements and an equal number of members of local No. 20. The board is to have the right to investigate labour operations of the parties to this agreement, having the right to summon, question and examine any party to the agreement, and take care of disputes.

The trade board is to be governed by by-laws, providing for quarterly meetings, with special meetings by request, the board having power to impose fines.

There are to be no lockouts except general ones ordered by the Building Trades Employers' Association, and no strikes except when of a general nature and when ordered by the Building Trades Council. Trade disputes or grievances are to be settled without cessation of work, and if parties fail to agree matter shall be referred to the Joint Trade Board.

The employers are not to sub-let any contracts, and the employees agree not to contract, sub-contract, or estimate on work.

When an emergency exists and the union fails to supply mechanics or improvers, the employers may secure the emergency number agreed upon, the men thus engaged working under a union permit until replaced by union members.

Wages per hour: mechanics, 85 cents; improvers, first year, 45 cents; second year, 55 cents; thereafter, 65 cents. Improvers are to be eligible for mechanics' examination after four years in the trade.

Employees shall receive board when on jobs requiring same and transportation allowance. Night travelling is to be paid single time unless a berth is provided.

On certain specified work the employers agree to employ only members of the local.

The union agrees to give preference in labour supply to master insulators.

The union agrees that there shall be no limitations or restrictions placed on the individual working effort of its membership.

The masters agree that no mechanic shall be paid less than 85 cents per hour, men capable of taking charge of jobs being paid more or as the master values the services.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, OTTAWA BRANCH, MASONS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 7.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925.

Wages per hour, \$1.10.

Hours, eight per day for five days and four on Saturdays.

Overtime from 5 to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only good-standing union members or those competent and intending to become so are to be employed.

Any member desiring to engage in contracting must resign his membership before doing so.

Members hired to go out of the city to work shall have travelling expenses and board paid.

The union agent will be permitted to examine cards of members working on any job.

A member discharged must be paid at once or paid waiting time.

No member is to quit work to take part in any sympathetic strike except on a direct order from the executive board of the union.

Any firm of contractors having been established in Ottawa for two years, employing two or more bricklayers during the whole of the second season may have an apprentice; if established four years and employing five bricklayers they may have two apprentices. Apprentices must serve four years under indentures.

Foremen are to be practical mechanics and members of the union, and to receive not less than ten cents per hour over the regular scale.

When a firm of contractors is comprised of more than two members, not more than two of the firm shall work with the tools.

Violations of any article of the agreement shall be reported to and dealt with by the joint arbitration committee.

**HUMBERSTONE, ONTARIO.—LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS No. 1168.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1924, until June 1, 1925, and from year to year unless notice of cancellation or change be given on or before February 1.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturdays.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; work thereafter, and on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages, per hour, journeymen carpenters, 80 cents; foremen, 85 cents. Foremen must be union members.

Apprentices: one to five journeymen. Apprentices may work overtime only when working with journeymen, receiving double pay for overtime.

Carpenters in planing mills or contractors' shops, regularly on supply work or in factories on maintenance work (not construction) may work nine hours per day except on Saturday when they shall stop at noon. Wages per hour 75 cents.

Only union men are to be employed if available. If the union is unable to supply the same, non-union men may be employed, being given 14 days' notice to become members of the union.

Men sent out of the city to work shall be paid carfare above 10 cents per day.

When a contractor sub-lets a job he shall stipulate to the sub-contractor that the terms of the agreement shall be fulfilled.

The business agent may visit the job at any time.

Journeymen doing job work for other than a contractor shall receive not less than 5 cents per hour above the minimum rate.

When work is carried on in two or more shifts, second and third shifters shall be paid eight hours time for seven hours' work. Men shall not work on more than one shift in twenty-four hours.

**WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 494.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1924, until June 1, 1925, and from year to year unless notice of termination is given by either party on or before March 1 in any year.

Minimum wages per hour, \$1.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Overtime, first hour, time and one-half, thereafter and Sunday and holiday work, double time.

Disputes are to be referred to a joint committee. No carpenter shall quit work until ordered to do so by the proper officers of the union.

Only union members are to be employed as foremen and journeymen.

Provision is made for a joint arbitration committee of four members of each party, to meet once in three months.

Apprentices: Both parties agree there is urgent need for an apprenticeship system. One apprentice may be employed to ten journeymen and two or more than ten.

Rate of wages for apprentices: first year, 40 per cent of journeyman's rate; second year, 55 per cent; third year, 70 per cent; fourth year, 85 per cent; thereafter, journeyman's rate.

Hours of labour, same for apprentices as for journeymen. Apprentices shall not be allowed to work overtime unless journeymen are working overtime.

**WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, GENERAL CONTRACTORS' AND ENGINEERS' SECTION, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 871.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925, and from year to year unless notice of termination is given before March 1 in any year.

The union is to be known as stationary and hoisting engineers.

Hours per day on building and constructing, eight with four on Saturday; on excavating and sewer work, nine per day, and five on Saturdays.

Overtime, time and one-half, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour on steam shovels and trench machines, \$1.25; on all kinds of derricks and pile drivers operated by two or more drums, \$1.10; on all other hoisting and portable machines, \$1.

Engineers are to report every work day, and if there is no work they must receive two hours' pay, unless previously instructed not to report. For Sundays and holidays, double time shall be paid at broken time.

Engineers shall be paid full time for all time held on the job whether running or not.

When overtime is required the engineer who has been running that machine shall be allowed to work the overtime provided it amounts to less than six hours. Overtime amounting to more than six hours shall require another engineer if there are any unemployed.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

**HULL, QUEBEC.—THE HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 591.**

Schedule of wages and working conditions in effect to July 1, 1924, to continue in effect unchanged for a period of one year and thereafter from year to year, subject to revision upon notice given in writing thirty days before the expiration of any yearly term.

Wages per hour: freight crew (ten-hour day), conductors and motormen, 40 cents; brakemen, 40 cents; trolleyman, 38 cents; power plant employees (eight-hour day), power-house operators, 45 cents; substation operators, 42 cents; power-house oilers, 39 cents. Trackmen (nine-hour day), track foremen, 45 cents; trackmen, 40 cents. The following are wages per hour in a nine-hour day shift, or a ten-hour night shift: machinist, first-class, 62 cents; armature winder, first-class, 50 cents, second class, 40 cents; blacksmith, 44 cents; carpenter, first-class, 52 cents, second class, 44 cents; air brake fitter, 42 cents; pitmen and troublemen, first-class, day shift, 46 cents, night shift, 44 cents, second class, day shift, 44 cents, night shift, 41 cents; car cleaners, first-class, 39 cents, second class, 37 cents; sweepers and snow-plough work, 3 cents in addition to schedule rates; flagmen or switchmen, \$2.70 per day; Aylmer station agent, \$130 per month. Per hour, conductors and motormen, 1st year, 38 cents; 2nd year, 41 cents; 3rd year, 43 cents; 4th year, 45 cents. The following work nine hours per day: linemen, 1st class, 51 cents, second class, 48 cents; metermen, 1st class, 39 cents, second class, 37 cents. Provisions are made for clothing allowances.

Listed spare men reporting for duty three times each day shall be paid a minimum of \$30 per half month, but if they work in excess of the hours to cover this amount, they shall be paid scheduled rates per hour.

Overtime over schedule time, time and one-half, until relieved.

Differences arising out of suspension, dismissal charges, accidents, wages, etc., may be investigated by a committee selected from and by the employees.

**BRANTFORD, ONT.—THE BRANTFORD MUNICIPAL RAILWAY COMMISSION AND THE BRANTFORD MUNICIPAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.**

Rules and rates of pay in effect from April 1, 1924, until April 1, 1925, and from year to year on thirty days' notice of change.

The Commission agrees to meet and treat through its proper officers with the representatives of the employees, should any differences arise during the term of this agreement.

No discrimination against employees for joining any organization.

Hours per day, nine, to be performed in nine consecutive hours, wherever practicable, but not to exceed twelve hours in any event.

Overtime: for all work in excess of nine hours, time and one-half.

Employees on regular scheduled runs are to be paid a minimum of nine hours except when power is not available, then pay shall be for time on duty.

Certain provisions are made for uniforms.

In a reduction of force, junior shall be laid off in order of length of service and re-employed according to seniority.

Employees suspended may have a hearing and if found not guilty shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Rate for training students, 3 cents extra per hour.



Wages per hour: motormen and conductors, 1st year, 46 cents; 2nd year, 48 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents.

Motormen and conductors other than those engaged on regular Sunday runs, time and one-quarter for Sunday work.

**SASKATOON, SASK.—CIVIC BY-LAW TO REGULATE RATES OF WAGES, WORKING HOURS AND OTHER MATTERS RESPECTING THE MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.**

By-law to be effective from January 1, 1924, until December 31, 1924.

The bylaw is the same as the one in effect for the previous year, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:  
Telegraphs and Telephones**

**WINNIPEG, MAN.—THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS.**

Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1924, until April 30, 1925, unless amended by sixty days' notice in writing.

Employees are not to be discriminated against for affiliation with the union.

A Commissioner will at all times receive a committee of the operators concerning grievances or working conditions.

Operators shall receive the rates contained in the schedule according to length of similar operating experience. Experienced operators in other grades shall be given credit for two-thirds of previous experience. Promotions will be made according to seniority governed by efficiency.

In any lay-off or readjustment of staff, due to the extension and introduction of the automatic system, the operators shall be retained in the service according to seniority; this also to apply in the filling of vacancies.

All operators of one year's service shall receive two weeks' holidays with pay in each successive year, and those with three months' service and less than one year prior to the holiday period—commencing May 1—one day with pay for each successive month's service. Holidays will be arranged by the Superintendent. Operators desiring Sunday afternoon off may, with the consent of the chief operator, take the same without pay. Operators laid off will be given two weeks' notice.

Hours of service: Forty-eight per week, eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half. Operators working Sundays or legal holidays shall be allowed a day off during the week. Where an employee is absent from duty the time lost shall be calculated on the number of working days in that month.

When an operator is suspended, a committee may take up the matter with the Commission, and if so decided, the operator shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

An employee may be allowed leave of absence to work for the Union in Manitoba.

An efficiency test system shall be maintained.

Wages: Probationers during school period if appointed; \$2 per day. Thereafter per month on "local" and "information" from \$55 to \$77.50. On "toll" from \$55 to \$82.50. Long distance rate clerks, same as "toll" operators. Supervisors and night chief operators, per month, "local" and "information" from \$87.50 to \$97.50; toll from \$92.50 to \$102.50. Assistant chief operators, per month local and information from \$97.50 to \$107.50; toll from \$102.50 to \$112.50. Complaint clerks from \$85 to \$95. Information Service clerks \$77.50 and \$82.50. Summary clerks \$90 and \$97.50. Routine test clerks, \$87.50 per month.

All overtime is to be paid on a basis of 48 hours per week and actual working days in the month.

Experienced routine test clerks in automatic exchanges shall receive \$87.50 and to be on duty forty-four hours, per week. Overtime, time and one-half.

*Winnipeg, Man.*—The Manitoba Telephone System and Telephone Workers. Working conditions and schedule of wages, effective from May 1, 1924 until April 30, 1925, with thirty days' notice of change or amendment by May 1, 1925. In the event of any change in the Commissionership, the agreement may be terminated by either party by sixty days' notice prior to May 1.

The Manitoba Telephone System will not discriminate against any employee for membership in the Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, or for another affiliation.

At all times, the employers will receive a committee of the employees.

Hours on city and exchange work, eight per day and four on Saturday; Employees on shift work shall be paid straight time for any eight consecutive hours, forty-four hours constituting a week's work.

Overtime: On city and exchange work, time and one-half; and from 12 midnight until 8.00 a.m., and Sundays and holidays, double time, excepting men on monthly rate.

After twelve months' continuous service all members of the telephone system shall receive one week's holidays with regular pay, and after two years, two weeks.

A journeyman must have served four years at one or more branches of the work.

Apprentices must be seventeen years of age, or over, and be permanently engaged by the Department. The period is to be four years; apprentices receiving training and experience in at least four grades of the work and not spending less than six months at one grade. Employees shall be notified in advance if not considered competent to receive the annual increase in salary.

Employees promoted shall be on probation for one month, receiving one-half the regular increase.

Seniority shall be governed by approved lists of promotion, reversion and lay-off.

Employees laid off owing to shortage of work, shall be taken on according to seniority, if the staff is increased.

In event of any vacancy, the senior employee who can prove himself efficient shall be given the position.

Men refusing promotion shall forfeit their places. Employees promoted and unable to fulfil duties of the higher grade shall revert to previous position.

The Telephone System shall furnish tools and badges. Employees sent to work away from headquarters will be given an allowance for board and lodging. In certain cases transportation and living expenses will be allowed.

The Telephone System is to be responsible for any contagious diseases contracted by employees in performance of duty.

Employees who have been suspended or discharged shall have the right to have case investigated by a committee of the Union, with right of appeal to the superintendent. If employee is shown to have been unjustly dealt with he shall be reinstated and paid for time lost. If decision of Superintendent is not satisfactory, the Committee will have right of appeal to the Commissioner.

Wages per hour: Apprentices, 1st year, 35 cents; second year, 45 cents; third year, 58 cents; fourth year, 70 cents. Journeymen, rackmen and installers, 87 cents; inspectors (combination), P.B.X. installers and inspectors, test clerks 89 cents; switch board men, 92 cents; shop instrument repairmen and mechanics, 87 cents; shop switchboard construction, 89 cents. Other employees are on a monthly basis.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT, KNOWN AS TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924 until December 31, 1925.

The Commission is not to discriminate against employees for membership in the Employees' Union.

Wage Scale: per month—chief operators, \$82.50; night and assistant chief operators, information and supervisors, \$70. Regular operators from \$42.50 to \$67.50; relief, extra and spare operators are to be considered as regular operators, regular spare operators being paid a minimum of \$25.00 per month.

Each employee is to have one day holiday per annum in addition to two weeks' annual holiday with pay, after being in the service for one year and over.

Leave of absence of a day or less may be arranged with the superintendent or chief operator provided the service does not suffer. Leave for a lengthy period will be granted, if possible.

Change in positions at the switch board will be made every two weeks. Promotions will be made according to seniority and efficiency. In case of promotion to the senior grade no employee will be discriminated against on account of membership in the employees' union, but will cease, after promotion, to be a member of such union.

Schedule of working hours: Chief operator; 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; assistant chief operator, 8.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.; night chief operator, 9.00 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.; operators "A" shift, 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m. to 9 p.m.; operators "B" shift, 1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Shifts "A" and "B" alternate daily. Special schedules for extra and relief operators; spare operators as required. Night chief operator and operators, 9.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m.; operators must remain at switch board until midnight; after midnight operators have supper and alternate rest periods.

Sunday shifts, 1st Sunday 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.; 2nd and 4th Sundays off duty.

Operators work one Saturday of each two weeks, 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. and when required, 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Each operator in turn, is to take two weeks' night duty, the same falling due every five months; also two weeks 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. evening shift, falling due every two and one-half months. In changing from night duty, the operator will be allowed a period of twenty-four hours rest.

Each operator will have thirteen minutes relief morning and afternoon and seven minutes in the evening. Extra operator is to work every Sunday from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. only. Relief operator is to work every alternate Sunday, and spare operators when necessary; night chief operator is to have two nights off duty each month, in addition to two weeks' annual holiday. Supervisors are to have every alternate public holiday in addition to two weeks' annual holiday. Chief operator and assistant are to have every public holiday and two weeks' annual leave.

A schedule has been drawn up of deductions to be made from operators' salaries during absence from work based on average number of hours worked in a month.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1924 until December 31, 1925.

The Commission will be willing at all times to interview the employees or any committee of the same on any subject for the mutual benefit of the employees and the Commission in its relation to the general public.

The Commission will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with any association. The employees will not limit the rights of the Commission or of any officer authorized by the Commission.

Wages per hour: first class linemen, 77 cents; second class linemen, 71 cents; groundmen, 40-50 cents; overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and Holidays, double time.

Working hours, week days, 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturdays 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon. As soon as it can be arranged, one man in each department, when found necessary and at the discretion of the Commission, will work from 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. and from 7.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. six days per week, straight time being paid during such hours.

The Commission will supply appliances necessary to prevent accidents, on the understanding that each employee will make the best use of the same for his own protection. One hour each week will be given for the practice of first aid and resuscitation methods by all employees.

Promotion to foreman or wire chief is to be by seniority and efficiency. No employee will be discriminated against on account of being or having been a member of any association, but on promotion he will cease to be a member.

## Increase in Italian Emigration

A heavy increase has recently been noted in the number of emigrants from Italy, both overseas and continental. On the other hand, there has been little change in the volume of repatriation, as the increase in continental repatriation has been offset by the diminution in that of overseas repatriation. The total number of emigrants from Italy in the year 1923 amounted to 348,079, showing an increase

of more than 100,000 over the figures for 1922. France continues to be by far the most important country of destination of Italian continental emigrants (142,990 immigrants in 1923 as compared with 85,815 in 1922). There has been a slight increase in Italian emigration to most other European countries.

A total of 177,798 Italians emigrated overseas during the year.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

PRICES in July for the most part showed an upward tendency. The family budget in terms of retail prices and the indexes of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities advanced somewhat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in about sixty cities in Canada at the beginning of July was \$9.91 as compared with \$9.86 for June; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Slight advances occurred in the prices of flour, potatoes, butter, eggs, fresh pork and sirloin steak while prices of sugar, mutton, bacon, cheese, beans and prunes were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.30 for the beginning of July as compared with \$20.22 for June; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, showed an advance to 153.3 for July as compared with 152.2 for June; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.4 for July, 1921; 256.1 for July, 1920; 256.9 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.3 for July, 1919. Forty-seven price quotations rose, thirty-nine fell and one hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material three groups advanced, three were lower, while two were practically unchanged. The vegetable products group advanced substantially mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour, and milled products, though foreign fruits, sugar, and glucose were also considerably higher. Vegetables were lower. The index of the animals and their products group advanced, declines in live stock being more than offset by advances in butter and eggs. Higher prices for raw cotton, raw silk, and wool caused an advance in the textiles group. In the wood and wood products group the decline was due to lower prices for lumber, pulp, and matches. There were no important advances. Lower prices

for pig-iron and steel sheets were responsible for the lower level reached by the iron and its products group. The chemicals group was lower because of lower prices for coal tar, white lead, and soap. Non-ferrous metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products showed little change.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined slightly while producers' goods advanced. In the former group increases in flour, fruits, butter, eggs, bacon, and ham were more than offset by decreases in fresh meats, vegetables, matches and soap while in the latter group the advance was due to increases in the prices of materials for the milling industries in spite of declines in building and construction materials and in materials for the metal working, chemical, and meat packing industries.

In the grouping according to origin farm products advanced while articles of marine origin, of forest origin, and of mineral origin declined. Raw or partly manufactured goods advanced because of higher prices for fruits, grains, eggs, wool and cotton in spite of declines in vegetables, fresh meats, lumber, and smelted products. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods rose because of higher prices for flour and sugar.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 showed little change at 221.6 for July as compared with 221.5 for June; 224.7 for July, 1923; 223.0 for July, 1922; 238.6 for July, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 346.8 for July, 1920; 284.0 for July, 1918; and 134.6 for July, 1914. The chief advances were in grains, bran, shorts, flour, oatmeal, onions, raw cotton, and window glass while sheep, dressed lamb, potatoes, honey, calfskins, coke, gasoline, spruce, birch, and newsprint showed the most important declines.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.

afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 199, declined slightly to 149.4 for July as compared with 150.3 for June; 151.2 for July, 1923; 150.7 for July, 1922; 153.3 for July, 1921; 249.7 for July, 1920; 207.8 for July, 1918; and 100.2 for July, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for sheep, potatoes, and spruce which more than offset the advances in wheat, flour, raw cotton, and glass.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, was 143 for May, the same level as for April, as compared with 147 for March and 155 for May, 1923. Raw materials and export goods advanced, producers' and consumers' goods declined, while both domestic and imported goods were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports declined from 147.38 in June to 145.98 in July. The index of imports advanced from 158.97 to 161.17. The combined index of both exports and imports advanced slightly from 153.17 for June to 153.57 for July.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that

the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evap-



orated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 93.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged slightly higher. Sirloin steak was 29.7 cents per pound in July and 29.3 cents in June. Rib roast averaged

22.1 cents per pound in July and 21.9 cents in June. Shoulder roast was unchanged. Mutton declined from an average of 29.1 cents per pound in June to 28.5 cents in July. Fresh pork averaged slightly higher at 23.6 cents per pound. Breakfast bacon was slightly lower at 35.7 cents per pound. Fresh halibut and fresh whitefish declined slightly while salt cod advanced. Lard was steady.

Fresh eggs advanced from an average of 28.1 cents per dozen in July to 30 cents in June. No changes were reported in milk. Butter prices were up, dairy averaging 34.4 cents per pound in July and 34.2 cents in June and creamery 39.3 cents per pound in July and 38.5 cents in June. Cheese fell from an average of 29.1 cents per pound in June to 28.4 cents in July.

No changes were reported in bread. Flour advanced from an average of 4.1 cents per pound in June to 4.3 cents in July. Soda biscuits showed little change. Rolled oats were steady. Canned tomatoes advanced slightly, averaging 20 cents per 2½-pound tin. Onions were up from 7.8 cents per pound in June to 8.3 cents in July. Potatoes continued to advance, averaging \$1.92 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.80 in June. Evaporated apples were unchanged. Prunes declined from an average of 16.2 cents per pound in June to 15.9 cents in July. Raisins and currants were steady. Raspberry jam was slightly lower at 94.4 cents per four-pound tin. Canned peaches declined from 30.1 cents per two-pound tin to 29.8 cents. Granulated sugar again averaged lower at 10.2 cents per pound as compared with 10.6 cents in June and 11.6 cents in May. The decline was general. Yellow sugar was also lower, averaging 9.8 cents per pound as compared with 10.2 cents in June. Coffee showed little change. Tea declined slightly, averaging 69.4 cents per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged \$16.74 per ton as compared with \$16.77 in June. Lower prices were reported from Charlottetown, Quebec, and Brockville. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged in the average. Hard wood, four feet long, was unchanged. Soft wood was slightly lower at \$9.20 per cord. Coal oil was unchanged.

No changes were reported in rent.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Grain prices again moved to considerably higher levels. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat at Winnipeg advanced from \$1.19½ per

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, pp. 689-695.

bushel early in the month to \$1.55½ toward the end. Reports of short crops in several wheat-growing countries and of drought in parts of the Canadian west caused the advance. Prices declined slightly toward the end of the month, however, due to more favourable weather conditions in Canada. Western oats rose from 40½ cents per bushel to 50 cents and American corn from \$1 per bushel to \$1.23. The advance in grain prices was also reflected in the price of flour and of other milled products. Flour at Toronto rose from \$6.65 per barrel to \$7.40, oatmeal from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per bag, and shorts from \$27 to \$29.75 per ton. Glucose advanced from \$4.20 to \$4.75 per hundred. Granulated sugar at Montreal was \$7.8375 per hundred as compared with \$7.695 in June but later in the month the price declined. Ontario grades of old potatoes at Toronto fell from \$2-\$2.15 per bag to \$1-\$1.25. Hay advanced from \$16 per ton to \$17.50 and straw from \$9.25 per ton to \$9.75. Bananas at Montreal advanced from \$3.50 per bunch to \$3.75-\$4. Lemons rose from \$4.25-\$4.75 to \$4.50-\$5.50 per case at Toronto and oranges at Montreal from \$7 per case to \$7.50. Choice steers at Toronto fell from \$7.25 per hundred pounds to \$7 and sheep from \$6.65 per hundred pounds to \$5.50. Hogs advanced slightly from \$8.60 per hundred pounds to \$9.03. Beef, dressed, forequarters, at Toronto, declined from \$8.50 per hundred to \$8.25.

Bacon and lard at Toronto were slightly higher. Creamery prints at Toronto rose 1 cent per pound to 38 cents. Fresh eggs were up from 33-38 cents per dozen to 37-40 cents. Raw cotton because of unfavourable crop reports showed a rising tendency. At New York the price advanced from 29.6 cents per pound early in the month to 35.3 cents toward the end. The average for the month was 32 cents per pound as compared with 30 cents in June. Raw silk advanced slightly to \$5.15 per pound. Raw wool also advanced 1 cent per pound. Poor export demand and keen competition for domestic trade were said to be responsible for declines in lumber and timber. Birch at Toronto fell from \$70 per M to \$65, British Columbia fir from \$52 per M to \$48, red oak from \$120 per M to \$110, and pine, good sidings, from \$150 per M to \$140. Pig iron was down from \$29.20 per ton to \$27.95. Some of the non-ferrous metals showed improvement but others were lower. Copper continued to decline, being \$14.45 per hundred in July as compared with \$14.60 in June. Copper sheets fell from 19½ cents to 18½ cents per pound and copper wire from 18 cents per pound to 17½ cents. Lead advanced from \$7.40 per hundred to \$7.45 and tin ingots from 46½ cents per pound to 47½ cents. Glass advanced from \$4.60 per box to \$5.40. White lead fell from \$14.90 per hundred in June to \$13.90 in July. Lime was 50 cents per hundred lower at \$8.50.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Com- mo- di- ties	Av'g 1922	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	238	152.0	156.9	153.5	153.1	153.0	156.7	156.6	154.3	151.1	150.6	152.2	153.3
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>													
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	67	148.4	151.2	146.8	141.6	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9	147.8	156.9
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	135.8	126.1	135.1	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3	117.3	118.5	119.4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	28	174.7	202.9	198.6	197.8	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5	204.5	205.2
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	169.1	171.8	167.4	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5	161.0	159.2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.9	102.5	95.4	93.8	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2	93.4	93.1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	186.4	182.8	184.1	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1	184.7	184.9
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	164.5	165.4	164.5	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9	167.4	154.5
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>													
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	132.4	123.9	123.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3	129.4	137.8
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	128.6	130.1	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	160.8	158.0	157.1	157.9	159.9	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0	157.1	155.6
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	145.5	148.2	144.4	143.1	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.6	140.5	141.4	144.0	147.1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	139	155.0	164.6	157.6	157.9	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0	152.7	153.0	154.7
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>													
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).....	98	153.6	154.2	148.2	152.5	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.4	146.4
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	149.6	143.4	150.1	147.6	151.4	150.6	145.3	137.7	135.0	138.2	138.0
Beverages.....	4	197.0	223.7	222.3	224.6	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.7	235.0	235.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	142.3	136.2	130.1	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2	131.9	143.0
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	100.0	100.0	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	128.6	131.7	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3
Fruits.....	8	216.1	187.3	216.4	197.1	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	168.7	183.0	192.7
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	132.0	136.8	131.6	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1	120.2	121.1
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	155.6	128.5	149.7	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5	121.6	124.8	125.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	238.9	238.9	243.5	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1	195.5	184.1	187.5
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	151.4	164.3	171.2	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0	213.4	225.8	179.9
Eggs.....	2	133.9	108.2	92.2	134.4	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3	92.2	100.0	105.5
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	162.0	160.7	161.8	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3	161.0	159.1
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.9	154.3	155.6	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3	159.1	159.0	156.4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	165.4	164.8	159.9	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2	157.2	157.2
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	158.2	151.0	154.2	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4	159.6	156.1
Furniture.....	3	220.5	229.1	229.1	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	322.1	302.9	303.5	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	273.6	273.6
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.8	149.6	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7	155.2
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).....	148	146.8	151.7	147.4	143.5	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4	142.6	143.8	143.3
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.8	184.4	186.4	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3	188.4	188.7	188.8
Tools.....	4	189.5	209.6	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0	222.0	222.0
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	188.2	184.2	186.0	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8	188.1	188.3
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	199.5	185.7	192.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4	198.4	198.4	198.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	147.8	143.4	139.0	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.4	136.3	137.7	139.0	141.0
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	166.4	167.0	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	168.1	164.2	163.9	161.4	155.1
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.9	168.9	167.0	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	161.0	160.9	160.4	151.5
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	215.9	200.9	192.5	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6	202.3	194.2	187.4
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	168.1	168.1	164.8	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0	161.2	161.6
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	143.6	137.6	132.7	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4	132.1	134.3	141.9
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	210.8	206.5	205.4	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5	212.5	212.1
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.0	324.1	300.0	273.9	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	107.0	95.9	94.2	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7	89.6	89.6	89.6
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	123.4	120.3	117.3	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0	113.4	112.2
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.7
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	103.9	105.3	95.8	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6	106.5	101.8	100.0
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	138.1	124.4	114.2	125.0	114.1	114.9	111.7	112.7	113.6	128.9	152.3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	160.4	155.1	153.8	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0	143.0	149.2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY 1924, JUNE 1924, JULY 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		July 1924	June 1924	July 1923	July 1922	July 1921	July 1920	July 1919	July 1918	July 1917	July 1916	July 1915	July 1914	July 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	194.2	176.0	173.4	195.6	200.5	401.1	330.0	314.2	296.3	179.0	191.2	150.4	133.9
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	217.9	223.2	228.4	256.7	256.9	378.9	389.7	369.4	293.4	231.7	195.0	195.7	181.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	177.7	179.1	182.7	187.4	204.9	299.6	286.4	251.0	210.3	160.5	141.2	131.3	138.4
IV.—Fish.....	9	172.3	173.9	178.2	180.6	182.0	244.4	223.3	240.9	201.5	155.9	137.9	148.9	159.7
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables..	16	207.6	211.0	203.2	212.9	188.2	352.9	239.7	280.2	308.2	170.5	103.5	131.2	120.4
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	193.3	182.5	188.8	177.8	200.7	325.9	251.2	246.0	215.9	153.6	138.8	112.5	115.5
VI.—Textiles.....	20	252.6	251.2	245.9	241.2	234.2	398.3	364.3	370.4	268.5	192.7	153.4	132.8	130.2
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots..	11	155.0	157.4	157.0	163.9	172.3	292.2	385.3	283.5	277.4	240.2	176.3	173.6	165.1
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	194.3	192.5	205.2	188.0	204.2	275.1	199.9	277.5	272.8	149.3	107.6	101.8	103.0
B. Other Metals.....	12	165.1	166.1	166.3	143.7	148.4	224.6	195.6	290.0	275.9	230.8	206.2	115.4	130.1
C. Implements.....	10	226.3	226.3	227.1	227.8	249.3	255.4	238.4	223.8	194.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	193.4	193.1	197.7	184.0	197.6	250.8	210.0	265.6	250.2	175.1	157.3	108.4	114.1
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	232.2	234.4	239.9	276.5	244.8	348.0	229.8	242.4	229.7	125.6	106.2	109.0	114.9
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	335.8	339.0	346.1	322.5	393.6	512.0	304.6	273.0	222.3	182.2	174.1	183.2	182.6
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	220.2	222.4	222.4	206.5	236.5	267.7	218.5	227.7	215.3	163.5	120.3	110.8	112.5
C. Paints, Oils, and Glass	14	270.5	268.3	276.8	275.9	302.8	467.4	404.9	312.6	261.7	197.4	162.1	140.6	143.7
All.....	48	268.6	269.8	274.4	260.6	301.7	397.2	298.0	265.6	230.9	174.7	148.2	140.6	142.2
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	265.1	273.1	281.6	352.7	389.2	325.0	250.9	212.8	152.6	138.7	128.8	126.2
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals...	16	172.7	176.8	176.7	181.3	198.4	247.1	221.2	293.1	263.1	249.0	174.2	111.6	113.4
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	571.8	638.3	660.3	493.9	915.9	945.6	583.1	396.7	292.3	144.0	235.0	302.0
B. Liquors and Tobacco	6	269.0	266.8	263.3	267.4	269.0	315.1	274.1	222.9	164.1	136.7	134.7	128.3	134.4
C. Sundries.....	7	154.4	154.7	160.0	155.0	185.2	215.8	214.2	218.9	194.5	142.1	116.3	106.2	112.8
All.....	17	293.1	292.3	309.0	313.6	287.4	415.6	407.4	306.0	231.3	175.6	129.3	144.3	165.0
All Commodities.....	262†	221.6	221.5	224.7	223.0	238.6	346.8	294.0	284.0	248.7	180.9	150.2	134.6	135.1

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA\*

Commodities	Quantity	(†)																	
		1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	July 1914	July 1915	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	June 1924	July 1924
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
B e e f, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.4	49.2	52.6	63.6	79.6	79.8	84.0	70.2	64.2	59.6	58.6	59.4
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.6	33.4	35.2	43.5	57.8	55.2	54.4	40.6	35.6	32.0	31.2	31.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.4	17.3	19.2	22.3	28.3	28.3	28.1	22.0	19.1	18.3	17.8	17.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	21.3	23.9	28.9	36.8	36.3	37.3	30.3	28.0	28.2	29.1	28.5
P o r k, fresh, roast.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.5	22.4	30.0	37.7	42.1	40.7	32.9	31.8	26.6	23.4	23.6
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	34.4	38.8	54.1	70.4	75.2	74.0	57.8	54.2	50.4	45.0	45.2
B a c o n, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.6	28.7	39.8	51.0	56.3	57.0	48.0	42.5	39.1	32.1	31.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	35.8	40.4	62.3	73.8	83.8	75.8	43.2	43.6	44.8	41.2	41.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	26.9	25.3	31.0	38.8	49.3	57.2	59.2	38.2	33.9	31.2	30.0	31.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.9	24.9	28.0	35.9	43.1	48.1	52.6	35.1	31.4	27.3	26.7	27.6
Milk.....	6 qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.0	52.2	45.0	59.3	70.8	78.6	88.2	78.6	69.0	69.0	71.4	71.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	49.8	56.2	60.4	75.5	91.4	106.2	118.8	63.0	70.2	68.4	68.4	68.8
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	30.0	32.6	34.5	42.5	51.7	60.4	66.3	37.2	42.0	39.3	38.5	39.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.6	25.6	33.4	33.4	40.3	40.6	34.8	30.0	\$30.1	\$29.1	\$28.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.5	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.6	23.6	30.0	30.3	38.8	38.8	28.2	26.2	\$30.1	\$29.1	\$28.4
B r e a d, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	73.5	70.5	110.4	117.0	120.0	144.0	121.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	100.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	41.0	37.0	69.9	68.0	67.0	84.0	63.0	49.0	\$44.0	\$41.0	\$43.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.0	24.0	31.4	34.0	35.0	44.0	30.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	27.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.6	12.0	13.4	16.8	23.2	24.6	34.2	19.8	19.8	\$20.6	20.8	20.8
B e a n s, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.8	19.4	31.5	34.2	22.6	22.2	17.0	17.6	17.4	16.8	16.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.4	15.8	22.9	24.6	29.1	21.3	24.9	19.7	19.5	19.5
Fruites, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.1	15.5	18.0	22.0	27.2	18.8	19.8	18.6	16.2	15.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	38.4	39.5	43.6	47.2	93.6	44.4	33.6	50.0	42.4	40.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.0	17.6	18.3	20.4	22.2	43.4	21.0	15.8	23.8	20.4	19.6
Tea, black, medium.....	½ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.6	14.6	15.4	16.4	13.7	13.9	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.4
Tea, green, medium.....	½ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.3	14.1	15.6	16.8	14.9	15.2	\$16.6	\$17.4	\$17.4
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.2	13.4	15.4	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	29.3	58.6	118.2	66.0	62.7	197.4	35.9	43.9	52.5	59.9	63.9
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 4.8	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.42	\$ 7.74	\$ 8.46	\$ 11.62	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.77	\$ 16.84	\$ 10.96	\$ 10.17	\$ 9.86	\$ 9.91	\$ 9.91
Starch laundry.....	½ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	¼ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.1	54.7	63.2	73.8	71.9	105.0	110.9	105.8	107.8	104.8	104.6
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.0	35.8	38.0	57.8	58.7	61.8	76.6	75.6	68.8	70.7	65.9	66.0
Wood, hard.....	" "	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.9	52.0	69.2	74.7	82.2	87.7	77.0	80.2	77.8	78.2
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.8	30.0	30.2	39.7	50.8	57.8	63.3	62.5	58.5	59.0	57.7	57.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.5	23.7	22.8	25.6	27.8	28.9	37.2	33.7	31.3	30.2	30.8	30.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.95	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.70	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.37
Rent.....	½ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.38	\$ 6.83	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.98
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 15.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.17	\$ 13.70	\$ 14.41	\$ 18.41	\$ 20.66	\$ 22.02	\$ 26.92	\$ 21.53	\$ 20.67	\$ 20.65	\$ 20.22	\$ 20.30

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.24	7.63	8.47	11.58	13.14	14.04	17.09	11.12	10.31	10.65	10.31	10.13	10.13
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.59	6.60	7.37	9.69	11.38	12.23	14.52	10.34	9.29	9.40	9.23	9.19	9.19
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.07	7.45	8.41	11.07	12.81	13.26	16.63	11.13	9.99	10.29	10.20	10.14	10.14
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.92	7.19	8.22	11.26	12.91	13.10	16.03	10.42	9.72	9.71	9.17	9.28	9.28
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.50	8.55	11.90	13.05	13.67	17.05	10.74	10.28	10.08	9.78	9.96	9.96
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.52	8.03	8.35	10.62	12.75	13.59	16.54	11.04	10.02	9.53	9.43	9.39	9.39
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.99	8.10	8.67	10.85	12.90	13.61	16.25	10.99	9.82	10.14	9.50	9.56	9.56
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.78	7.99	8.22	11.73	13.01	14.06	16.70	10.91	9.86	9.87	9.69	9.62	9.62
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	8.78	8.99	9.01	12.30	13.86	14.69	18.23	12.19	11.30	11.18	10.83	10.76	10.76

\*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	29.7	24.1	22.1	15.6	11.8	17.8	28.5	23.6	22.6	31.4	35.7	54.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.8	24.5	22.8	16.3	13.5	14.4	23.2	25.2	22.7	30.9	35.1	55.5
1—Sydney.....	31.5	25.5	23.5	17.6	15	15.9	26.2	27.3	25.1	32.5	36.3	52.0
2—New Glasgow.....	27.9	24.1	20.5	15.8	11.8	12	21	23	20.3	28.7	35.1	55
3—Amherst.....	24.6	23.2	19.8	15.2	13.2	15	20.6	23	22.5	33	36	60
4—Halifax.....	35	25	27.5	16.7	14	14.6	25	27.5	23	29.5	33	54.2
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27	25.9	25	19.6	12.7	12.7	25.8	24	20.6	30.6	33.1	47
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	30.0	26.0	21.9	16.4	12.6	15.8	22.9	24.6	24.0	30.7	36.5	53.5
6—Moncton.....	31.3	25.8	22	16.5	12	18		28.5	24.3	32	38	55
7—St. John.....	35.4	27.6	26	15.6	13	17.2	25.7	23.6	22.7	29.1	36.7	59.1
8—Fredericton.....	30	28.7	23.7	21.2	14.7	13	20	23.7	23.9	27.7	32.5	52
9—Bathurst.....	23.3	21.7	15.9	12.4	10.8	15	15	22.4	25	34	38.7	48
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	26.0	22.5	22.4	14.9	9.9	13.4	22.5	19.9	20.8	28.0	31.6	53.8
10—Quebec.....	24.8	22.6	20	15.6	9.9	13.2	24.5	20.9	21.5	30.9	33	51.8
11—Three Rivers.....	26.3	22.8	22.7	17	11.4	16.2	22.2	20.7	21.9	25	27	51.4
12—Sherbrooke.....	35	28.3	34.2	22.3		18	25	20	22	30.7	32.6	60
13—Sorel.....	25	19.3	22.5	12	9.7	10	17.7	16.3	20.4	32	37.5	50
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.7	17.7	15.5	11.2	8	11	20	17.7	18	27.5	30	46.7
15—St. John's.....	24.7	22.7	21.7	12.7	10	15	25	19.5	20	25		62.5
16—Thetford Mines.....	20.5	19.5	16	14.7	11	15.5	18	17.5	22	25	31	46
17—Montreal.....	31.5	26.3	26.5	13.3	10	8.7	26.6	23.7	20.3	28.3	30.8	54.4
18—Hull.....	27.8	23.5	22.5	15.6	9.5	12.7	23.3	23.1	20.9	27.5	31.1	53.5
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	31.1	25.2	22.7	16.4	12.4	20.1	28.1	24.3	22.3	28.2	32.6	53.3
19—Ottawa.....	30.9	24.4	22.7	15.3	10.5	15.9	29.2	22.8	18.9	29.7	34.5	52.2
20—Brockville.....	33.8	27.8	26.3	16.1	10.6	15.8	27.3	24	20	28.2	32.6	52.4
21—Kingston.....	28.2	24.2	23.1	14.3	9.7	13.4	22.8	23.4	19.6	26.1	29.8	48.7
22—Belleville.....	29	23	23	15.8	10.6	19.4	30	24.6	17.7	30.1	34.5	54.7
23—Peterborough.....	30.3	27.1	22.3	15.8	11.8	19	25	23.3	23.3	31.1	33.4	50
24—Oshawa.....	29.8	25	21.3	14.3	13	21.7	28	24.3	22.5	27.7	30.6	50
25—Orillia.....	30.5	25	22.8	17.4	14	18.4	26.8	23.8	22	28.4	30.6	53.4
26—Toronto.....	32.8	24.3	24.3	14.6	13.2	19.4	26.9	23.9	22	29.4	33.9	52.6
27—Niagara Falls.....	34.6	26.2	23.4	17.8	10.4	25.2	28.5	24.5	22	27	29.8	53.8
28—St. Catharines.....	30.4	25	23	15.4	10.5	21	30	24	17.7	27.6	30.3	51.9
29—Hamilton.....	32.7	25.8	24.9	17.1	13.1	20.2	28.6	23.4	22	31.9	35.4	53.3
30—Brantford.....	31.6	26	22.9	17.3	12.6	19	32	24.3	23.8	28.1	30.2	50.8
31—Galt.....	34.7	26.7	23.7	16.3	14.3	24	27.5	26	27.5	30	34	53.5
32—Guelph.....	30	23.7	21.7	16.3	14.1	21.3	30	20	23.5	24.8	30.2	51.5
33—Kitchener.....	30	26.1	20	16.1	14	22.1		23.8	24.3	26.6	30.4	53.5
34—Woodstock.....	32.7	25	23.7	16.3	13.5	19.5	25	22.9	18	26.4	29	51.7
35—Stratford.....	29	24.4	21.6	17.2	11.6	18.8	25	23.4	23.5	28.3	33.3	53.7
36—London.....	31.9	26	24.4	16.1	11.5	19.2	29.1	23.6	22.3	29.2	32.4	54.5
37—St. Thomas.....	30	24.6	21.9	15.4	13.2	18.5	25	25	21.3	28.3	32.4	53.5
38—Chatham.....	29.6	24.9	23.1	15.9	11.7	20.3	25.6	23.5	21.3	29.4	33.3	54.8
39—Windsor.....	29.6	22.6	21.1	15.2	10.7	21.7	26.8	23.4	21.8	28.2	32.5	54.6
40—Sarnia.....	30	24	24	19	13	24	25	26.3	20			55
41—Owen Sound.....	29.2	25	20.4	17.4	13.3	19.9	24	23.8	21.2	28.3	31.1	52.7
42—North Bay.....	35.8	30	27.2	17.8	11.9	21.6	31.7	25.6	21.2	24.7	30.1	53.4
43—Sudbury.....	28.3	25	18.8	16.3	12.5	18.7	36	24.3	24.5	31.8	35	55
44—Cobalt.....	32.7	28.3	26.7	17.7	13.3	19.3		27	25	31.2	36.3	55
45—'Immins.....	28	24	19	17	14	25	30	28	22	30	35	50
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.7	26.3	23.3	19	13.3	21.7	27.5	27.2	24.4	31	35.4	53.9
47—Port Arthur.....	33.3	25	21.5	16.7	12.6	20	33.6	23.7	27.9	34.2		61.7
48—Fort William.....	30.9	21.8	20	16.4	12.1	18.5	30	24.5	26.7	31.2	36	58.3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.5	20.1	18.9	12.8	9.7	15.4	28.8	21.0	20.1	28.3	33.4	54.5
49—Winnipeg.....	29.8	20.6	20.6	12	9.9	13.7	28.6	21.2	22.1	28.5	33.7	52.7
50—Brandon.....	25.1	19.5	17.2	13.5	9.5	17.1	29	20.8	18	28.1	33.1	56.2
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	28.3	20.5	19.2	13.6	9.9	15.1	29.5	20.5	22.0	37.6	43.6	56.5
51—Regina.....	28.9	19	18.6	11.1	9.8	14.5	30	19.6		33.5	45	59.1
52—Prince Albert.....	25	20	20	15	10	13.7	30	20	20	40	43.3	60
53—Saskatoon.....	26.6	18.1	17.6	13.2	9.4	14.7	27.6	21	20	33.7	38.1	51.9
54—Moose Jaw.....	32.5	24.7	20.6	14.9	10.2	17.5	30.5	21.2	26	43.1	48	65
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	28.2	21.0	18.2	13.0	9.7	15.0	32.0	22.2	22.9	37.2	42.2	55.6
55—Medicine Hat.....	30	20	18	13.6	9.4	15.9	28.3	23.8	27.5	41.4	45.8	56.1
56—Drumheller.....	30	25	19	15	10.2	16.5	35	25	22.5	40		60
57—Edmonton.....	28.8	20.6	18.4	12.7	9.7	15.3	35.6	23.1	22	36.1	41.3	51.6
58—Calgary.....	24.7	18.4	17.3	11	8	13.1	28.2	21.3	21.7	35.5	41.8	55.5
59—Lethbridge.....	27.3	21	18.3	12.8	11.4	14.1	33	18	20.7	33	40	55
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.3	25.2	23.3	15.2	12.7	17.1	38.0	28.0	25.8	38.6	44.2	58.6
60—Fernie.....	30.7	25	23	15	11.7	15.2	40	27.5	30	38.5	45	57.5
61—Nelson.....	30	23.5	23.5	16.9	12	12.5	40	30	27.5	36.3	42.5	54
62—Trail.....	31	25	21.5	17.4	12.8	23.5	39.5	29.7	28.3	43.3	51.7	58.3
63—New Westminster.....	30	25	23.8	14.4	12.5	18.8	38.8	27.3	26.3	33.2	38	57.5
64—Vancouver.....	33.6	24.6	22.1	13	12.5	22.8	38.7	25.1	23.1	40.6	42.4	59.3
65—Victoria.....	32.1	24.1	23.1	12.5	12.4	24.5	35.4	25.5	19.5	39.4	45.6	58.1
66—Nanaimo.....	33.3	25.7	24.2	18.1	16.3	22.5	34.4	27.5	22.5	37.8	43.1	57.7
67—Prince Rupert.....	30	29	25	14.3	11.2	20.6	37.5	31.5	29	39.5	45	66.2



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-9	30-3	20-4	13-4	55-5	21-6	19-7	32-2	20-6	31-8	27-6	11-9	34-4	39-3
11-5	27-0			51-7	17-4	16-1	26-0	21-7	34-0	31-3	12-1	35-9	41-5
10	30			60	18-3	16-5	28-7	22-4	37-2	35-8	b	38-7	44
12	30			50	16-3	16	25-2	20-1	31-4	26-3	13	37	41-8
12	23			45	18-3	16-5	28-2	21	30-5	30	9	32-8	40-1
12	25				16-5	15-2	21-7	23-1	37	33-2	a	35-1	40-2
10	35			60	15-7		36-3	21-6	27-5	21	8-10	32-5	38
12-0	35-0			53-8	17-6	17-2	30-4	21-8	29-7	26-9	12-5	33-2	40-4
12	35		10	60	18	17-3	33	19-8	32	28-6	11-13	33-1	40
	35			60	16-5	15	34-3	21-7	33	30	14	32-5	39-7
12	35			50	17-7	18-5	28-9	23	30-9		12	34	41
				45	18		25-5	22-7	23	22	12	33	41
12-9	30-0	19-0	9-0	57-5	20-8	20-7	28-5	21-2	33-1	30-3	10-9	33-7	37-2
15-20		20		50	20	20	28-6	21-6	35	29-6	12	32-7	36-6
15	30			50	20	20	23-7	21-6	34-8	31-2	12	37-5	38-1
15	35				23-3			31-4	33		a	33-8	38-3
10	30						26-8	20-6	30-3		12		36-1
		18					22-7	19-9	28-3		8		37-3
			10	60			35	22	35	31-7	10	35	38
8			8	50			25-9	20-8	30-4		12	29-7	35-3
15	25			75	20-8	20-4	33-8	20-1	39-5	32-2	12	36-1	39
15	30			60	20	22-5	28-8	22-7	31-7	26-9	10	31-4	36-2
19-9	31-5	22-2	11-0	57-5	21-8	18-8	33-2	20-2	32-7	28-9	11-7	34-7	38-3
18	32	22	10		20-8	18-7	34-8	21	35-9	30-2	10	35-4	38-5
18-20	35-38	25-30	12		26	20	29-9	21	29-3	24-5	10	34-6	37-7
12-5-15	30-35	20	10		20	16	28-7	18-8	28-8	26	10	32-4	36-1
		20		25			25-3	20-2	26-9	21	a	9	38-2
	35	25		25			25	20	29	25-5	10	31-3	35-4
20	30	20					32-8	20-8	32-8		12	35	36-8
		20		20			27-6	20-4	28-9		10-11-5	32-8	38-4
25	32	22	12-5		17	18-6	34-1	19-9	36-8	32-8	a	11-8	35-4
22	35	25			20	20	36-5	19-1	34-3		12	35-8	39-4
20	35			24			38-8	18-7	33-4	25	12	33-5	37-3
20	35	25			20	22-7	37-7	19-1	35-3	32-9	a	11-5	35-9
20	30	23	12-5	22-5	18		35-6	19-6	30-7	30	11	33-9	38-1
20	30	20	12		23		28-5	19-4	29-8		a	11-8	34-2
	30	25					32-8	19-8	31-2		10-11	34-8	38-5
		22		20			29-4	18-1	30-9	30	a	11-8	31-3
20	30	22		20	21	31-5	18-3	28-2			10	33-5	36-3
20	35	25	10	20	29	19-4	28		26		a	9	33-8
20	28	20		60	19-6	16-5	36-3	20-1	32-8	30-2	10	34-3	37-6
20-25	30	25	10	50	20-6	18-5	36-3	19-9	30-9	25	10	35	36-8
18	30	18	12		21	18	36-1	20-1	27-5	23-6	12	33-6	37-5
22	35	25	25	25	20		36-6	19-4	33	28-5	13	34-8	38
		25					34	20	30		a	12	38
		22					28-5	19-1	30		11	34-3	35-9
				25	20		39-8	20-2	36-6	31-6	12	32-2	38-5
	30	15		70	25	20	32-3	22-7	39-6	34	15	34	39-3
	25	25		20-3	15	15	29	21-5	40-8	34-2	a	16-7	41-9
18	30	18		50	25		38-4	19-7	37	33	13	35-7	39
	25-30		9		21-5	16	35-7	22	37-1		a	14-3	41-6
					22-5	17	36-3	22-2	36		a	14-3	33-5
	31-5	18-0		20-4	17-0	34-0	19-8	28-2	28-2	24-5	10-3	29-7	40-0
	33	18		20-8	16-9	36	18-7	30-9	30-9	26-4	12	32-2	39-5
	30	18		20	17	31-9	20-9	25-4	22-5	22-5	a	8-5	27-2
22-3	29-4	15-0		25-4	21-7	31-2	21-2	25-0	21-5	21-5	12-5	29-7	38-9
23-25	30			27-5	21-6	29	22-6	26	21-9	13	30-6	38-6	51
25	30	15		20	29	23-3	23-5	20	10	27-5	10	39-1	52
15	25-30	15	15	50	23-7	20	32-2	20-5	25-4	21-4	12	27-7	37
25	30	15		25	25	34-7	18-3	25	22-5	15	33	40-7	54
22-9	27-7	16-0	17-5		23-6	22-6	34-5	20-5	27-3	21-2	10-5	31-4	40-7
25	30	20		25	25	35-1	21-5	24-6	17-9	a	10	28-1	40-4
25-30	30-35	15-20		26-2	25	29-2	19	26-7	17	a	12-5	35	44-5
-5-20	23-25	12-5	15	21-7	22-3	34-4	21-6	28-2	25-5	10	7	29-4	38-8
25	30	15		22-6	19-7	38-9	21-4	30-3	23-6	10	30-5	39-9	57
18	22	15	20	22-3	21	35	18-8	26-9	22	10	34	39-7	59
19-3	27-5		18-6	24-0	22-3	31-7	20-7	31-3	30-0	14-3	39-7	43-1	
20-25	30	20	18	23-2	24	38-8	25	35-8	28-3	15	40	43	60
25	30		20	27-5	25	35-5	20	33-8		a	17	40	44-7
25	30		20	25	25	32-1	20-5	31-8		15	41	44	62
				21-3	18-5	38-7	19-1	33	30	a	11-1	39-5	40-4
12-5		15		20-9	18-6	32-5	19-3	33-8	31-5	a	11-1	37-6	42-3
13	25	20	55	23-3	20-9	32-5	19-6	32-5	30	a	12-5	40-6	43-2
17-5	25			20-8	22	38-6	21-7	30-9	25	13	39-2	44-3	65
	25			30	25	28-7	20	42-5	35	20	40	43	67

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can.	Peas standard 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.4	6.7	17.9	4.3	5.4	10.4	15.0	20.0	18.4	17.9
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	28.5	7.3	17.9	4.8	5.8	9.8	15.1	21.4	19.2	19.0
1—Sydney.....	29.4	8	17.7	5.0	5.9	10.1	17.8	20.2	19.4	19.3
2—New Glasgow.....	26.6	6.7	17	4.6	5.1	9.9	15.5	22.2	19.2	19.2
3—Amherst.....	29.5	7.3	19	4.8	6.5	10	10	22.3	19.6	19
4—Halifax.....	28.3	7.3	17.7	4.6	5.7	9.3	17	20.8	18.5	18.3
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29	6.7	18.4	4.2	5	10.1	17.6	21	17.3	18.1
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.2	8.0	17.7	4.8	5.5	10.4	16.1	20.5	18.1	17.6
6—Moncton.....	29.5	7.3-8.7	18.5	5.0	5.8	12.3	16.2	21.8	19	18.2
7—St. John.....	32	8	17.7	4.5	5.5	9	10.4	20.1	17.2	17
8—Fredericton.....	28.4	8	16.7	4.6	5.6	10	15.2	20	17.6	17.8
9—Bathurst.....	26.7	8	17.7	4.9	5	10	18	20	18.5	17.2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	26.6	6.0	17.9	4.4	5.9	9.5	15.4	19.0	18.8	16.9
10—Quebec.....	27.2	7.5	17.5	4.5	5.4	10.4	14.9	20.4	18.5	17.7
11—Three Rivers.....	26.1	6	18.8	4.4	5.8	9.7	17.2	19.6	20.1	17
12—Sherbrooke.....	29.5	7.3	17.3	4.1	5.9	9.6	15.9	19.7	19.7	16.6
13—Sorel.....	25.2	5.3	18.3	4.1	5.7	8.7	16.3	18.1	19.7	16
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	21	4.7	18.5	4.3	6.7	10.1	15.8	19.6	19.5	18
15—St. John's.....	30	5.3	17.5	4.4	6.5	10	15	16.5	17.5	18
16—Theftord Mines.....	26	4.7	18.2	4.7	6.7	9	12.7	19.5	20.7	17
17—Montreal.....	28.2	6.7-7	17.7	4.5	5.4	10.3	15.2	19.5	17.3	17
18—Hull.....	26.4	6	17.6	4.6	5.1	8	15.4	18	16	15.1
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	25.3	6.3	17.3	4.1	5.2	11.0	15.4	20.4	17.5	17.1
19—Ottawa.....	25.4	6.7	18.1	4.7	5.3	10.9	15	19.2	17.7	17
20—Brockville.....	26	6	17.8	4.0	5	10.8	14.8	22.1	18.1	17.7
21—Kingston.....	27.2	6	15.3	4.2	4.9	8.9	14.1	19.3	15.3	15.3
22—Belleville.....	29.6	5.3	16.1	4.1	4.7	10.8	15.1	19	17	17.3
23—Peterborough.....	27.1	6.7	15.7	3.7	4.9	11.4	14.7	19	16	16
24—Oshawa.....	28	6	15	4	5	12.5	15.7	20.4	16.8	15.8
25—Orillia.....	29.5	6	18	4	4.9	11.6	16.1	20.1	17.6	17.3
26—Toronto.....	28.9	6	17.7	4.1	5.2	10	14.8	19.7	16.1	16.1
27—Niagara Falls.....	30.9	6.7	17.7	4.0	5	11.4	15.1	20.8	17.7	17.5
28—St. Catharines.....	25.6	6.7	16.5	4	5	11.5	16.1	19.6	16.1	16.4
29—Hamilton.....	30.4	6	17.5	3.8	4.8	11.1	14.3	18.8	16.6	16
30—Brantford.....	27.3	6	16	3.6	4.8	11.7	16	18.6	15.6	15.9
31—Galt.....	27.6	6.7	17.7	3.8	5.1	12	15.4	19.6	17.6	16.2
32—Guelph.....	29.2	6	17.4	3.9	5.2	11.7	14.2	19.7	17.3	17.1
33—Kitchener.....	26.8	6	17.7	3.5	5.1	11.5	16.3	18.4	16.3	16.2
34—Woodstock.....	28.9	6	17.6	3.7	4.8	10	14.1	19.5	16.6	16.1
35—Stratford.....	28.5	5.6	17.6	3.7	5.7	11.2	15.6	20.7	17.8	17.9
36—London.....	26.8	6	17.6	3.8	5.1	11.1	15.3	20.3	17.6	17.4
37—St. Thomas.....	26.9	6	18.5	3.8	5.1	12.7	16.5	20.4	17.8	17.4
38—Chatham.....	28.1	6.7	18.2	4.0	5.3	11.2	15.6	20.5	18.9	17.1
39—Windsor.....	26.1	6.7	17.4	3.8	4.9	11.2	15.4	21.6	16.1	16.4
40—Sarnia.....	31	6.7	18	3.8	5.9	11.2	15	20	18	18
41—Owen Sound.....	28.3	5.3	18	3.8	4.8	10.8	14.9	19.8	17.6	17.7
42—North Bay.....	26.4	6.7	17	4.5	5.3	10.4	14.5	20.6	17.3	17.7
43—Sudbury.....	29.8	6.7	16.5	5.1	6	10.1	17.7	24	20	19.7
44—Cobalt.....	33.6	7.3	17.7	4.7	7.2	11.1	16.5	22.9	20.1	18.6
45—Timmins.....	30.7	7.3	15	5	4	9.2	15	23.3	18.9	17.3
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	27.2	6.7	19.3	4.4	5.8	11.9	18.7	21.2	17.4	16.8
47—Port Arthur.....	26	6.7	18.3	4.1	5	9.8	14.5	19.7	18.3	17.5
48—Fort William.....	30.2	6.7	19	4.4	5.5	10.8	15.6	22.1	19.7	18.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.9	5.9	18.4	4.4	5.6	11.3	15.9	20.7	19.9	19.9
49—Winnipeg.....	29.1	6	18.7	4.3	5.2	11	15.1	21	19.1	19.2
50—Brandon.....	26.7	5.7	18	4.4	6	11.5	16.6	20.4	20.7	20.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	28.2	6.8	18.2	4.1	5.5	9.5	14.3	20.9	19.8	19.3
51—Regina.....	27.4	6.4	18.2	4.1	5.3	8.6	14.1	19.8	17.9	17.5
52—Prince Albert.....	27.5	6.7	17.5	4	5.6	9.3	14.1	23.3	21	21
53—Saskatoon.....	31.2	6.7	17.7	4.1	5.1	11.4	16.6	20	19.7	19.7
54—Moose Jaw.....	26.6	7.2	19.5	4.3	6.1	8.8	12.2	20.4	20.7	18.9
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	30.1	7.3	17.8	4.2	5.2	10.6	14.5	19.4	20.7	20.9
55—Medicine Hat.....	28.3	5.7-6.2	17.6	4.2	5	10.1	14.2	20.1	19.7	19.3
56—Drumheller.....	28	8	20	4.7	5.6	12.5	17.5	20	25	25
57—Edmonton.....	28.3	7.2	17.1	4	4.7	9.3	13.9	19.1	19.6	20.5
58—Calgary.....	31.7	7.2	17.4	4.1	5	10.4	14	18.9	19.2	20.1
59—Lethbridge.....	26	8	16.8	4.1	5.7	10.5	13	19	20	19.7
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	29.7	7.5	20.1	4.4	5.8	9.5	12.7	18.8	19.1	18.5
60—Fernie.....	32.5	7.7	16	4.4	4.8	11.9	13.8	20	20	20
61—Nelson.....	30	8.3	17.7	4.8	6	10	13.1	18.6	20	18.3
62—Trail.....	30	7.7	18.2	4.1	4.9	8.1	12.5	15	18.9	15.7
63—New Westminster.....	27.5	6.7	23.1	4.2	5.2	8.3	12.1	18.4	18.4	18
64—Vancouver.....	23.2	6.6-7	21.8	4.3	5.4	8.6	11.5	18.9	17.7	17.8
65—Victoria.....	29.7	7.4	19	4.3	6.3	9.1	12.8	19.8	19.1	19.7
66—Nanaimo.....	30.9	7.4	22	4.2	5.9	10	11.4	19	18.8	18.8
67—Prince Rupert.....	33.7	8.3	23.3	4.7	8	10	14.4	20.6	20	19.6



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
8-3	8-3	1-917	38-0	45-1	19-5	15-9	17-4	20-7	944	29-8	-807	48-6
8-3	7-4	1-800	34-8	.....	19-4	16-5	18-2	21-2	1-003	31-4	-884	.....
9-0	2-07	3-07	38-2	.....	21-8	19-5	19-9	24-4	1-09	29-6	-929	.....
8-2	7-8-4	1-77	34-1	.....	18-2	15-2	17-7	20-4	1-03	32-4	-787	.....
7-8	1-57	31-1	.....	20	20	15-5	17	20	90	32-5	1-00	.....
8-1	6-7	1-79	35-7	.....	17-5	15-7	18	19-8	991	31-1	-82	.....
8-8	10-2	1-22	23-2	.....	20	19	15-2	16	1-08	28	-875	.....
8-2	8-0	1-790	33-7	.....	40-8	18-3	17-5	18-1	933	32-8	-872	.....
8-8	8-1	1-70	34	.....	45	20	16-8	17-9	95	32-5	-813	.....
7-9	7-4	2-16	37-4	.....	32-5	16	19-3	17-2	763	32-2	-725	.....
7-7	8-3	.....	32-5	.....	45	19-3	15-6	17-8	95	31-5	-95	.....
8-4	8-2	1-51	31	.....	18	18-3	19-3	25	1-07	35	1-00	.....
8-2	8-2	1-543	29-4	.....	37-5	18-4	16-8	19-1	1-059	30-4	-860	.....
9-0	8-2	1-39	27-2	.....	35	18-7	18-8	19-4	1-03	34-2	-867	.....
7-7	9-1	1-34	26-9	.....	40	19	16-3	20-7	1-08	26-7	-875	.....
7-5	7-7	1-56	29-1	.....	41-5	19-7	16-6	17-6	1-09	32-5	-833	.....
7-7	7-8	1-24	22-6	.....	.....	16-5	15-7	19-6	1-02	28	-875	.....
8-5	.....	1-11	20-7	.....	.....	20	16-5	19	1-18	30	.....	.....
8	10	2-00	40	.....	.....	16-5	18	20	1-00	35	1-00	.....
7-7	7-5	1-40	25	.....	.....	20	17-7	19-6	1-12	35	.....	.....
8-6	7-8	1-96	37	.....	36-2	18-4	14-9	18-4	1-05	26-2	899	.....
9-2	7-8	1-89	35-8	.....	35	16-5	16-9	17-7	20	26	-762	.....
8-6	8-8	2-233	44-0	.....	44-3	18-5	16-7	20-1	929	27-8	-769	.....
9	9	1-98	38	.....	40	20	15-5	16-3	94	29-7	-769	.....
7-9	9-6	2-40	44	.....	.....	18	15-8	16-2	86	26	-744	.....
8-2	8-1	2-36	42-6	.....	.....	17-5	15-3	16-8	93	2-3	-77	.....
8-6	10-3	2-51	47-7	.....	.....	18	15-8	16-4	928	23-3	-794	.....
9	9-2	2-50	46-3	.....	.....	15	14-8	15-6	918	29-8	-758	.....
8-5	8-7	2-32	42-5	.....	.....	15	16-5	18	925	29	-725	.....
8-1	9-1	2-21	37-5	.....	.....	20	14-6	15-3	93	27-3	-738	.....
8-7	7-7	2-15	*66	.....	17-5	16	14-5	15-6	825	24-6	-709	.....
9-5	8-7	2-66	46-3	.....	.....	16-7	16-8	19-6	1-05	29-7	-874	.....
9-3	9-1	2-83	74-9	.....	.....	15-2	16-3	18-6	927	25-4	-724	.....
8-4	8-9	2-35	42-4	.....	50	.....	15-6	15-9	89	25-9	-752	.....
8	8-2	1-99	39-8	.....	.....	17-5	14-1	14-6	821	26-9	-697	.....
8-6	8-6	2-24	41-9	.....	.....	15-1	15-1	15-5	866	24-4	-753	.....
8-4	7-9	1-94	40-6	.....	55	.....	14-1	15-9	858	28	-753	.....
8-8	8-9	2-05	33-1	.....	.....	15	15	15-9	765	26-1	-735	.....
8-2	8-2	1-88	37-5	.....	.....	16	15	19-2	836	25-6	-682	.....
8-7	9-4	2-16	40-6	.....	.....	20	16-3	17-8	98	28-1	-734	.....
8-7	9	1-76	37-7	.....	.....	15-5	15-5	16-2	907	26-5	-789	.....
9-1	9-4	1-89	38-5	.....	40	.....	16-8	17-2	1-02	25-9	-85	.....
7-8	8	2-32	43	.....	.....	15-4	16	19-8	938	34-6	-774	.....
9-7	9-7	*3-25	*64-1	.....	38	.....	16-6	16-6	1-01	27-2	-778	.....
6-3	7	.....	45	.....	.....	18	18	18	93	27	-75	.....
8-5	8-7	1-75	33-6	.....	.....	15-1	15-1	18-9	809	27-2	-752	.....
8-4	9	2-31	45	.....	.....	20	14-6	17-6	96	31-7	-775	.....
9-2	10	2-31	49	.....	.....	20	19-3	18-7	933	33-3	-875	.....
9-4	7-7	2-39	41-7	.....	20-2	.....	19-4	21-2	1-04	30	-84	.....
9-6	10-3	*3-00	*50	.....	55	.....	18	15-5	18	19	1-05	.....
9-5	8-2	1-74	36-5	.....	50	.....	21	14-8	972	28-5	-779	.....
8	7-9	1-71	35	.....	35	.....	16	15-8	1-00	30-8	-825	.....
9-2	9-2	1-81	34-4	.....	32-5	.....	19	16-3	98	28	-79	.....
8-4	7-2	1-860	35-5	.....	22-7	.....	15-8	18-2	888	30-3	-785	.....
8-2	6-9	1-74	31	.....	21-2	.....	15-2	16-0	866	28-6	-759	.....
8-6	7-5	1-98	40	.....	60	.....	24-2	16-4	91	32	-81	.....
8-3	8-9	1-285	22-9	.....	23-2	.....	15-5	17-1	879	31-4	-792	.....
7-7	9-2	1-61	31-2	.....	.....	24	14	17-5	911	27	-79	.....
8-4	8-8	1-82	15	.....	.....	23-3	19-6	16-2	866	34	-80	.....
8-8	8-1	1-05	22-5	.....	22-4	.....	15-8	18-2	90	33-6	-883	.....
8-4	9-3	1-66	.....	.....	.....	12-6	16-6	20-3	84	31	-693	.....
8-0	9-3	1-335	27-4	.....	63-3	.....	15-9	18-5	879	31-3	-921	.....
8-1	11-6	1-37	24-2	.....	65	.....	22-6	12-9	863	30-8	-85	.....
8-5	9	1-35	40	.....	.....	20	20	20	95	35	-85	.....
7-6	8-3	1-906	17-5	.....	65	.....	24-2	15-4	841	29-2	-766	.....
8	8-9	1-46	25-1	.....	60	.....	19-9	16-1	869	30-3	-831	.....
7-6	8-8	1-59	30	.....	.....	22-8	15	17-1	87	31	-81	.....
7-3	6-1	2-080	43-6	.....	63-0	.....	20-2	14-9	914	32-9	-831	.....
8-5	7	2-25	*63	.....	.....	20	17-5	20	1-05	32-5	-90	.....
7-8	7-3	2-25	35	.....	65	.....	15	16-3	95	35	-856	.....
7-1	6-7	2-25	41-7	.....	.....	20	13-1	15	887	32-5	-812	.....
6-1	5-1	1-47	33	.....	65	.....	19-5	13-8	875	32	-825	.....
6-7	5-5	1-99	38-4	.....	.....	19-2	14-5	16-1	861	30-4	-776	.....
6-6	5-5	1-99	36-7	.....	.....	20	17	16	867	31-4	-792	.....
7-7	5-7	2-27	47	.....	.....	20	12-9	17-2	881	35-8	-837	.....
8	5-8	2-17	*54-2	.....	.....	25	15	18-9	937	33-7	-85	.....

\*New potatoes.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality††	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average).....	cents 10.2	cents 9.8	cents 54.5	cents 69.4	cents 27.5	cents 15.2	cents 3.9	cents 42.5	cents 64.3	cents 12.2	cents 8.1
Nova Scotia (Average).....	10.8	10.1	57.8	66.2	29.6	13.1	4.2	46.4	51.0	13.1	8.1
1—Sydney.....	11.4	10.9	56.4	68	29.5	15.2	4.3	54	53.5	12.9	8.2
2—New Glasgow.....	10.8	10.2	60.4	64.4	30	11.9	3.6	46.7	40	13.9	8.2
3—Amherst.....	11	10	60	66.2	30	11	4.5	40	.....	12.5	8
4—Halifax.....	9.9	9.2	54.5	66.2	29	14.1	4.2	45	59.5	13.2	8
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.	10	9.3	57.1	64.6	27.6	14.7	4	47.5	46	13.1	7.7
New Brunswick (Average)	10.4	9.7	61.5	67.0	26.4	11.8	4.1	43.0	44.6	12.1	8.0
6—Moncton.....	10.3	9.8	63.6	68.8	28.3	12	4.1	48	42.7	13.9	8.5
7—St. John.....	11	10.2	62	62.8	24.3	10.7	4.1	44	46.3	11.6	8.3
8—Fredericton.....	10.2	9.2	58.8	67.5	25	11	4.5	40	42.5	10.8	7.7
9—Bathurst.....	10.2	9.7	61.7	68.7	28	13.3	3.8	40	46.7	12	7.5
Quebec (Average).....	9.8	9.3	55.0	67.3	26.7	13.7	3.8	45.4	70.9	11.1	8.0
10—Quebec.....	9.8	9.1	54.8	68.3	27	17.5	3.8	41.6	67.5	10.9	8.2
11—Three Rivers.....	9.9	9.2	52.5	69.6	25.7	14.5	4.6	43.3	81.2	10.7	7.7
12—Sherbrooke.....	10.1	9.4	58.2	70.7	27.6	12.5	3.5	41.4	60	10.4	8
13—Sorel.....	9.8	9.3	50	58	27.6	12.5	4.1	45.7	80	10.8	8.4
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	9.7	9.1	52.5	66	27.5	13.5	4.5	46.2	70	10	8
15—St. John's.....	9.5	9.5	60	65	25	13	3.3	55	70	15	8.6
16—Theford Mines.....	10	9.6	57.5	66.2	26.2	14	3.2	42.5	65	11.5	8
17—Montreal.....	9.4	9.1	54.9	71	26.5	14.4	3.6	46	67.6	11	7.6
18—Hull.....	10	9.2	54.4	71.3	27.1	11.6	3.5	46.9	77	10	7.5
Ontario (Average).....	10.0	9.7	54.6	70.0	26.0	13.0	3.7	39.6	61.1	11.3	8.1
19—Ottawa.....	9.3	8.9	53.4	69.3	26.7	12.9	3.7	45.8	65.2	11.1	7.7
20—Brockville.....	9.6	9.2	51	71.2	24	11.6	3.5	35.8	51.8	10	7.8
21—Kingston.....	9.3	9	47.5	65.8	24.8	11.8	3.5	37.5	49.9	10	7.9
22—Belleville.....	9.9	9.5	52.1	68	25.1	12.3	3.9	37.1	56.5	10.7	8.1
23—Peterborough.....	9.7	9.4	57.8	68	25	12.8	3.5	35.6	62	11.1	7.1
24—Oshawa.....	10	10	60	2.5	26.5	12.3	4.5	40	50	12.3	8.3
25—Orillia.....	10.2	10	58	69.6	25.6	13.5	3.8	38.3	53.6	11.2	8.8
26—Toronto.....	9.3	8.9	55.8	67.5	24.9	12.1	3.8	40.2	51.5	10	7.5
27—Niagara Falls.....	10.2	9.8	55	74.9	26.9	13	4	41.9	55.7	10.9	8.2
28—St. Catharines.....	10.3	9.8	55.4	72.7	25.1	11.4	3.7	40.6	59.8	10.9	7.6
29—Hamilton.....	9.5	9.2	55.8	68.8	25.4	12.5	3.8	39.7	57.9	10.8	7.7
30—Brantford.....	9.4	9.4	52.7	71.3	24.6	12	3.3	38.8	64.9	11.1	8.1
31—Galt.....	9.4	9.1	53.9	69	24.4	13.2	3.7	45	61	10.3	7.1
32—Guelph.....	10.2	9.7	50.5	69.6	25.4	13.2	4.1	40.5	59.8	11.5	8.5
33—Kitchener.....	9.8	9.7	48.1	65.3	25.6	13.2	3.1	36.3	58.2	10	7.9
34—Woodstock.....	9.6	9.4	55	69.6	24	11.6	4	39	54.8	10.6	8
35—Stratford.....	9.8	9.6	50.6	71.8	25.5	12.4	3.5	41.1	59.3	11.1	8.6
36—London.....	9.8	9.5	57.9	71.3	25.4	13.2	3.9	41.7	57.7	10.6	8.3
37—St. Thomas.....	9.8	9.7	59.8	70.7	25.6	13.5	3.7	40.9	66.9	11.3	8.5
38—Chatham.....	9.8	9.7	47.7	68	26	12.2	3.1	39.2	63.8	11.2	8.1
39—Windsor.....	9.5	9.3	51.3	68.8	25.7	12.1	3.1	40	60	9.6	7.8
40—Arnica.....	9	.....	60	65	30	12	2.9	40	80	10	8.3
41—Owen Sound.....	10	9.5	56.4	68.8	25	12.5	3.2	33.6	57.1	10.9	8.9
42—North Bay.....	10.4	10.2	60	70.6	29	14.6	4	37.5	65	13	8.7
43—Sudbury.....	10.7	10.5	56.7	72.7	30	16.7	4.4	46.7	80	11.5	7.8
44—Cobalt.....	11.3	10.9	60	73.6	33	14.6	4.1	40	52.5	14.4	9
45—Timmins.....	11	10.5	57.5	68.5	25	15	3.5	35	52.5	15	8
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	11.7	10.3	53.1	74.8	29.4	14.8	3.7	41.9	77	14	8.9
47—Port Arthur.....	10.1	10	43.8	69.5	25.8	13.8	3.3	46.3	75	10.8	7.1
48—Fort William.....	10.2	10.2	61.3	72	30	13.6	3.4	43	73.8	12.2	9.2
Manitoba (Average).....	11.2	10.8	51.5	70.3	28.7	13.6	3.7	41.4	64.2	12.9	8.0
49—Winnipeg.....	10.5	10.2	48.9	69.5	27.8	12.2	3.6	41.8	62.3	12.4	8
50—Brandon.....	11.8	11.4	54	71	29.6	15	3.8	41	66	13.3	7.9
Saskatchewan (Average).....	11.4	10.9	54.2	73.0	29.0	21.9	4.7	42.4	75.8	14.9	8.5
51—Regina.....	10.5	10.4	49	72	29	s26.6	3.8	36.2	62.5	14	8.6
52—Prince Albert.....	11.4	11	52.5	73	30	s19	5.5	44	65	15	9
53—Saskatoon.....	11.4	10.6	57.1	74.6	30	s22.1	4.3	44.2	85.7	16.7	8.4
54—Moose Jaw.....	12.2	11.4	58.3	72.7	27	s20	5.3	45	90	13.7	8.1
Alberta (Average).....	11.0	10.3	51.2	71.0	29.3	19.1	4.1	40.3	68.6	14.3	8.2
55—Medicine Hat.....	10.7	10.3	55	70.6	28.3	s18.2	4.2	40	78.8	15	7.3
56—Drumheller.....	11.2	10.2	50	73.3	30	s25	.....	35	.....	14	10
57—Edmonton.....	10.8	10.2	47.2	71.7	30.3	s16.1	4.1	43.1	66.7	14.3	7.6
58—Calgary.....	10.4	9.7	55.6	69.7	28.1	s17.1	3.8	42.5	67	13.9	8.1
59—Lethbridge.....	11.7	11.1	48	69.5	29.6	s19	4.1	41	62	14.5	n8
British Columbia (Average)	10.1	9.5	51.3	69.9	29.8	22.4	4.2	47.8	78.3	13.2	7.7
60—Fernie.....	10.1	9.5	57.5	70	27.5	s12.5	4.3	40	52	15	n
61—Nelson.....	11.1	10.8	54.4	71.8	29.4	s28.8	4.2	42.5	80	12.5	8
62—Trail.....	9.9	9.4	46.9	70	28.7	s28.3	4.1	43.7	80	13.9	n8
63—New Westminster.....	9.7	9.1	46.7	67	30	s17.5	4.1	51.7	72	12.3	n
64—Vancouver.....	9.6	9	53	68	28.3	s21.2	4	42	77.1	11.3	n
65—Victoria.....	9.7	9.4	52.5	68.3	29.6	s23	3.5	54	80	12	n7
66—Nanaimo.....	10.4	9.8	54.1	70.9	32.1	s20.8	4.4	45.6	77	13.4	8
67—Prince Rupert.....	10.1	9	45	73.5	32.5	s26.7	4.5	62.5	80	15	7.7

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. Scotch coal. h. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). n. Small bar, 5c. s. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Coal oil,		Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences or none, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
16-735	10-553	12-440	14-676	9-203	11-488	10-165	30-8	14-3	27-902	19-808
18-500	8-753	9-750	10-250	7-500	7-667	8-477	32-9	14-8	22-625	15-000
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
	a7-00-7-35	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	b8-00	b11-43	30-33	14	25-00	18-00
*16-00-18-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	31	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
16-50	10-75-11-00	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	35-00	20-00-25-00
17-563	10-50-11-50	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	b9-00	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00
17-25	11-220	10-125	12-375	7-000	8-433	9-133	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250
16-00	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
17-00	11-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	b8-00-9-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
20-00	7-50-11-50	8-00	12-00	7-00		b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00-8
15-529	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	b13-50	35	13	18-00	15-00
16-00	10-208	13-239	15-303	9-033	10-654	11-626	29-7	14-4	23-056	15-500
15-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	27-00-32-00	
16-00	*9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	b8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
15-50	13-00	12-00	14-00				30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00
14-50	9-00-9-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
14-50	10-00	12-00	b17-33			b13-33	30		20-00	14-00
17-25-17-50		12-00	14-00	8-00		b10-00	27-28	15	**23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00
15-25-15-50	7-50-9-00	16-00	b12-00			b9-00	30		15-00	11-00
16-00		b16-00	b17-23	7-50	9-00		35	13	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
16-275	10-836	13-557	15-954	10-262	12-988	11-189	27-7	13-7	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
16-00	9-50	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	25	15	29-455	21-250
16-00	10-50	16-00	16-00		11-20		30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b14-00	28-30	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
16-00	10-00	12-75	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-00	12-00	13-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	23-25	15	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
16-50		15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	b13-00	25	15	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00
14-50-16-50	10-50	12-00	13-00	8-00		b7-72	25-28	13	120-00-35-00	18-00-23-00
15-00	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00-18-00	30	12-5	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
15-00	c	c	c	c	c	c	27-30		35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00
15-50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
14-50	7-25-9-00	12-00	15-50	12-00	12-50		30	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
15-50	*10-50-15-00	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	26-27	10-13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
15-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	28	10	30-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
15-25		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b12-00	27	15	25-00	16-00-20-00
15-50	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-25	8-3	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
15-00	12-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00	b13-33	27	12-5	40-00	30-00
16-00	13-00	17-00	16-00	16-00			28	15	20-00	15-00-34
1-00	7-50-12-00	1-50	20-00		16-00	15-00	27	13	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
16-00	13-00	15-00-16-00	19-00		17-00	b18-67	25	15	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
16-00	10-00-12-00	b20-00			18-00b	b9-00-15-00	25	12-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-50-12-00	c	c, b 26-00	c	c, b 22-00	c	25	15	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-00	12-00	18-00	18-00	14-00			30-32	15	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
15-50-16-00	8-00-10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-30	5-00-10-00	28	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
17-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	7-00-7-50	8-50-9-00	5-00	35	15	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
17-75		10-00	10-00	8-00			15		30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
19-00	12-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	12-00-15-00 b		27-30	15	↑	30-00
19-50	15-00	10-00	12-75	7-00-7-50	11-75		28	12-5	22-00	14-00
15-50	7-25-10-00	9-00	13-50	7-00	12-00	b7-00	30	15	↑	25-00-35-00
19-00	9-75-13-00	11-00	15-00	10-00	13-00		25	13-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		25	15	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
22-000	13-625	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000		33-8	15-0	40-00	30-00
21-00	13-50-15-00	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00		30-35	15	35-00	24-500
23-00	13-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00		35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
	10-813	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	14-500	34-6	14-6	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
	9-00-12-50		f14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	35-625	22-500
23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	f7-00	f8-50	5-50	7-00		32-35	13-3	35-00-50-00	30-00
	d10-00-11-50	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00		35	15	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
	11-50	f13-00	f, b 18-00	12-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00
	7-470				10-833	8-750	36-3	15-0	35-00	20-00
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15		28-750	19-500
	d6-50				12-00		35	15	25-00	17-50
	d5-50-6-50	c	c	8-00	b6-00-8-00	4-50	35	15	\$	\$
	d5-75-12-00				13-00-14-00	b13-00	40	15	35-00	25-00
	8-50						40	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
	11-081			8-950	10-757	4-810	35	15-3	30-00	18-00
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00		35	15	25-500	19-813
	10-25-13-25			9-50	12-75		40	15	20-000	18-00
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00
	10-50-11-50			6-50-7-00	8-00	4-25-5-25	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	18-00-25-00
	11-80-12-10				7-00	4-50	30-35	17	30-00	20-00
	11-25-11-75			7-50	b9-54	b4-49	29	15	22-00-22-00	15-00-17-00
	a8-30					5-50	35		18-00-22-00	18-00-22-00
	14-50-16-00						35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

in bulk. \* The higher price for Welsh coal. \*\* New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. † Mining company house \$20; others \$45-\$60. ‡ For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. § Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40. ¶ Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$40.00. †† On page 614 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, in the column of localities, Truro should have been omitted and Sudbury inserted between Owen Sound and Cobalt, as on pages 610 and 612.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 100 in 1913, declined 0.7 per cent from the May level to 162.6 in June. Cereals and meat and fish advanced and other foods declined, the "total food" index rising 0.3 per cent. Iron and steel, cotton and other textiles all declined and other articles advanced slightly. The index of "total not food" declined 1.1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) declined by a slight fraction of one per cent from the level at the end of May to 136.3 at the end of June. All the food groups advanced, the commodities showing increased prices being wheat, flour, oats, beef, mutton, butter, sugar and tea. Minerals and textiles declined and sundries advanced, materials declining 0.9 per cent.

The *Times* index number, on the base prices in 1913=100, fell 0.4 per cent from the May level to 164.7 as an average for June. Foods rose 0.9 per cent and materials declined 1 per cent. The principal change was a decline of 4.3 per cent in cotton.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base 100 in July, 1914, rose one point to 170 at the beginning of July. Foods rose 2 points to 162 and all the other groups remained at the level of the previous month. At the beginning of August the cost of living index rose one point to 171. This was due to a rise of 2 points in the index for food, as rent, clothing and sundries showed no change, and fuel and light declined slightly.

### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was 19,465 for May, the same level as that of the previous month. The figure for June was 18,282, a decline of 6.1 per cent. This level is the lowest thus far reached in 1924.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, having as base July, 1914=1, rose 1.9 per cent to 1,244.2 in June. Foods and clothing both advanced moderately, and rentals rose 33 per cent, or from 751, the level of the three previous months, to 1,002.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose 2 points to 557 in May, on the base April, 1914=100. The principal increases were in the groups food products, tar, petrol, fats and textiles, and the chief declines were registered by chemical products and fertilizer.

**RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base 100 in April, 1914, was 524 in June, an increase of 2 per cent for the month. The index for the Kingdom rose 1.4 per cent to 492.

The official index number of the cost of living for a working class family of the lowest category was, on the base 100 in 1921, 124.41 for June, an increase of 4.1 per cent over the May level. This was chiefly due to an increase in the foods index. Rent and clothing rose slightly and heating and sundries declined somewhat. The budget for a middle-class family rose 3 per cent to 123.01, the changes in the items of the budget corresponding closely to those for the working-class family.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States rose in June 3.3 per cent to 442, on the base 1913=100. Domestic goods rose 3.4 per cent, and imported goods rose 3.5 per cent. Export goods rose 5 per cent. In the grouping by stage of manufacture, raw materials rose 3 per cent, producers' goods rose 3.2 per cent and consumers' goods rose 3.7 per cent.

### Germany

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living showed a slight advance on the average for May over that for April, being 115 billions for May as against 112 billions for April, on the base paper mark prices in 1913-14=1. The weekly index number, however, reached the peak at the middle of May, and declined during the following weeks.



### Netherlands

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, prices in 1913=100, was 153 in May, or one point below the previous month's level. The foods index was 150, also one point lower.

### Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Commerce Department, on the base 1913=100, was 158 for June, a decline of 2 points. Raw materials declined nearly 3 per cent and manufactured goods a fraction of one per cent. The only group to show a rise was mortar, brick, cement and glass. Declines occurred in feed and forage, fuel and lubricating oils, hides and leather, vegetable foods and iron and its products. Other groups showed no change.

### China

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets index number of wholesale prices at Shanghai, on the base 100 in 1913, was 151.8 for June, a decline of 1.6 per cent from the previous month's level. Cereals and textiles advanced and all the other groups showed declines during the month.

### India

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the Bombay Labour Office, on the base 100 in July, 1914, advanced from 150 in May, to 153 in June. Foods advanced from 143 to 147 but the other groups showed no change from the May levels, the index for fuel being 166, for clothing 227, and for rent 165. The advance in foods was due mainly to higher prices for cereals, except wheat. Sugar and potatoes also advanced substantially, the increase in potatoes being seasonal.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) fell 1.6 per cent from the May level to 144.6 for June. All groups declined with the exception of the cloths and clothing group, which advanced slightly.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices showed an advance for the first time since December, 1923, to \$12.6231, as compared with \$12.2257 in July. Ten groups of commodities advanced including breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous products, while fruits, building materials and chemicals and drugs were slightly lower. This index is now 1.5 per cent below the level of a year ago, but is 4.5 per cent above August, 1922, and 18.8 per cent above the level of June, 1921. Compared with the peak of 1920, the index is now 39 per cent lower, but is still 45 per cent above the level of August, 1914.

COST OF LIVING.—The combined cost of living index figure for Massachusetts (compiled by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life) rose by a slight fraction of one per cent from the May level to 157.7 in June, on the base 1913=100. The food index showed an increase of about one-half of one per cent, the greatest change being an increase in the price of potatoes due to the change from the old crop to the new. There was a decrease of about 0.9 per cent in the clothing index, a slight increase in the fuel and light index, and no change in shelter and sundries.

## Unemployment in Great Britain

A report recently issued by the British Ministry of Labour relating to an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of persons claiming unemployment benefits shows that in the opinion of the interviewing officers, 66.5 per cent of all the males interviewed and 73.5 per cent of all the females were persons who in normal times would be usually in regular employment, while only 3.6 per cent of males and 2 per cent of the females were regarded as "verging on the unemployable."

The analysis, it is added, shows that the number of men and women who were considered to be "verging on the unemployable" is in great part made up of elderly or aged persons. Over half the men placed in this category and over one-third of the women

were aged 60 years or more and a heavy proportion suffered from poor physique, poor health, or some manifest physical defect.

An act was recently promulgated in France to provide for the compulsory employment of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors in receipt of disability pensions. Industrial and commercial undertakings, with certain specified exceptions, employing more than ten persons over 18 years of age, and agricultural undertakings employing more than 15 such persons, are required to employ war pensioners on a scale to be fixed for each class of establishment by the minister of labour, up to 10 per cent of the staff. An undertaking employing more than 50 per cent female labour is subject to the payment of an annual due.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924

ACCORDING to information received by the Department of Labour there were 313 fatalities reported in the industries and trades of Canada during the quarter ended June 30, 1924. Of these 107 occurred in April, 97 in May, 91 in June, while 18 had occurred during the first quarter of the year. There were therefore 295 fatalities during the second quarter of 1924, as compared with 285 in the previous quarter and with 350 in the corresponding quarter of 1923. In the transportation and public utilities group 69 accidents were reported, of which 25 were in the steam railways and 19 in the water transportation groups. There were 47 deaths due to accidents in the construction group, 44 in logging, 43 in manufacturing, 42 in mining and 22 in agriculture.

The most serious accident during the quarter was due to an explosion at the Allan Mine, Stellarton, Nova Scotia, which resulted in the loss of four lives and the temporary shutting

down of the mine. Although an investigation was conducted no light could be thrown on the origin of this explosion. There were ten fatalities due to handling explosive substances, one to an explosion at an oil plant, and one to the explosion of a steam pipe. Eighteen deaths were due to electrocution, six to infection, and four were elevator accidents, two of these being due to the workers being struck by an ascending lift after a wrong signal had been given accidentally.

The following table of industrial accidents has been prepared from information received from all sources available. It does not, however, necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred.

In addition to the fatalities mentioned above four deaths were reported during the quarter as the result of accidents that had occurred in previous years. Three of these accidents occurred in 1923 and one in 1921.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Havelock, Ont.....	April 3	.....	Fell while pruning tree.
Farm hand.....	Glenmorris, Ont.....	" 4	23	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	St. Narcisse de Beau- rivage.	" 7	30	Struck by saw which broke loose while operating.
Wood sawyer.....	North Monaghan, Ont..	" 16	43	Caught in pulley of sawing machine.
Farmer.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" 8	23	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Near McGregor, Man...	" 23	68	Fell from load.
Farmer.....	Venenville, Ont.....	May 2	43	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Grenfell, Sask.....	" 3	56	Found near seed drill with neck broken. (No further particulars.)
Farmer.....	Near Drumheller, Alta.	" 7	over 21	Thrown from disc harrow and run over.
Farmer.....	Tofield, Alta.....	" 17	.....	Crushed beneath tractor.
Farmer.....	Kipling, Sask.....	" 18	.....	Thrown under drill when team bolted.
Farmer.....	Near Revelstoke, B.C..	" 23	.....	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farmer.....	Thomasburg, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Kingston, Ont.....	" 28	69	Burned in putting out meadow fire.
Farmer.....	West Lorne, Ont.....	June 2	80	Thrown beneath harrow when team bolted
Farm hand.....	Edgerton, Ont.....	" 4	56	Thrown under cultivator when team bolted.
Farm hand.....	Uno Park, Ont.....	" 5	25	Crushed under tractor plough which tilted backward.
Farmer.....	Springdale, Alta.....	" 6	over 21	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Gravelbourg, Sask	" 11	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 15	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	St. Ubald (Portneuf Co.) Que.	" 18	over 21	Fell from wagon.
<b>FISHING AND TRAP- PING—</b>				
Lobster fisherman.	Petite Rivière, N.S.....	April 2	24	Motor stalled and craft capsized.
Trapper.....	Near Pembroke, Ont....	" 10	22	Canoe upset while examining traps.
Trapper.....	Lundar, Man.....	" 26	36	Lightning struck shovel which he carried.
Lobster fisherman.	Yarmouth, N.S.....	May 15	30	Became entangled in boat gear and carried overboard.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Logging— Employees with lumber company, (2). Employee.....	St. Raphael de Belle- chasse, Que.	April 1	both over 21	Drowned while repairing dam.
Woodsmen.....	St. Casimir de Portneuf, Que.	" 1	50	Crushed under rolling logs.
Logger.....	Doucetteville, N.S.....	" 1	30	Crushed by falling tree while crippled by falling on axe.
Feller.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 3	36	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Menziess Bay, B.C.....	" 5	50	Struck by falling tree.
Axeman.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 5	34	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Bowsman, Man.....	" 9	35	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Deep Cove, B.C.....	" 10	35	Struck by log from pile.
Logger.....	Loughboro Inlet, B.C.....	" 14	35	Caught in log haul and dragged into machinery.
Woodsmen.....	Deep Cove, B.C.....	" 14	27	Struck by falling limb.
Logger.....	Embros, Ont.....	" 16	45	Fell on saw.
Logger.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 17	35	Chain on whipple tree gave way while swinging pole on to car.
Logger.....	Alice Arm, B.C.....	" 18	36	Falling tree struck snag which fell on workman.
Employee.....	Cap Magdeleine, Que.....	" 22	27	Fell, striking head while unloading car of lumber.
Woodsmen.....	Collins Inlet, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Gardon River, Ont.....	April 28	18	Drowned.
Feller.....	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.....	" 29	51	Falling tree uplifted log on ground which struck workman.
Logger.....	Simoon Bay, B.C.....	May 1	.....	Broken legs and internal injuries. (No further particulars).
Logger.....	Near Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 1	22	Crushed between logs.
River driver.....	Williamsdale, N.S.....	" 1	.....	Fell into water—drowned.
Foreman.....	Davenport, Ont.....	" 2	58	Struck by log.
River driver.....	Lac aux Roggons, Que.....	" 4	.....	Fell through hole in ice while going for mail.
River driver.....	Foleyette, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Drowned.
Logger.....	Johnston Straits, B.C.....	" 6	33	Struck by falling snag.
River driver.....	Booth Lake, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Drowned.
Tail sawyer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 9	38	Crushed between carriage knee and saw husk when end of cant caught.
Employee at mill.....	Breakeyville, Que.....	" 10	46	Logfell while being moved by mechanical device.
River driver.....	Nelson, N.B.....	" 13	.....	Struck by logs being rolled into stream.
River driver.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 15	over 21	Drowned when canoe upset.
River driver.....	Near Campbellton, N. B.	" 15	.....	Struck by rock falling from landing.
River drivers (2).....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 16	23	Drowned when boat upset.
River driver.....	Temagami River, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Drowned.
Logger.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 28	25	Crushed against spar tree by swiaging log.
River driver.....	Madawaska River, Ont.....	" 28	17	Drowned.
Rigging slinger.....	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 30	20	Crushed by rolling log.
River drivers (2).....	Madawaska, Ont.....	June 4	.....	Drowned. Boat upset while breaking jam.
Logger.....	Whonnock, B.C.....	" 4	21	While loading ties slipped and fell over edge of wharf.
Foreman of grading crew.	Murrayville, B.C.....	" 6	60	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Alice, B.C.....	" 13	34	Crushed against tree when fallen tree being sawn sprung back.
Chokerman.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	27	Struck by log which upended while being tightened.
MINING, NON-FER- ROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Metaliferous Mining: Crane chaser.....	Anyox, B.C.....	April 5	37	Crushed by draw bar. Collision occurred while coupling motor to mine car.
Powderman.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 9	45	Struck by rock falling from roof.
Miner.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Fell over cliff. Snow gave way while inspecting aerial tramway.
Miner.....	Sandon, B.C.....	" 18	51	Fall of rock.
Scaler.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 23	28	Fell down slope.
Contract mucker.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 28	35	Crushed between ore car and wall of drift.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Metal Mining (Contd.)</i>				
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	May 5	.....	Caught in rockslide.
Miner.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Fall of rock.
Mucker.....	Lythmore, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck by bucket.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 23	over 21	Fall of rock in stope.
Miner.....	Deloro Township, N. Ont.	" 29	37	Caught by blast.
Miner.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 29	over 21	Explosion. Stayed too long lighting fuses.
Chute loader.....	Anyox, B.C.....	June 16	35	Caught between fingers of air valve and side of chute.
Brakeman.....	Coniston, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Crushed between cars.
Miner.....	St. Thomas Township, Ont.	" 25	35	Explosion. Tampering with misfired charge of explosive in shot hole.
Miner.....	South Porcupine, Ont....	" 30	.....	Explosion of blast in shaft.
<i>Coal Mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	April 11	38	Struck by falling roof rock.
Miner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 14	36	Struck by piece of coal from pick.
Driver.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 17	21	Caught between boxes.
Timberman.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 19	42	Struck by falling roof rock.
Miner.....	Caledonia Mines, N.S....	May 10	.....	Caught between full box and timber.
Miner.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 14	43	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 19	45	Struck by rock from roof.
Miners (2).....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 22	over 21	Caught by fall of rock.
Shiftmen (4).....	Allan Mine, Stellarton, N.S.	June 30	50	Explosion in mine shaft.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Shoveller at asbestos mine.	Thetford Mines, Que....	April 28	.....	Fall of rock while scaling walls.
Quarryman.....	Redonda Island, B.C....	" 26	.....	Fall of rocks.
Quarryman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	May 8	45	Struck by boom shaft.
Gravel pit worker..	Onoway, Alta.....	" 9	under 21	Run over by pony car.
Employee at cement plant.	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 28	22	Caught in machinery.
Oiler at mine.....	Thetford Mines, Que....	June 5	over 21	Caught by shaft.
Quarryman.....	Rosemount, Que.....	" 5	45	Box of dynamite sticks exploded when carrier slipped and fell.
Oiler.....	East Broughton, Que....	" 16	over 21	Clothing caught in shafting.
Field superintendent at oil plant.	Pakowki Lake, Alta....	" 27	29	Explosion and fall of derrick.
<i>Clay products and structural materials:</i>				
Stone contractor...	Kingston, Ont.....	May 8	.....	Struck on head by stone.
Labourer at cement plant.	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 21	22	Caught in mucker.
Foreman at brickyard.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	41	Buried in sand pile.
Employee at cement plant.	Victoria, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Caught in machinery.
Employee at brickyard.	Nelson, N.B.....	June 11	32	Thrown to ground and run over when part of cart gave way.
<i>MANUFACTURING—Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Miller.....	Leamington, Ont.....	April 4,	62	Infection, Finger caught in belt.
Labourer at milling company.	Port Colborne, Ont.....	June 7	.....	Fell from ladder—drowned.
Workman at brewery.	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	48	Scalded. Fell into vat of hot hops.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Labourer at packing plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	May 23	52	Cut finger—infection.
Helper at creamery	Petrolia, Ont.....	" 26	53	Struck by automobile.
Driver for meat market.	Halifax, N.S.....	June 10	43	Kicked by horse. Stepped on pole behind horses when mounting wagon.
Driver for dairy....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Struck by truck.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Brakeman with oil-cloth company.	Montreal, Que.....	April 14	42	Fell and run over by cars. Attempted to jump from ladder of car to platform.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (*Continued*)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Pulp, paper, and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at pulp-wood plant.	Bathurst N.B.....	April 5	.....	Caught in fall of logs from pile and thrown against carrier chain.
Employee at paper mill.	Portneuf, Que.....	" 21	over 20	Drowned.
Employee at paper mill.	Donnacona, Que.....	" 30	51	Caught by belt while adjusting it.
Employee of pulp mill.	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	May 10	.....	Fell while removing chain blocks from trestle.
Clean-up man at paper mill.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 22	54	Caught in revolving shaft.
Loader at pulp mill.	Burks Falls, Ont.....	June 16	.....	Load slid forward when stakes broke and horses took fright.
Employee of pulp mill.	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont	" 16	.....	Suffocated and scalded by steam and gas when caught in pit.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Web pressman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	April 24	over 21	Caught between press rollers.
Pressman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 25	18	Burned.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Owner of saw mill.	Cooper's Falls, Ont.....	April 7	46	Foot caught between belt and pulley. Died of shock.
Employee at saw mill.	Chichester, Que.....	" 9	.....	Caught in shaft.
Employee at saw mill.	Harrington, Ont.....	" 16	47	Caught in circular saw.
Employee at saw mill.	Landers Station, N.B...	" 25	27	Fell on rotary saw.
Employee at saw mill.	Madawaska, N.B.....	May 8	24	Fell 40 feet.
Saw operator.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	65	Struck by piece of wood from saw.
Cutler at stove saw.	Spearhill, Man.....	June 5	17	Caught in belt or shafting.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Employee at sash factory.	Montreal, Que.....	May 10	65	Struck by board which whirled upward while being placed beneath saw.
Carpenter at wood-working plant.	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 22	68	Fell down stairs.
Operator at lath mill.	Minasville, N.S.....	June 10	.....	Struck by flying pulley.
Teamster, for beaver board factory.	Frederickhouse, Ont....	" 18	61	Knocked down by block of pulpwood from conveyor chute which slid over a loaded core.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Carpenter at steel plant.	Guelph, Ont.....	April 4	.....	Fell off roof.
Garage man.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	.....	Fell down elevator shaft.
Moulder at iron foundry.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	53	Fell while dismounting from car.
Carman.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 23	57	Blood poison. Taking out king pin, car fell on finger cutting it off.
Employee at steel mill.	Roachvale, N.S.....	" 23	54	Struck by steel pulley which burst.
Labourer at auto works.	Ford, Ont.....	May 12	.....	Struck by train.
Hoist inspector at elevator factory.	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	30	Accidentally pressed button was crushed by ascending lift.
Machinist.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 23	24	Struck by channel iron which fell while being drilled.
Elevator operator at metal factory.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	68	Sliver in foot—infection.
Core room foreman at foundry.	Oshawa, Ont.....	June 10	41	Explosion of gases while lighting oil burner.
Labourer at smelting works.	Deloro, Ont.....	" 4	41	Electrocuted while working at switch.
Employee at steel plant.	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	24	Fell from step ladder.
Boilermaker.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 25	24	Struck by an electric crane.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Employee at oil works.	Toronto, Ont.....	April 29	39	Burned—while filling still with naphtha, funnel broke and naphtha spilled on clothing ignited from hot fire box.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Miscellaneous manu- facturing:</i>				
Foreman at lamp company.	Toronto, Ont.....	May 27	.....	Burned.
<i>CONSTRUCTION— Building and struc- tures:</i>				
Steeplejack.....	Pakesley, Ont.....	April 2	40	Fell off scaffold.
Labourer.....	Dane, Ont.....	" 25	54	Fell striking head.
Workman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28	70	Fell from ladder which slipped.
Labourer.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Struck on head by door.
Labourer.....	White Cove, Queens Co., N.B.	May 2	76	Crushed by collapsing frame shed.
Sign painter.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 13	30	Fell from window while adjusting sign.
Labourer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	June 2	.....	Struck on head by derrick.
Painter.....	St. Raymond, Que.....	" 2	over 21	Fell from scaffold when tackle rope gave way.
Labourer.....	Eastview, Ont.....	" 5	37	Struck by falling plank.
Employee of roofing company.	Marpole, B.C.....	" 7	.....	Burned. Asphaltic solution caught fire while tank was being filled.
Labourers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	50	Fell from scaffolding.
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	79	Fell from wagon.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	56	Fell from window.
Ironworker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	47	While removing cable from derrick it touched high voltage wire.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	48	Sling broke. Lost balance and fell 16 feet
Mason.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 20	35	Crushed finger—infection.
Carpenter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 16	50	Fell off scaffold.
Tinsmith.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	29	Fell from scaffold.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Labourer.....	Townsend Centre, Ont..	April 2	.....	Cut hand.
Painter (building department).	Stratford, Ont.....	" 10	24	Fell from scaffold at shops.
Employee.....	Near Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 24	54	Fell on rock in avoiding material from blast.
Labourer.....	Kaministiquia, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Crushed by shovel.
Labourer.....	Leaside, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Struck on head by chuck.
Labourer.....	Leaside, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Train ran over foot while man was ballasting
Ex-gang labourer...	Kaministiquia, Ont.....	May 3	.....	Struck by train.
Ex-gang labourer...	Tuffnall Br., Sask.....	" 4	20	Fell in attempt to get on moving train.
Labourer.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 8	23	Stepped from boarding car in front of train.
Workman.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Scalded by steam when wrecker crane upset.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>				
Caulker.....	Victoria, B.C.....	April 7	42	Stumbled when near side of steamer and fell over deck to floor of drydock.
Riveter.....	Dartmouth, N.S.....	" 30	.....	Struck by timber which fell from sling while hoisting.
Carpenter.....	North Vancouver, B.C..	June 9	24	While working between decks fell into hold.
<i>Miscellaneous con- struction:</i>				
Electrician at dam.	Hanover, Ont.....	April 5	38	While opening sluice plank was swept over dam by floods.
Bridgeman.....	Deep Cove, B.C.....	" 14	27	Struck by falling tree.
Workman with en- gineering comp'y.	La Gabelle, Que.....	" 22	27	Fell several feet on to stone pile.
Labourer on canal.	Meritton, Ont.....	" 30	25	Struck on jaw when crowbar slipped.
Bridgeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Fell from girder
Foreman with con- tractor.	St. Catharines, Ont.....	May 15	42	Fell over side of canal when bank gave way.
Engineer.....	Smithers, B.C.....	" 15	47	Slipped from pier while examining bridge
Employee of wreek- ing company.	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Drowned. Fell from boom of logs while preparing them for removal.
Roadman.....	Murrayville, Que.....	June 9	60	Struck by falling tree.
Teamster.....	Alfred, Ont.....	" 12	68	Fell from wagon.
Workman at gas works.	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	19	Slipped on loose plank and fell from scaf- fold.
Hydro worker.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Bolt fell down from above banks.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Miscellaneous construction: (Cont'd.)</i>				
Road construction employee.	Estevan, Sask.	" 22	25	Cave-in of earth.
Employees at dam (2).	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	" 21	over 21	Struck by steam-shovel.
Labourer.	Windsor, Ont.	" 27	35	Fell into excavation.
<i>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</i>				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Engineer.	Armstrong, Ont.	April 5	.....	Crushed when engine turned over.
Brakeman.	Kapuskasing Siding, Ont.	" 9	41	Foot caught in switch point and train backed over him.
Yardman.	Calgary, Alta.	" 12	38	Run over.
Workman.	Lambton, Ont.	" 12	.....	Struck by train.
Yardman.	West Toronto, Ont.	" 12	46	Run over.
Yardman.	Montreal, Que.	" 14	42	Slipped while getting off side ladder. Run over.
Fireman and brakeman (2).	Highgate, Sask.	" 26	.....	Derailment. Engine struck rock.
Sectionman.	Bar River, Ont.	" 19	56	Fell off hand-car. Run over.
Brakeman.	Valleyfield, Que.	May 1	26	Crushed while coupling.
Track watchman.	Cloister, B.C.	" 6	62	Struck while walking along track.
Sectionman.	Auburn, Ont.	" 7	62	Thrown off car.
Switchman.	Heatherdown, Alta.	" 9	20	Fell in front of car while leaning over brake pole.
Yardman.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 12	28	Crushed between cars.
Car checker.	Windsor, Ont.	" 12	57	Run over by train.
Sectionman.	Dorval, Que.	" 13	22	Struck by train.
Coalman.	Armstrong, Ont.	" 14	.....	Electrocuted.
Brakeman.	Mimico, Ont.	" 21	.....	Crushed between engine and box car.
Sectionman.	Leeds, Que.	" 22	40	Struck by rail which fell from flat car.
Sectionman.	St. Paul Jet., Alta.	" 26	50	Run over by motor car.
Sectionman.	Winnipeg, Man.	June 6	50	Knocked down by car being shunted.
Fireman.	Shawanaga, Ont.	" 9	28	Fell through opening when engine and tender parted.
Brakeman.	Richmond, Que.	" 19	31	Slipped and fell under wheels.
Car inspector.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 20	60	Crushed between cars during switching operations.
Sectionman.	Innerkip, Ont.	" 28	53	Struck by train.
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>				
Electrician.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 1	42	Electric shock. Fell off scaffold.
Electrician's helper.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 1	29	Knocked off ladder by falling body of fellow worker who had been electrocuted.
Lineman.	Premier, B.C.	" 9	.....	While repairing tram line moved out on to overhanging snow ledge, which gave way—fell 200 feet.
Lineman.	Victoria, B.C.	June 3	35	Thrown to ground when pole gave way.
Lineman.	Cobourg, Ont.	" 16	23	Struck by engine.
<i>Water transportation.</i>				
Longshoreman.	Vancouver, B.C.	April 3	40	Fell off pile while stowing sugar.
Ship liner.	St. John, N.B.	" 12	63	Infection. Splinter entered thumb.
Employee at harbour elevator.	Montreal, Que.	" 22	17	Fell from car shaler.
Checker.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	32	Struck by falling boom on steamer.
Longshoreman.	Montreal, Que.	May 23	30	Thrown from gangplank between ship and wharf.
Foreman with towing company.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 27	.....	Drowned
Stevedore.	Halifax, N.S.	" 28	.....	Caught in winch rope.
Canal helper.	Thorold, Ont.	" 29	.....	Drowned. Lost balance reaching for line thrown from steamer.
Sailor.	Three Rivers, Que.	" 30	21	Drowned.
Sailor.	Montreal, Que.	June 2	25	Thrown to deck when rope ladder broke.
Stevedore.	Port McDiarmid, Ont.	" 2	16	Drowned when canoe upset.
Stevedore.	Tufts Cove, N.S.	" 4	.....	Crushed by rolling log.
Sailor.	Quebec, Que.	" 4	25	Fell in hold of vessel.
Deckhand.	Kootenay Landing, B.C.	" 14	23	Fell from barge—drowned.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Continued)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Water transport:</i>				
(Cont'd.)				
Deckhand.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 26	19	Drowned. Struck by ice which fell while being loaded.
Seaman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	21	Fell from scaffold while painting.
Deckhand.....	Lake Superior, Ont.....	" 27	19	Drowned—lost balance while scrubbing top of aft house.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	21	Fell from scaffold striking side of vessel drowned.
Deckhand.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 30	16	Drowned.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Chauffeur for bank.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 1	.....	Shot by bandits.
Labourer at elevator.....	Goderich, Ont.....	May 16	39	Crushed by car.
Electrician at elevator.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	32	Turned switch wrong way and struck by ascending elevator.
Driver for oil company.....	Halifax, N.S.....	June 10	.....	Kicked by horse and run over by truck.
Teamster.....	Windsor, N.S.....	" 10	.....	Fell under team.
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 14	56	Fell from livery wagon.
Driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 14	41	Knocked down while attempting to stop runaway horses.
<i>Telephone and telegraphs:</i>				
Cableman.....	Near Wymark, B.C.....	April 21	19	Stepped off bunk on a gravel pile and fell under wheels of moving car.
Lineman.....	Dundas, Ont.....	May 19	24	Electrocuted while hauling new wire over telephone poles.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Lineman.....	Springford, Ont.....	April 2	.....	Electrocuted. Caught wire when losing balance.
Lineman.....	Petrolia, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Electrocuted. Neglected to put on rubber gloves when stringing wires.
Lineman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 23	36	Fell from pole.
Engineer.....	Rosetown, Sask.....	" 11	.....	Electrocuted. Short circuit between switch and a lantern placed between victims feet.
Power house employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	35	Fell under wheels of automobile truck.
Hydro cable splicer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	May 1	.....	Electric shock caused fall from pole.
Lineman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	June 5	.....	Electrocuted while tapping high tension wire.
Janitor.....	London, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Electrocuted while dusting electrical apparatus.
Power house employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	over 21	Electrocuted. Too strong current broke switchboard.
Lineman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 23	38	Burned. Touched bare wire with back of neck.
Helper.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 28	31	Touched live wire while pulling tarpaulin over pole during storm.
TRADE—				
<i>Retail:</i>				
Employee of hardware merchant.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	April 5	63	Fell into elevator shaft.
Employees at coal yard (2).....	Montreal, Que.....	May 28	43, 36	One electrocuted by current supplying coal loading machine and the other in attempting to assist first victim.
Salesman.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 16	18	Tripped and fell through window from high building.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public and municipal:</i>				
Surveyor.....	Bowman, Man.....	April 12	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Park ranger.....	Algonquin Park, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Drowned in lake when going for provisions.
Constable.....	Magrath, Alta.....	" 22	59	Slipped on step and fell to pavement.
Fire rangers (2).....	Lac a la Place, Que.....	June 25	.....	Drowned—canoe upset.
<i>Domestic and personal:</i>				
Hospital orderly.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 18	58	Touring car and ambulance collided.
Cook.....	Harbour Bouche, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Drowned.
Electrician at hospital.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 23	.....	While greasing sides of elevator fell between ascending car and frame.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924 (Concluded)

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Laundering, dyeing and cleaning:</i> Dry cleaner.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	April 18		Gas exploded—burned—shock.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Workman.....	Mount Forest, Ont.....	April 1		Struck by falling tree.
Workman.....	Lachute, Que.....	" 5		Drowned. Became entangled in wire cable which he grasped when ice struck ferry.
Workman.....	Mount Lehman, B.C.....	" 6		Injured while using mechanical stump puller.
Shop apprentice....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 13	19	Fell off platform.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 15	42	Struck by automobile.
Workman.....	East Bathurst, N.B.....	" 26		Kicked by horse.
Labourer.....	Bouth Lake, Ont.....	May 7		Drowned.
Boiler engineer.....	Sayabec, Que.....	" 16	over 21	Burned. In starting a motor steam pipe exploded.
Labourer.....	Athabasca River, Alta..	" 18	22	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Bamberton, B.C.....	" 30	47	Caught by driving pulley of screw conveyor.
Labourer.....	Lauzon Levis, Que.....	June 2	15	Struck in abdomen by piece of firewood.
Beltman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	24	Fell down a ladder while putting belt on pulley.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING PREVIOUS TO THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924

Coal miner.....	Fernie, B.C.....	Jan. 15	53	Fall of coal.
Railway machine shop labourer.	Calgary, Alta.....	" 30	over 21	Automobile went over bank.
Brakeman.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	Feb. 25	26	Ran into loaded cars while braking on tail end of trip.
Stonemason.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	40	Crushed under block of granite which tilted off rollers while being moved.
Woodsmen.....	Restigouche Co., N.B...	" 28	51	Caught by falling tree.
Labourer.....	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	" 29		Killed by explosion due to using iron rod in tamping explosives.
Bushman.....	Bull River, B.C.....	" 29	62	Crushed under log which slipped from pile on skidway.
Yardmaster.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Mar. 1	31	Head crushed. (No further particulars.)
Teamster.....	Hectanooga, N.S.....	" 7		Crushed by falling horse.
Riggingman.....	Hotham Sound, B.C.....	" 18		Struck by falling log.
Mill worker.....	Restigouche Co., N.B...	" 20	38	Crushed by falling tree.
Workman.....	Weymouth, N.S.....	" 26		Struck by stub.
Railway labourer....	Earlton, Ont.....	" 26	39	Crushed by cable.
Mine inspector.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 27	38	Tumor on brain. Slipped and fell.
Rigger.....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 29	23	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Coleman, B.C.....	" 29		Struck by falling tree.
Yardman.....	Nanoose Bay, B.C.....	" 29	40	Fell while getting down from scow.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alta.....			Died June 2 from injuries received some months earlier.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1924

THE accompanying table, compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the second quarter of 1924. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1923 are also given.

The table on page 726 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924

Period 1924	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
April.....	9,410	1,855	8,065	19,330
May.....	10,561	1,810	6,823	19,494
June.....	8,188	1,807	4,426	14,421
Second quarter 1924.....	28,459	5,472	19,314	53,245
First quarter 1924.....	8,792	3,274	11,814	23,880
Second quarter 1923.....	22,553	6,399	12,000	40,952





## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Mechanics' Lien on Mortgaged Property

**I**N 1921 the owners of certain land in Alberta sold it under an agreement of sale, the purchaser taking possession after the first payment. The purchaser erected a building on the land, obtaining material from a lumber company. This company not receiving payment claimed a mechanics' lien on the whole of the vendor's interest in the land. The trial court dismissed this claim, holding that a lien could be claimed only on the increase in the value of the land that had been brought about by the improvements in respect of which the claim arose, and not on the whole value of the property. The lumber company appealed in the Supreme Court, which confirmed the decision of the lower court, pointing out that although the building was erected with the knowledge and consent of the vendor, the work was not done at the latter's request in writing, as required by section 9 of the Mechanics' Lien Act, which determines the priority of a mechanics' lien over mortgaged premises. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

*(Alberta—Rogers Lumber Yards Ltd. versus Jacobs et al).*

### Employer Held Liable for Wrongful Act of Workman

A carter in the employ of the Dominion Transport Company, a subsidiary company of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, lent his lorry to two men, who called at the offices of a certain manufacturing concern and asked if any shipment was ready for the Canadian Pacific Railway. As it was the usual custom for carters in charge of the Transport Company's teams to call for freight, the manufacturers' shipper, not suspecting any irregularity, delivered to the driver goods valued at \$1,344 for transportation to London, Ont. The driver signed the bill of lading with a fictitious name and the two men loaded the freight on the lorry. They then carried this freight to the premises of a receiver of stolen goods. The actual carter met them there and assisted them in disposing of the goods, receiving payment for his share in the transaction. Action was brought by the manufacturing company against the Canadian Pacific Railway and the claim was allowed by the Superior Court, this decision being later confirmed on appeal on the ground that the individual who obtained delivery of the goods in question, if not the actual agent of the Railway Company, was a person whom the manufacturers' shipper had reasonable cause to believe was an agent. In

giving judgment the appeal court held that while both parties in the action were innocent the claimant was entitled to greater consideration.

*(Quebec—Canadian Converters Company, Limited, versus Canadian Pacific Railway, Company, Limited.)*

### Decision in Pennsylvania Railroad Case

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals gave judgment in July in a long standing controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its unionized employees in the shop crafts, the railway and steamship offices, freight sheds, etc. The subject of the dispute was the employees' claim to be represented, in their negotiations with the company, by delegates chosen by their union, whether these delegates were actually in the company's service or were on strike or otherwise not in employment. It will be recalled that during the war, in 1918, the Railroad Administration entered into the "National Agreement" with the national body of employees of the classes mentioned above, represented by the American Federation of Labour and its affiliated organizations, including "System Federation No. 90" (the Pennsylvania System). Subsequently, in February, 1920, Congress passed the Transportation Act, ending federal control of the railways and returning them to the private owners. The Railroad Labour Board was established in April of the same year, assuming jurisdiction in labour disputes.

In 1920 a dispute was in progress between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its employees in regard to a demand by the latter for increased wages and better conditions. The Labour Board in giving a decision in this case, issued a statement of the principles it intended to follow in future disputes. These principles included the following:

The right of lawful organizations to act through their own representatives to be recognized by the management;

The right of employees to be consulted prior to a reduction in wages etc., the employees being represented in such consultations by a majority of each class; the majority of any craft or class of employees to have the right to determine what organization shall represent them.

In view of the approaching ending of the National Agreement the Labour Board requested the Company and its employees to meet together and compose their differences, and a meeting was accordingly held on May 24, 1921. It was at this meeting that the question of the workers' representation arose.

The officials of System Federation No. 90 stated that their organization comprised a majority of the Pennsylvania employees, and, in lack of proof, this claim was denied by the company. The company then prepared a form of ballot, to which the employees objected on the ground that it made no provision for representation of the employees by a labour organization, and that it excluded every one not actually employed in the company. Two votes were taken, one on the company's ballot, the other on a ballot prepared by the employees. Most of the employees, including men on strike and at work, voted on the employees' ballot, but the company held a conference with the representatives of the minority, elected on the other form of ballot. The Labour Board decided that neither form of ballot was proper, and ordered a new election for which it prescribed new rules. This order the company refused to obey, adhering to this decision though the action of the Board was upheld by the courts.

System Federation No. 90 later informed the company that its members were ready to resume work on the terms established by the Labour Board, but the company refused this offer, adhering to the agreement entered into with the labour delegates elected on the company's form of ballot. The System Federation next brought action for damages for loss of employment of their members who had been "discharged by the company for refusing to waive their rights under the Transportation Act". In giving judgment in this case the Court of Appeals said:—

"We find nothing in the Statute (Transportation Act) which makes it compulsory upon the employer to confer with the representatives of the employees or further to contest the matter before the Labour Board. Though liable to such punishment as public opinion may inflict, the employer (and likewise, in a reverse situation, the employees) may, for any reason, or no reason at all, decline further to engage in the dispute. As obedience to the mandate of the decision of the Labour Board respecting a new election of representatives was not compulsory upon the Company, its refusal to obey the decision violated no legal or equitable rights of the complaining employees."



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains an account of the proceedings of the Conference on Unemployment held at Ottawa during the first week of the present month, in accordance with the Dominion order in council issued on June 3. It also contains the regular monthly articles showing the movement of prices in Canada; employment conditions as reported by the Employment Service of Canada, employers and trade unions; on conventions of labour organizations, recent industrial agreements, etc., besides special articles dealing with various subjects of interest to labour.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that employment in July was at a slightly lower level than in the preceding month, the reduction being more marked in comparison with July, 1923. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.4 as compared with 5.8 at the beginning of July, and with 2.9 per cent at the beginning of August, 1923. Returns from employers of labour showed a downward tendency at the beginning of August, when 775,759 workers were employed, as compared with 786,378 on July 1.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.19 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$9.91 for July; \$10.52 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 158.1 for August as compared with 153.3 for July; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.0 for August, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was less in August than in the previous month, but more than in August, 1923. Sixteen disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 10,469 employees and a loss of 228,572 working days. Corresponding figures

for the previous month were as follows: 18 disputes, 9,438 employees, and 231,428 working days; and for August, 1923, 17 disputes, 3,035 employees and 36,017 working days.

### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During August the Department received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration appointed in connection with the dispute in the coal-mining industry in Northern Alberta. Three new boards were established during the month. A compromise was effected in the dispute between the city of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, based on the majority and minority reports of the Board. The application from the employees on the Montreal wharf was withdrawn, the dispute in which they were involved with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having been settled through the mediation of the Department.

### **Labour Day in Canada**

Labour Day was observed on September 1 as a public holiday throughout Canada, labour organizations in the various industrial centres holding processions and meetings at which the speakers dealt with the progress of the labour movement and present-day problems. The first record of any action being taken in America with regard to Labour Day is a suggestion by the New York Labour Union in May, 1882. It was decided to observe the first Monday in September as a holiday, and to celebrate it by street parades, picnics, etc. In 1884, the American Federation of Labour declared the first Monday in September Labour Day. From this date action was taken by the states of the Union to make the first Monday in September a public holiday. Finally in 1894, Congress passed a law making this date a public holiday in the District of Columbia. Even in the few States which at that date had no law on this subject, observance of the day was general. The demand for a special holiday arose in Canada in sympathy with that in the United States, and in 1894, a few months

after the action of the United States, the Dominion Parliament passed a law (Statutes of Canada, 1894, chapter 55), adding the words, "the first Monday in September to be designated 'Labour Day'" to the list of public holidays in the Interpretation Act and in the Bills of Exchange Act. This amendment to the Interpretation Act means that the word "holiday" in all Canadian legislation includes the first Monday in September.

### Alternative to reductions in C.N.R. Staff

A ballot has been taken by the Shopmen in the Central Region of the Canadian National Railways, the result of which will determine the future permanent policy of the management in regard to staff reductions when retrenchment in expenditure becomes necessary. The ballot is in the following form: "Are you in favour of staff reduction, or are you in favour of shorter hours to keep the staff employed?" The practice on the system has hitherto been governed by the existing agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, concerning rates of pay and rules of service for the locomotive and car departments, which provides as follows:—

"Rule 27.—When it becomes necessary to make a reduction in expenses at any point, the force at such point, or in any department or subdivision thereof, shall be reduced by dispensing with employees with less than six months' continuous service in such department or subdivision thereof, after which the hours may be reduced to forty (40) per week before further reduction in forces is made. When the force is reduced seniority as per Rule 31 will govern; the men affected to take the rate of the job to which they are assigned."

The circumstances leading to the present ballot were as follows:

A reduction in staff being necessary last June, the management, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, let out the newest employees and reduced the working week to 40 hours, but as these measures were not sufficient, and as the further reductions required would involve about 1,200 men, it was suggested, as an alternative, that a further reduction in working hours be effected by means of a "lay-off" of one week in each month. The employees in the locomotive and car departments at St. Malo, Quebec, and Point St. Charles, Montreal, the car department at Ottawa and London, and the locomotive department at Stratford, all fell in with this proposal; and the first "lay-off" was accordingly made in these shops in the last week of July. Other departments at the same point preferred to continue the existing arrangements by which further reductions in staff were carried out, namely, the car department

at Stratford, the locomotive departments at Ottawa and London, and the locomotive and car departments at the Leaside Shops, Toronto. Reductions in staff have recently been made in the locomotive and car shops of the Atlantic and Western Regions of the System. As stated above the result of the ballot now being taken will determine which of the two methods of curtailing expenditure will be followed in future. The Canadian Pacific Railway, as a general rule, is said to follow the plan of reducing staffs in times of retrenchment, but the Angus Shops, Montreal, have closed down temporarily from time to time, thus making further reductions unnecessary. Similarly, the shops of the Père Marquette Railway at St. Thomas, closed down in July.

### Mine safety in Nova Scotia

It is stated that the Mines Department of Nova Scotia, considering the special dangers attending coal mining in the province, is inviting the co-operation of Mr. George S. Rice, the well-known mining expert from the United States Bureau of Mines, to assist in devising means of securing safer conditions of operation. Mr. Rice has already acted as an adviser in connection with certain coal mining problems in the western provinces. The British Empire Steel Company is co-operating with the Department in its present forward policy in furthering mine safety measures. The *Canadian Mining Journal* welcomes the recent activities of the Provincial Government in this direction. "The Government of Nova Scotia," it states, "has fully awakened to the dangers and difficulties of her coal mines. The great quantities of fire-damp; the coal dust; the spontaneous combustion causing mine fires; deep mines with heavy vertical lateral pressure causing 'bumps', 'crush', or 'squeeze', the largest undersea collieries anywhere, and many other conditions—are all well known to the Mines Department."

Mr. Rice is the chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, and is chairman of the reconstituted Mine Safety Board. This Board now has its headquarters at Washington and supersedes the mine safety committee at the Bureau's experimental station at Pittsburg.

### Prevention of Coal Mine Accidents

The report of a special inquiry into the explosion at the Allan shaft in the Stellarton coal mines in Nova Scotia, by which four men lost their lives on June 30, has failed to reveal the causes of the disaster. Judge Paterson, who conducted the inquiry, found (1)



that the accident was not in the ordinary sense preventable; (2) that no neglect either caused or contributed to the explosion; (3) that there was no defect in or about the mine, or in the mode of working the mine, or in the observance of the Act, or of any general or special rules. "In all the evidence," he continues, "there is no hint that any precaution was omitted that should have been taken, or that anything was done that was not in accordance with good mining practice." Judge Patterson, however, makes the following suggestions: (1) that perhaps the use of explosives of any kind might be dispensed with in such work (taking out a very high pillar) as the men were doing; (2) that "it is perhaps not the safest way to fire one shot on top of another" "Might it not happen," he asks, "that there might be some even the least bit of fire under the coal brought down by the first shot that might be covered up and not detected for some time after another shot was fired and more coal thrown on top of it?"

As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE a recent mine disaster in the State of Utah led to the forming of a rigid safety code in that state; its provisions being settled at a conference between state officials and the mining interests. The movement thus begun has not spread to other American states. For example, measures are now under way in Illinois for the organization of a state council of mine safety. Plans for this council were drawn up in June at a meeting of coal company officials, mine safety engineers, representatives of the United States Bureau of Mines, and regional representatives of the National Safety Council. Some comments by the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines on accidents due to the use of explosives in coal mines were quoted in the July issue of this GAZETTE. In this connection it may be noted that the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association is now considering the drafting of safety regulations to apply to all the portable mills in the province believing that the standardization of practice would result in lessening the large number of accidents for which the portable mills have hitherto been responsible.

The following information has been contributed to the **Safety education in Canada** LABOUR GAZETTE by Mr. W. **Cement Plants** J. H. Cam, power and safety engineer of the Canada Cement Company, Limited. Good progress has been made in the last four years by the Company in teaching safe habits to their workers. The plant in Montreal, which

employs over 600 men, presents the following figures:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Lost time accidents.....	51	31	16	9
Accidents per million man-hours.....	23.4	16.7	9.3	4.5
No accident months.....	0	2	4	8
Compensation per cent of payroll.....	1.90	1.24	1.37	0.40
Production per man-hour.....	100	111	140	133

The records of this plant demonstrate that systematic education along safety lines will reduce accidents, save compensation expense, reduce production cost by increasing labour efficiency, and reduce labour cost by decreasing labour turnover.

The Port Colborne plant of this Company, which in the four years 1920 to 1923 had 42, 66, 16 and 21 accidents, has had only two accidents to date in 1924. In the West, the Exshaw plant near Calgary had 14 accidents in 1920, 8 in 1921, 2 in 1922, none in 1923, and 1 to date in 1924.

These results have been obtained by methods of education described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1923, page 4. In the words of the safety engineer of the Company: "Safety work pays because it convinces the workers that the employer is out to give them a square deal, and thereby develops their pride in the plant and loyalty to the Company."

**Jury recommend annual inspection of boilers** The Coroners' jury which investigated the cause of an accident near Kemptville, Ontario, on August 12, when three men were killed as the result of a

boiler explosion in a cheese factory, recommended "that the Provincial legislature pass and enforce a law requiring inspection of all steam boilers by competent inspectors at least once a year." The evidence at the inquiry showed that the boiler was sold to the factory five years ago, and that it had not been inspected for four years. The Steam Boiler Act of Ontario provide for the inspection of every steam boiler during its construction and before it is removed from the place of construction; and for the inspection of boilers when repaired, sold, or exchanged. The Minister of Public Works may also employ any boiler insurance company registered in the Department of Insurance, or any inspection company engaged in the inspection of steam boilers, to make any inspection of steam boilers during their construction, required by the regulations, a report to be made within fourteen days. The provisions of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Revised

Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 229) in regard to the inspection of boilers, are as follows. The section quoted took effect on January 1, 1919:—

57. (1) No boiler in a factory, shop, bakeshop or office building or in any other building on any other premises or in any other place or in a highway or any other public place shall be operated or used unless the same is insured in some boiler insurance company, registered in the Department of Insurance, or has been inspected within one year by some person authorized in writing by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

(2) Every such boiler insurance company shall annually on the thirtieth day of November transmit to the chief inspector, a report of the boilers in Ontario, insured by it, and when the insurance is cancelled the company shall forthwith give notice thereof to the chief inspector.

(3) Whenever, the inspector is of opinion that a boiler is in such position, or is so located or operated as to be dangerous to life or property he may, by written notice to the owner and employer, and to the person operating or using such boilers, direct that the use of the boiler shall be discontinued until it has been inspected as provided in subsection 1 and a certificate has been given by the inspector that the boiler may be safely operated.

(4) A factory, shop or office building in which a boiler is used in contravention of the requirements of this section, after such notice from the inspector and before a certificate has been given as provided in subsection 3, shall be deemed to be kept so that the safety of the persons employed in the factory, shop or office building is in danger.

### Workers and accident prevention

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Safety Association recently formed by employers coming under Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 358) has opened a campaign of education by means of posters and bulletins distributed in every sawmill and logging camp throughout the Province. The lumbermen realize, it is stated, that mechanical devices cannot solve the accident problem, and that it is more important to secure the active co-operation of the workers themselves in preventing accidents. This opinion is supported by American authorities in a recent issue of *Safety Engineering*. In their judgment, mechanical means at the best can prevent only from 25 to 50 per cent of industrial accidents, and for the remainder the only remedies is in education and improved morale. The record of the United States Steel Corporation, the New York Edison Company, and other large concerns point to the same result. An article in the July issue of the same magazine suggests that in connection with intensive safety efforts it is important to keep the employees informed as to the progress made in accident prevention, as their continued interest and co-operation cannot be expected otherwise. As an example of the methods that are employed by many large concerns to secure the workers' co-operation, the work of the Shop

Safety Committee on the Delaware and Hudson Railway may be mentioned. These committees are composed of employees with the master mechanic as chairman, and are assisted by the company's safety agent. Foremen are instructed to pay particular attention to unsafe conditions and to correct them if possible. The safety agent spends considerable time assisting the foreman and talking to the men about certain practices in their own or other shops. Each morning the master mechanic ascertains the result for the previous day, and discusses with the foreman and workers the points that may be raised. The result of this intensive safety effort was that within a definite period there were no accidents in shops which previously had had accident records.

### Benefits of automatic couplings

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the fifth session of the International Labour Conference last year the International Labour Office has undertaken an investigation on the subject of automatic couplings from the standpoint of the safety of the workers. As a preliminary study, the Office has just published a volume dealing mainly with statistics of accidents due to coupling and uncoupling operations. The results of this study show that automatic couplings have been very beneficial to workmen in those countries where they have been introduced. Canada and the United States are mentioned as showing the benefits to be secured by these devices. The improvement in accident records in the latter country due to automatic couplings is estimated at between 70 and 80 per cent in non-fatal accidents due to this cause. As regards Canada, the improvement could not be measured by the compilers of the report who had not access to the records for the period before automatic couplings were introduced. Recent figures, however, would appear to indicate that conditions are slightly better in this country than in the United States. Thus the rate of coupling and uncoupling accidents per thousand employees is in the United States 0.14 for fatal, and 1.91 for non-fatal accidents, as compared with 0.10 and 1.11 in Canada. Similarly the rate per million train-miles is in the United States 0.11 for fatal, and 3.04 for non-fatal accidents, the corresponding Canadian figures being .13 and 1.55. The records for the two countries, however, are not strictly comparable, as the United States averages are for the period 1905 to 1914, while the Canadian averages are for 1912 to 1920.

The British percentages for this class of accident are lower than in any other country, though Great Britain is included among those



countries where couplings are non-automatic. This good record was said by an expert in 1908 to be due to the abolition of the "D shackle", to better lighting, better discipline among the men, and particularly to the universal adoption of the shunting pole, which makes it unnecessary for the men to go between freight cars for the purpose of coupling. In most of the countries of continental Europe the risk is higher than either in the United Kingdom or in North America.

### Chinese and female employment

When Chinese restaurant proprietors applied last month to the city councils of Regina and Moose Jaw for permits to employ resident white women, it was pointed out that the law of Saskatchewan no longer discriminates against orientals in regard to their right to employ female white labour in hotels, restaurants and laundries. The existing restrictions apply to all employers alike. An act of 1919 (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, of 1920, chapter 185) provides that "no person shall employ a white woman or girl in any capacity requiring her to reside or lodge in or to work in any restaurant or laundry, without obtaining a special license for the purpose from the municipality in which such restaurant or laundry is situated, which license the Council of every municipality is hereby authorized to grant." Before 1919 chapter 17 of the statutes of 1912 forbade the employment of women or girls in the restaurant, laundry or other place of business or amusement owned, kept or managed by a Chinaman.

The British Columbia legislature in 1923 repealed the section of the Municipal Act which conferred powers upon municipalities to discriminate against the Chinese in regard to the employment of female labour, and a general law (Statutes of British Columbia, 1923, chapter 76) was enacted giving authority to provincial and municipal police officers to control the employment of women or girls by persons of questionable character irrespective of race.

An amendment of 1914 to the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 229, section 31a) provides that "No Chinese person shall employ in any capacity, or have under his direction or control any white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry." This section, however, has never taken effect, as the act calls for its special proclamation, and no proclamation has been made. Similarly a Manitoba Act (Statutes of 1913, chapter 19) which discriminates against all orientals in the same way, still remains inoperative in the

absence of the required proclamation. On the other hand, the Winnipeg charter was amended last year (Statutes of Manitoba, 1923, chapter 101), to give the city power to pass a by-law to prohibit, except under special license, the employment of females in specified businesses owned, managed or conducted by Chinese.

### Vaccination of employees in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association recently passed a resolution declaring that:—

Whereas by Act of the New Brunswick Legislature the employer who engages men who have not been vaccinated is responsible for the expense incurred by the Health Department should a case of smallpox occur in the camp or boarding house through the unvaccinated person; therefore resolved, that the members of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association will in future insist on all persons applying for work as above to produce their vaccination certificate and that, by way of notice, this action be made public through the press and also that each employer take this matter up with the clergy in his own diocese and request that they explain the situation to their congregations and bespeak their co-operation.

The Act to which the foregoing resolution refers is the provincial Public Health Act (Statutes of New Brunswick, 1918, chapter 36, as amended in 1919), which provides as follows:—

Section 30. No person shall be employed in any camp, ship, factory or other place wherein the employees come at frequent intervals into close and prolonged contact one with another, unless and until such person produces to the employer or the employer's representative a certificate, signed by a regularly qualified medical practitioner, of successful vaccination, or of a like signed certificate that he is immune to vaccinia as proven by three consecutive non-successful vaccinations, or that he is immune to smallpox by reason of having had the disease, and no employer shall employ any person in employment as set forth above, without such certificate being produced. When any person contracts smallpox, who is at the time of the inception of his sickness employed as set out in this section, or who was so employed within fourteen days prior to the inception of his sickness, or who has not complied, or been required to comply, by said employer or employer's representative, with the foregoing provisions prior to his employment; then in such case the employer shall be primarily liable to pay all such costs, charges and expenses as the sub-district Board of Health concerned may have incurred in necessarily protecting the public health; provided such charges, costs and expenses were incurred in or about the necessary precautions relative to, or immediately appertaining to, any such case of smallpox, and such costs, charges and expenses may be sued for and recovered with costs, in the name of the chairman of the subdistrict board incurring the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction, within six months of the recovery or death of any such person. Such liability shall be in addition and without prejudice to any liability for any penalty provided for any violation of the provisions of this Act.

New Brunswick appears to be the only province of Canada which makes statutory provision in regard to the vaccination of em-

ployees in camps, etc. The health laws of the other provinces empower the provincial Board of Health to make any regulations that may be considered necessary. In Nova Scotia, the employer is required to secure a permit from the local medical officer before he can operate a camp, etc.

#### Organization of Canadian school teachers

The president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, Mr. H. C. Newland, in his address at the annual meeting of the Federation last month at Victoria, stated that many teachers now favour the incorporation of their organization by statute. He suggested that a teachers' registration council should be formed after the pattern of an existing council in England and Wales. "A central bureau of information and educational statistics is beginning," he said, "where it will be possible for teachers in any part of Canada to obtain accurate and up-to-date information by letter or telegram as to school law, teaching conditions, educational administration, salaries, contracts, and so forth, in any part of Canada. In this way it may be possible, through the constituent provincial organizations to have the school acts or ordinances of the various provinces so amended that the law relating to the rights, duties and obligations of teachers may be standardized throughout Canada." He recommended that teachers should be granted a professional status, and be so trained as to be able to assume the leadership in dealing with educational problems and in framing educational policy. "Teachers themselves," he pointed out, "must receive a training in scientific education which compares in intensity and duration with a course in medicine and in law. We should look forward to the day when no person will be granted a license to practise teaching in Canada without having first taken a five years' course in education at a university. It is indeed gratifying to learn that several of our leading Canadian universities have already established courses and special degrees in education. This movement will no doubt lead ultimately to the absorption of our normal schools by the universities."

#### Schemes for social insurance

"Social Insurance" is a general term that has lately come into special prominence from its inclusion in the agenda of the International Labour Organization. In Canada, apart from the Workmen's Compensation Acts, no centralized public systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, etc., are in existence apart from the various superannuation systems for the benefit of Dominion, Provincial

and municipal employees. The proposed Dominion old age pensions, now under consideration, would however be a form of social insurance as the term is generally understood. The subject is discussed in its general bearings, especially as it relates to conditions in the United States in chapter 8 of the "Principles of Labour Legislation," the well-known work of Professor J. R. Commons and J. B. Andrews, which was prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. A new book was published this year in London entitled "Social Insurance Unified" with administrative problems in connection with a centralized or state scheme. The author recommends the appointing of a Royal Commission to examine the scope of existing laws and ascertain whether a comprehensive system can be built up by the state that will give the working class family security in all the recognized social emergencies. Having in his mind the conditions existing in Great Britain, he advocates a centralized and comprehensive insurance scheme under state control, with the employment exchanges as the foundation of administrative machinery required. However, as a state monopoly would inevitably be opposed by existing insurance companies he proposes as a compromise the establishment of a state "competitive" scheme. Compulsory insurance already exists in Great Britain, and might he thinks be extended to cover pensions for widows and orphans, non-industrial accidents, and medical benefits to women and children. All branches of insurance could thus be administered by developing the machinery already at work. The employment exchanges could be transformed into social insurance offices to deal with unemployment insurance, old age pensions, pensions for widows or orphans, insurance against non-industrial accidents, and sickness benefits. The same offices might also handle certain forms of voluntary insurance, such as employers' insurance against industrial accidents, voluntary provision by employees for health insurance, and voluntary arrangements by workpeople for burial insurance.

Ten new labour banks will be organized within the next few months in the States of New York and New Jersey, according to a report in the

#### Developments in labour banks

*New York Post.* A new corporation, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Security Corporation of New York, has been organized and incorporation papers filed in Albany. The new banks will be financed through this concern. According to tentative plans, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo and at least one city in New Jersey will be



four of the locations. Warren S. Stone of Cleveland is president of the finance corporation. William P. Prenter of Cleveland is secretary and treasurer, and George T. Webb is vice-president. All are directors of the Empire Trust Company in New York, in which labour owns a substantial interest.

The first labour bank was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, which opened its doors November 1, 1920. This was followed by the organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Company in New York, and by labour banks in Boston and other cities. There are now ten such financial institutions, with total resources of \$127,000,000. Some account of existing labour banks has been given in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**Second and Third Internationals in consultation** According to *Industrial and Labour Information*, the national Labour Office weekly Bulletin of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) at

Geneva, the question of the re-establishment of trade union solidarity, which has for two years been the subject of negotiations between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Moscow International, appears to be entering on a new phase. The third Congress of the Moscow International, which took place at Moscow in the second week of July, has decided to enter upon a general propaganda campaign in favour of a single trade union International, to be formed by the amalgamation of the International of Moscow and Amsterdam. The Moscow International will instruct its members to enter the organizations affiliated to the Amsterdam Federation. Further, in accordance with the decision taken at its Congress at Vienna, the International Federation of Trade Unions has sent an invitation to the Russian organizations to enter into negotiations with it. The Russian organizations have replied that they are ready to send delegates to a meeting of this nature. An account of the recent convention of the "Amsterdam International" appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**French national economic council** The new French Government has revived proposals that have been discussed since the war for the establishment of a National Economic Council, to act as a technical body to advise the state. The idea of setting up a national organization to deal in a non-political manner with economic problems took shape during the war and had the strong support of the General Confederation of Labour.

It is stated to have been suggested during the war by the nation's urgent necessities in regard to food supply, raw materials, transport, mining, etc. Opposition to the proposal was based on the fear that such a council might be at variance with established forms of government, but the workers' organizations denied any intention of restricting the authority of the national Parliament. The Economic Council will consist of representatives of the State, and of producers, technicians, consumers, jurists and health experts. The Government has now set up a committee of enquiry "to consider in what way labour, with all its organizations and aspirations, and in what way also the interests of public health, can be represented on such a council." The committee will draw up a programme for the Economic Council. The committee is composed of state representatives, and of representatives of the following groups or organizations: Agricultural and industrial interests and undertakings run on the principle of co-partnership in profit and administration; the General Confederation of Labour; workers' producers' associations; intellectual workers; craftsmen; International Labour Organization; Consumers' co-operatives; health experts; and jurists.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada opened on September 15 at London, Ont. A full report of the proceedings will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The accident prevention committee of the American Gas Association met in Toronto early in August. The Schaeffer prone pressure method of resuscitation was favourably considered, and an educational "safety" campaign is to be undertaken among the employees.

Mr. J. R. Stewart, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, vice-chairman for Nova Scotia of the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen mentioned in a recent address a number of enactments which he claimed had been secured through the efforts of the various railway organizations. Among these were amendments to the Nova Scotia Railway Act providing for locomotive boiler inspection, dump ash-pans and automatic couplers on all rolling stock, the railway features of the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act, and increased exemption or income under the Nova Scotia Assessment Act. Referring to compensation he said that "in every province in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island a Federal Government employee who receives injuries while in the discharge of his

duties is compensated therefor on a liberal scale and in the event of accidental death his dependents are properly provided for."

Miss Violet Smart of Victoria has been appointed inspector under the Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, in succession to Mrs. Winifred Mahon, recently deceased, who was appointed about a year ago. The late inspector was president of the Vancouver local of the United Garment Workers of America. The Honourable A. M. Manson, provincial Minister of Labour, lately referred to her as an invaluable official, who never spared herself in any effort to improve the lot of the female workers of the Province.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, parliamentary secretary of the British Ministry of Labour and labour representative of the Overseas Settlement Committee, will arrive in Canada at the end of the present month, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, to enquire into conditions existing in Canada in reference to the immigration of children.

Mr. R. A. Stapells, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, is investigating allegations that have been made by a representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as to unsanitary conditions alleged to exist in some of the smaller workshops in the city. The union representative had no cause of complaint in regard to the larger shops, finding them to be well lighted, clean, well-ventilated, and provided with the comforts necessary to make work healthful and pleasant. But many of the so-called "kitchens," from which ladies' and children's garments are supplied to the retail trade, are stated to be highly insanitary, being badly ventilated, penetrated by fumes from gas irons, etc.

In the quarterly report on industrial accidents in Canada, in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Canada Cement Company's plant at Port Colborne, Ontario, was reported as having had two fatalities instead of one. Some account of the safety work carried on by this company is given elsewhere in this issue.

The convention of the British Trade Union Congress was held at Hull, England, early in September, an account of which will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

An Order issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated June 16, 1924, authorizes further extension of the normal working hours to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery trade, the cotton trade and hat and cap making. The Order is valid for these trades until June 30, 1925. A similar extension of hours is authorized by the same Order in certain branches of the flax-spinning and rope-making trades until the end of the present year. The Order came into force as from July 1, 1924.

The Calgary City Council have fixed the amount of the annual license fee for master plumbers in the city at \$10, to be retroactive to the beginning of the present year. The master plumbers had proposed an initial license fee of \$25, with a subsequent annual fee of \$5.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a conference held recently at Swansea, passed unanimously a resolution instructing their executive committee "to press that membership of the Federation shall be a condition of employment at the collieries."

### Public Works in Alberta

THE annual report of the Department of Public Works of Alberta for the calendar year, 1923, contains lists showing the work carried on during the year and the expenditures on each portion. The main highway construction programme consisted only of the most urgent work, owing to the limited appropriation for that purpose. The total number of bridges dealt with was 444, as compared with 520 during the year 1922. The total number of ferries operated by the Department in 1923

was fifty-eight. There were also three Government-owned ferries which were maintained by the Department, but privately operated. Three new ferries were installed during the year, and seven new scows were constructed. The total amount of money received during the year and deposited with the Provincial Treasurer was \$205,284.54. The total amount available for the year was \$959,132.27. Of this amount there was expended \$353,863.59, leaving a balance of \$605,268.68 to be carried forward for the year 1924.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of August showed a fairly large contraction for this time of year, largely on account of reductions in manufacturing, together with early declines in railway construction. Although the situation was not so good as at the beginning of August, 1923, it continued to be better than on that date in 1922 and 1921. At the beginning of the month the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.4, as compared with 5.8 per cent at the beginning of July, and with 2.9 per cent at the beginning of August, 1923.

A decline from the preceding period is recorded by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of July, 1924, while a comparison with the corresponding period a year ago shows a very marked falling-off in employment.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of August, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada.

The farming group in the Maritime Provinces continued very quiet, and slackness prevailed in the construction groups. However, at Halifax, New Glasgow and Moncton, harbour development, street and highway work, was progressing favourably and a considerable number of workers were employed. The offices reported very few skilled building tradesmen as unemployed. Orders for saw mill workers were satisfactorily filled at St. John and requests for lumber men and labourers were supplied from Sydney and Chatham.

Very little change in the industrial situation from the preceding month was reported by the employment offices in the Province of Quebec. There was a decrease in the demand for farm workers, but an improvement in the lumbering industry, orders and placements for bushmen being on the increase. Asbestos mines in the Sherbrooke district were reported inactive. The metal trades, boot and shoe industries and textiles were quiet and no improvement in cigar factories. Some improvement was reported in the building industry, bricklayers and plasterers being in demand. Orders for building labourers were also more numerous than during the month of July. There was considerable activity in municipal works in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec. The demand for hotel and restaurant help decreased considerably, due to the closing of

summer establishments in the country districts. Active demand for household workers continued.

In Ontario the demand for farm help continued fairly good, especially in the western Peninsula. There were some placements of experienced farm help in the northern sections of the province, but the large number of workers transferred to the western harvest fields has greatly improved the general employment situation. In the construction groups highway work, street paving, sewer and water main construction jobs continued to provide work for large numbers of men. In some sections an increase was noted in the calls for labourers, carpenters and skilled building mechanics. Railway construction, bush operations and western farm orders supplied the chief employment from the offices in the northern sections of the Province. However, bush operations were not very brisk, but a large business was anticipated for the future. Trade and manufacturing industries were quiet with the supply of workers in excess of the demand. Slackness prevailed in the women's section with an increased number of casual workers in demand.

A slightly improved employment situation was evident in Manitoba due to the increased demand for farm help. The cutting of the crop, although slightly later than in previous years, was expected shortly to be under way, with a plentiful supply of applicants to meet all demands. Little change was apparent in the building groups, there being a decided decrease from building activities of the preceding year. The demand for railway workers was not quite so brisk, but large numbers of section labourers and extra hands were placed. A consistent demand for household and hotel help was reported in the women's section.

In some districts of Saskatchewan the cutting of the crop had started, with a resultant increase in the demand for farm help. No difficulty was experienced in filling orders, as a considerable number of experienced workers were available. There was little call for men for the building group, the demand being mostly for labourers for road and street repairs. A large number of placements of men on railway section gangs was made. A heavy demand was recorded for domestic and farm household help with a decided shortage of applicants.

In Alberta some harvest work was already under way, the prospects were good for a

much improved demand for farm workers. A large supply of experienced help was available at all the offices. The construction groups afforded little work, although experienced building mechanics were employed. The demand for section and extra gang hands for railway work was steady. Approximately the same volume of business was transacted in the women's section, the demand being mainly for domestic workers for rural sections.

Construction in British Columbia showed an increased activity, especially in the vicinity of Cranbrook, Kamloops and Penticton, with demands for carpenters and building labourers. The larger municipalities reported fewer registered unemployed, this being in part due to the large number of men sent to the Prairie Provinces to assist in the harvest. Placements of farm hands locally were not numerous. Railway maintenance and construction work continued to provide employment for a few workers, section and extra gang hands being placed from Vancouver, Prince George and other points. The logging and mining industries were very quiet with few opportunities offered. Demands for household workers remained as formerly reported with an additional call for casual help.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a decline in employment as reported by employers at the beginning of August according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is in contrast with the slight upward tendency that had been indicated on August 1, 1923, when the situation was somewhat more favourable. There were large contractions in manufacturing, logging and railway construction, while building and highway construction, communication, shipping and stevedoring reported continued improvement and canneries registered important seasonal gains. British Columbia was the only province to record an increase in employment, while elsewhere curtailment of operations was indicated.

In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, logging and coal mining afforded less employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade were more active.

In Quebec the employment afforded in manufacturing declined considerably, chiefly in the iron and steel division; logging and railway construction were also slacker. Communication, transportation, building and highway construction and services, however, reported improvement.

In Ontario, curtailment in some branches of manufactures, notably in iron and steel and

textiles, was counterbalanced to some extent by seasonal gains in canneries. Logging camps reported further reductions; transportation, railway construction and trade were also less fully employed, while mining, communication, building and highway construction reported improvement.

In the Prairie Provinces there were contractions in railway construction, which were partly offset by increased activity in iron and steel factories and in breweries. There was, however, a net decline in employment in this district.

In British Columbia, the trend of employment continued to be favourable. Manufacturing was decidedly more fully employed, particularly in the sawmilling and fruit canning divisions. Transportation, building and railway construction, trade and mining also showed improvement. Logging and highway construction, however, employed smaller working forces than at the beginning of July.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered improvement, while in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton reduced activity was recorded. In Montreal there were considerable declines in railway car shops, but this was offset by expansion in other branches of manufactures, in communication, water transportation and construction. In Toronto, there were large contractions in manufacturing, of which those in textiles and iron and steel were most pronounced. In Ottawa, there was a general but slight falling off in activity. In Hamilton, considerable contractions in iron and steel were partly counteracted by improvement in building construction and canneries. In Winnipeg, there was very little change in the situation; slight increases were recorded in abattoirs, trade and construction, while textiles showed small declines. In Vancouver, there was general improvement. Manufacturing, trade and building construction registered the most marked gains.

Manufacturing recorded a fairly large decrease on the whole in spite of substantial improvement in canneries and in other food factories, in boot, shoe and electric current works. Reductions in vehicle works chiefly caused this reduction but there were also substantial losses in textile, fish preserving, lumber, rubber, chemical, glass, electrical apparatus and nickel works. Further contractions were indicated in logging camps. Coal mines employed smaller working forces, but metallic ore mines were busier. Telephones and telegraphs reported improvement, as did also shipping and stevedoring. Building and highway construction continued to show increased



employment, but railway construction reported curtailment.

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

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes.

Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment as indicated by reports received from 1,483 labour organizations representing 155,429 members showed slight decline at the end of July 5.4 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 5.8 per cent at the end of June. The situation however, was less favourable than in July of last year when the percentage out of work was 2.9. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions reported reductions in activity in comparison with June which were more than offset by the increases in the remaining provinces. The largest percentage gain was shown in Nova Scotia where coal miners reported considerable improvement. In comparison with July of last year a lower level of employment was maintained in all provinces except Alberta. Reports tabulated from 407 unions in the manufacturing industries with 46,755 members showed that 7.6 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 10.3 per cent in June. Cigar and tobacco workers were busier and increases on a smaller scale were also reported by bakers, paper makers, garment, iron and steel and glass workers. Printing tradesmen, leather, furniture, textile and brewery workers were less fully engaged. In some instances considerable short time was reported by the unions making returns. A larger percentage of unemployment was reported in the manufacturing group than in July of last year when 4.3 per cent of the members were reported out of work. Coal miners in Nova Scotia reported considerable improvement over June and in the Alberta and British Columbia mines no inactivity was registered. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idle members. Slightly more unemployment was shown in the building trades 12.1 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of July as compared with 10.6 per

cent at the close of June. Steam shovel and dredgemen, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and granite and stone cutters were better employed but less work was afforded bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers. In comparison with July of last year bridge and structural iron workers were more active; the situation for steam shovel and dredgemen remained unchanged and all other tradesmen in the group registered declines. Less activity than in June, was indicated in the transportation group 3.9 per cent of the members being out of work at the end of July as compared with 2.6 per cent at the close of the previous month. Workers in the steam railways and shipping and stevedoring divisions were not quite so fully employed and no change was reported by street and electric railway employees. Fishermen were fully engaged. Lumber workers and loggers reported some inactivity. Hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and barbers were less active. Theatre and stage employees were busier.

During the month of July, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 25,779 persons to employment and effected a total of 24,361 placements. The number of workers placed in regular employment was 17,646 and 6,715 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 14,036 were of men and 3,610 of women. Employers notified the Service of 18,502 vacancies for men and 8,807 for women, a total of 26,589. Applications for employment numbered 36,105, of which 26,048 were from men and 1,057 from women. A comparison with the reports of July, 1923, shows a marked reduction in the volume of business transacted by the offices, and a slight decline is indicated as compared with the preceding month of this year. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for July, 1924.

#### PRODUCTION REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a production of 45,480 tons of pig iron in Canada in July, 1924, as compared with 56,963 tons in the previous month. The July output of 6,960 tons of foundry iron was 43 per cent below the June total of 12,182 tons; malleable iron fell off 79 per cent to 3,399 tons. Basic iron on the other hand showed an advance of 22 per cent to 35,121 tons. The cumulative output for the seven months totalled 472,585 tons. The

total for the corresponding period last year was 516,793 tons. Although the tonnage recorded during the first seven months of this year showed a decline from the production during the same period in 1923, it was greater than in 1922 or 1921. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month remained unchanged at four, located as follows: two at Sydney, Nova Scotia; one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; and one at Hamilton, Ontario.

The production of 2,197 tons ferro-silicon was four per cent over the 2,108 tons in June and consisted entirely of the grades containing up to 50 per cent silicon.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada in July amounted to 52,237 long tons, being 24 per cent under the June output of 68,914 tons. The curtailment was mostly in the quantity of basic open-hearth steel ingots produced for further manufacture by the reporting firms. This grade declined 24 per cent to 50,211 tons. Direct steel castings at 1,768 tons marked a drop of 30 per cent. The cumulative production of steel ingots and castings during the first seven months of the year was 540,970 tons comprising 520,020 tons of steel ingots and 20,950 tons direct steel castings. This output was about 10,000 tons less than the total output for the corresponding period in 1923 and exceeded the 1922 and 1921 totals for similar periods by 43,000 tons and 27,000 tons respectively.

The report of the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of July as follows: Acadia Coal Company, Limited, 30,309 tons (34,679 tons in June); Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, 13,209 tons (7,960 in June). The Allen Mine did not operate during July owing to explosions of June 30, and July 2.

Reports from the Employment Office superintendents show a total of 277,919 tons of coal produced by the Dominion Coal Company in the vicinity of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The 15 collieries worked a total of 282½ days during the month and the average number of men employed was 9,331. At the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, mines at Sydney Mines there was produced 58,149 tons of coal during the month. The number of days worked by the two collieries was 48 and the number of men employed averaged 2,233. The mines of Inverness Coal Company, Inverness, Nova Scotia, were closed during the month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that nine carloads of

approximately 655,687 pounds of silver ore were shipped during August as compared with eight carloads containing 667,561 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing Mine shipped 176 bars containing 202,518.47 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 152 bars containing 151,431.01 ounces of silver, making a total of 328 bars containing 353,949.48 ounces of silver shipped during August as compared with 476 bars containing 517,195.58 ounces in the previous month.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted to \$19,986,670 during the month of July, 1924, as compared with \$19,678,067 in June and with \$20,819,752 in July, 1923. The gross earnings from January to July 31, 1924, were \$134,849,228 as compared with \$136,732,873 for the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for July were given in a preliminary as \$14,883,677 in comparison with \$15,135,633 in the previous month, and with \$15,677,836 in July, 1923. The gross earnings for the first seven months of 1924 were given as \$99,540,594, as compared with \$96,523,329 for the same period in 1923.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED	According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during July showed a decline of 17.1 per cent as compared with June, and 11.5 per cent as compared with the same period of a year ago. The figure for July, 1924, was \$11,090,760; for June, 1924, \$13,373,987; and for July, 1923, \$12,532,422.
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According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded in Canada during August, 1924, was \$26,664,500, as compared with \$23,818,400 in July. Residential building accounted for 30.8 per cent of the August total, amounting to \$8,178,600; business building amounted to \$8,031,900 or 30.0 per cent; industrial building to \$1,055,100 or 3.9 per cent; and public works and utilities to \$9,398,900 or 35.3 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 41.8 per cent; Quebec, 36.7 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 9.2 per cent; British Columbia, 6.3 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 6.0 per cent. The total construction started from January 1 to August 31, 1924, amounted to \$179,206,000, compared with \$223,654,400 during the corresponding period of last year, and \$184,333,700 in 1922.



FOREIGN  
TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in July, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$72,631,365 as against \$77,074,230 in July, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$87,059,218 in July, 1924, as compared with \$87,218,747 in the previous month and \$82,997,748 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$1,161,310 in July, 1924, and \$1,480,150 in July, 1923.

The chief imports in July, 1924, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,149,655; non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,830,938; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$12,440,722; and iron and its products, \$12,036,350.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$29,436,694; wood, wood products and paper, \$22,931,839; animals and animal products, \$14,587,882; and non-ferrous metals and their products, \$7,266,765. During the four months of the fiscal year ending July, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$132,350,731; wood, wood products and paper at \$81,172,107; animals and animal products, \$38,840,515; and non-ferrous metals and their products, \$25,977,890.

## Prices

Retail food prices advanced somewhat during the month due chiefly to seasonal changes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.19 at the beginning of August as compared with \$9.91 for July; \$10.52 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. A substantial increase occurred in the price of potatoes with the marketing of the new crop. Advances also occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, bread, flour, evaporated apples, fresh pork, bacon, lard, cheese, rolled oats, rice, beans, coffee and tea while prices of beef, mutton, milk and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.57 for August as compared with \$20.30 for July; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41

for August, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

The movement of wholesale prices as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued upward. This index stood at 158.1 for August as compared with 153.3 for July; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.0 for August, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups advanced while four declined. The Vegetables and Their Products group and the Animals and Their Products group advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour, and milled products, bread and potatoes and the latter because of higher prices for hogs, bacon, lard and tallow which more than offset the declines in cattle, fish, leather, boots and shoes. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was higher because of the higher prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and spelter. The Textiles group advanced slightly due to increased prices for silk, wool, and jute. The Iron and Its Products group declined because of lower prices for steel bars, steel sheets and horseshoes and the Wood and Wood Products group because of lower prices for newsprint and spruce. Both the Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group showed small declines.

## Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in August than in July, but more than in August, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 16 disputes, involving 10,469 employees and a time loss of 228,572 working days, as compared with 18 disputes in July, involving 9,438 employees and resulting in a time loss of 231,428 working days. In August, 1923, there were recorded 17 disputes involving 3,035 workpeople and a time loss of 36,017 working days. Five strikes and lockouts commenced during August, and of these four were terminated during the month. Eight of the strikes and lockouts which commenced prior to August were terminated during the month. There were, therefore, still in existence at the end of the month, four disputes involving 8,064 workpeople. The difference in the number of employees involved and the time loss in August this year, as compared with last year, is due to the numbers involved in the strike of 8,000 coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1924

**D**URING the month of August the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between various coal operators, members of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees, members of the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the city of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, members of the Saskatchewan Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, information was received during the month that an adjustment had been reached, based on a compromise between the majority and minority reports of the Board. The text of these reports was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being foremen, checkers, coopers, truckers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf, represented by, and members of, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., a representative of the Department intervened, after the application had been received, and through his mediation negotiations between the disputants were renewed, and an agreement was reached. The employees accordingly withdrew their application for a Board.

### Report of Board in Dispute between certain coal operators in Northern Alberta and the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation

The text of the report which was received during the month from the Board established to deal with this dispute is given below. The Board consisted of Mr. James Smith, Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, namely, Messrs. R. G. Drinnan, nominee of the employer, and P. J. Rowe, nominee of the employees. The Board was unanimous in its report.

#### Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between various coal operators, members of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association, employer, and certain of their employees being members of the Edmon-

ton and District Miners' Federation, employees.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a Board was established during the month, two members being appointed, namely the Honourable E. H. Phippen, K.C., of Toronto, on the recommendation of the employer, and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, on the recommendation of the employees.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees in the commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, a Board was established and the same two members were appointed as in the preceding case. In neither of these two cases had the chairman been appointed at the close of the month.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, western lines, and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, baggagemen, storemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, a Board was established composed of Mr. Travers Sweatman, of Winnipeg, on the recommendation of the employer, Mr. David Campbell, of Winnipeg, on the recommendation of the employees, with the Honourable Mr. Justice R. M. Dennistoun, of Winnipeg, as chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members.

Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on the 18th of July, 1924, in the above matter under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, have the honour to report as follows:—

As appears in the formal application for the appointment of the Board in this case, the nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands of either party upon the other, to which exception is taken, and the outline of effort made by the parties concerned to adjust the dispute, are as follows:



On the 30th of May, 1924, the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation gave notice to the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association that they would like to continue the agreement which expired on the 30th of June, 1924, but with certain changes which would allow for payment for dead work and also certain increases in some of the mines, so that there would be a standard rate of pay at all the mines coming under the jurisdiction of the Operators' Association and the Miners' Federation. Copy of these demands had been sent to the Minister of Labour.

The Operators' Association on their part put forward a counter proposal to standardize wages, but at a rate that would mean a thirteen per cent reduction for men employed at certain of the mines in this district.

Several meetings were held between the Miners' Federation representatives and a committee appointed by the Operators' Association, but neither party could meet the demands of the other, and so the dispute could not be terminated.

The Board, consisting of James Smith, Chairman, R. G. Drinnan, of Edmonton, and P. J. Rowe, of Edmonton, met at the City of Edmonton on the 2nd day of August, 1924. The Federation of Miners was represented by William Walker, E. Fisher and L. Smith. The Operators' Association was represented by J. Clyne, E. B. Johnston and C. W. Leonard.

The Chairman outlined the purposes of the Board of Conciliation, stating that, in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it was the duty of the Board, if possible, to bring about a settlement between the parties in the most amicable manner, and before taking testimony he desired to know, if an opportunity were presented to the disputing parties to discuss the matter, if there would be any chance of their coming to an agreement.

No agreement, however, could be effected and the Federation produced several witnesses, who were all duly examined, and the Operators also produced some witnesses. The Board was in session ten days, hearing evidence from both sides.

After the evidence was presented, the Board heard the arguments of the different representatives and met the following day to consider the evidence and deliberate on the report, and, after consideration, adjourned until the next day when it resumed consideration and arrived at a unanimous decision.

Among the operators in this dispute there are two who pay a wage of \$5 per day and there are five who pay a wage of \$5.60 per day. Outside of these operators, there are seven mines in the Edmonton district who pay a wage of from \$3.80 to \$5 per day.

The mines which pay from \$3.80 to \$5 per day furnish approximately forty-five per cent of the total output of coal in this district.

Both the miners and operators in this dispute wish to standardize the wages. The miners ask for a wage of \$5.60 a day at all mines included in the North Alberta Coal Operators' Association. The operators are willing to pay \$5 per day, claiming that, owing to the mines that are paying from \$3.80 to \$5 per day competing with them in the sale and output, they are unable to pay \$5.60 per day and, if forced to do so, will have to go out of business or lose money on their operations, and that wages should be adjusted in harmony with the industrial conditions of the locality and the wages therein paid for similar class of work, and that this would not amount to more than \$5 per day.

Our conclusion from all the evidence submitted and the arguments presented to us is:

1. That in all mines included in the Operators' Association there should be standardized rates of wages for all company men, and these rates to be the same as are now paid in the Penn Mine, viz.:

Company work	Per 8 hours
Miner on Company work.....	\$5 00
Brushers and tracklayer.....	5 00
Drivers and Chief Cager.....	5 00
Pushers and Assistant Cagers.....	4 50
Coupler (under 18 years).....	3 50
Assistant Tracklayer.....	4 50
	Per hour
Boys under 18 on surface.....	0 35
Outside labour.....	0 50
Blacksmith.....	0 65

2. That all contract rates in the different mines be continued as they were in the agreement that expired on the 30th day of June, 1924;

3. That for dead work we recommend that bone or clay in excess of six inches in thickness be paid extra, and also cars pushed in excess of three hundred (300) feet be paid extra;

4. No overcrowding of contract miners during busy season.

5. That a man working in a wet place be also paid extra, and we define a wet place as "where water is dripping from the roof in sufficient quantities to wet all a man's clothing, or where the floor is covered to depth of six (6) inches or more.

With these changes, as stated herein, we find that the agreement that expired on the 30th of June, 1924, should be continued.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAMES SMITH,  
*Chairman of the Board.*

(Sgd.) R. G. DRINNAN,  
*Member of the Board.*

(Sgd.) P. J. ROWE,  
*Member of the Board.*

Dated at Edmonton, this eighteenth day of August, 1924.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1924

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of August was 16, as compared with 18 in July. The time loss for August was more than in August, 1923, being 228,572 working days as compared with 36,017 working days in the same month in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
August, 1924.....	16	10,469	228,572
July, 1924.....	18	9,438	231,428
August, 1923.....	17	3,035	36,017

Of the 227,161 working days lost during the month, 208,000 were due to one strike, that of 8,000 coal miners in western Canada, which began on April 1st.

Eleven disputes, involving 8,512 workpeople, were carried over from July. Eight of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, and four of the new disputes commencing during August, terminated during the month. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record four disputes; coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia; moulders at Guelph; moving picture projectionists at Hamilton; and boot factory employees at St. Hyacinthe. Of the disputes which commenced during August, one was against alleged violation of agreement, one against reduction in wages, one for an increase in wages, one was an alleged lockout of union employees, and the other was to secure the dismissal of other employees. Two disputes terminated in favour of employers, two in favour of employees, and eight were partially successful.

Information reached the Department during August, too late for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as to a strike of eight cap makers in Montreal, for recognition of union, increases in wages and certain other changes in working conditions on June 30. Work was resumed on July 4, the employees' demands being conceded. The disputes involving moving picture projectionists at Hamilton, and asbestos workers at Montreal, and the strike of cap makers, noted in this issue as in existence during August, also began during July.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement:

**COAL MINERS IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The strike of coal miners, which began on April 1, with the expiry of the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, remained unsettled. The Federal Minister of Labour called a joint conference of the operators' association with a committee representing the union on August 12 and 13, but the negotiations did not result in a settlement. The Minister stated that he had proposed that the operators and the miners' scale committee should go into separate session to consider a reduction of one-eighth in the wage scale existing as at March 31. One reason for the suggestion was to meet the difference between the hours worked in District 18, 8 hours "from bank to bank," and the hours in the central competitive region in the United States, where 8 hours "at the face" prevails, involving 9 hours' time in the mine on the average. The respective parties went into separate session, as proposed by the minister. After consideration the operators stated that, if the reduction applied to surface employees as well as to underground workers, it would be, for all practical purposes, the same as their proposal of a reduction of \$1.17 per day in the wages paid (before the strike) and that they believed an agreement could be reached on this basis. The miners' committee replied that the proposal was regarded by them as an unjust basis for settlement, and should not be conceded; they also absolutely declined to submit it to a referendum of the miners, basing their position on the committee's mandate at the beginning of the strike, which provided that the men were not to vote on any proposal which contemplated a reduction in wages existing as at March 31 last. This position of the committee was approved at a special convention of the District, called on the demand of the local unions early in September, but the convention gave the committee a free hand in further negotiations. Thereupon the resident officer of the Federal Department of Labour took steps to arrange for another conference.

**CAP MAKERS IN MONTREAL.**—Employees in several establishments, some 200 in number, went on strike July 19, for recognition of the union. Some of the employers proposed a reduction in piece rates of wages. The settlement on August 9 provided for an agreement at increased rates.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS IN VARIOUS CITIES.**—The strikes of printing compositors in job



printing offices in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, for the 44-hour week, which began in the spring and summer of 1921, were called off by the union at the end of August. In the intervening three years, similar strikes had been called off in certain other cities. Strikes for the same objective were in progress in a number of cities in the United States. In calling off the strike, the union stated that the 44-hour week had become the prevailing condition in this section of the printing trade. The number of employees involved in the strikes in Canadian cities at the beginning was 2,451, and, by August, 1924, the number of employees involved was 298, settlements having been made by the union with various employers from time to time. At the beginning, numbers of pressmen and bookbinders were involved in some localities.

MOULDERS, GUELPH, ONT.—The strike of moulders which occurred on June 2, against a reduction in wages, remained unterminated at the end of the month. Information received indicates that some of the men have obtained work elsewhere, that eight men were still on strike at the end of the month, and that the employer had replaced the strikers.

MOVING PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Employees in various moving picture theatres who joined a union were dismissed during July, and the dispute has not yet been settled. The employers secured injunctions compelling the union to cease picketing their establishments, with the result that appeals were entered, and the cases were still before the courts at the end of the month.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—On August 18, a number of leather cutters in a boot manufacturing establishment went on strike for the dismissal of certain apprentices and other employees, one of the issues involved in a previous strike.

PAPER MAKERS, JOLIETTE, QUE.—A cessation of work occurred following an announcement of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages by the employer on account of unfavourable trade conditions, to which the employees objected; there was also an objection by the employer

to recognizing a union or employing members of a union. Through the mediation of officers of the Department of Labour, a settlement was reached, providing for the re-opening of the establishment, and a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, with a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour. Both parties agreed that no discrimination would be made between union and non-union employees, and provision was made for a shop committee representing the employees to take up any grievances with the management.

CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—On August 20, 1,700 clothing workers in a number of shops went on strike against infractions of an agreement concluded in January, 1924. Negotiations between the Clothing Contractors' Association and union officials resulted in the former agreeing to be bonded to observe the said agreement, and to appoint members to a joint committee to report on and to promote better sanitary conditions in working places. Between August 22 and 30, a majority of the employees returned to work as settlements with various employers were concluded.

CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, AYLMEYER, QUE.—On August 19, 75 men employed by a contractor on sewage and waterworks construction went on strike against a reduction in wages from 35 cents to 30 cents per hour. The mayor mediated on behalf of the employees, and, at noon August 21, a number returned to work on the employer's terms. The remainder of the men were re-engaged later, when certain repairs to machinery had been completed.

THEATRE MUSICIANS, OTTAWA, ONT.—On the termination of an agreement at the end of July, the employees demanded an increase of \$2 per week in the rate of wages, which was refused by the various employers. A strike accordingly occurred on August 2, and continued until August 23, the employees returning to work on the terms of the expired agreement. Some of the employees reached a settlement on this basis a week earlier.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, 1924.</b>			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.— Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.....	8,000	208,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING.— <i>Clothing:—</i> Cap makers, Montreal, Que. . .	200	1,600	Commenced July 19, for recognition of union. Terminated August 9, in favour of employees.
<i>Printing and publishing:—</i> Printing compositors, Halifax, N.S.....	17	442	Commenced May 2, 1921, for shorter hours with same weekly pay. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.....	4	104	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.....	76	1,976	Commenced July 1, 1921, to secure increased wages and 44 hour week. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.....	12	312	Commenced September 15, 1922. Employers refused to negotiate new agreement with union. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Ottawa, Ont.....	15	390	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	146	3,796	Commenced June 1, 1921, for increased wages and 44-hour week. Called off by union, August 30.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	28	728	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Called off by union, August 30.
<i>Iron, steel and products*:</i> — Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	8	208	Commenced June 2, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
SERVICE—RECREATIONAL— Moving picture projectionists, Hamilton, Ont.....	6	156	Commenced during July. Alleged lockout of union employees. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during August, 1924.</b>			
MANUFACTURING.— <i>Boots and shoes:—</i> Boot factory employees, St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	50	600	Commenced August 18, to secure the dismissal of other employees. Underminated.
<i>Pulp and paper products:—</i> Paper makers, Joliette, Que... ..	120	780	Commenced August 4. Alleged lockout of union employees. Settled by compromise; work resumed August 12.
<i>Clothing:—</i> Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.....	1,700	9,200	Commenced August 20, against violations of agreement. Gradual resumption of work; majority returned by August 30.
CONSTRUCTION.— <i>Waterworks, etc.:</i> — Labourers, Aylmer, Que.....	75	150	Commenced August 19, against wage reduction. Terminated August 21, on employers' terms.
SERVICE—RECREATIONAL.— Theatre musicians, Ottawa, Ont.	12	130	Commenced August 2, for wage increase. Terminated on August 23, in favour of employers.

\*Reports indicate that strikers have been gradually replaced since the beginning of strike, or that settlements have been reached with individual employers.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN JULY, 1924

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August contains the following table, which analyses the disputes in progress in July, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress. Of the 57 disputes beginning in July, 17 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 16 on other wages questions, 6 on details of working arrangements, 9 on questions of trade union principle, and 9 on other questions. In addition, 38 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. Settlements were effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving 12,000 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes directly involving 5,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in July			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July
	Started before July 1	Started in July	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	8	16	24	17,000	187,000
Brick, glass, pottery, etc.....	3	5	8	3,000	14,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.	7	17	24	6,000	73,000
Textile.....	2	4	6	1,000	27,000
Building, decorating, etc.....	2	2	4	†	†
Other.....	16	13	29	7,000	49,000
<b>Total, July, 1924.</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>
<b>Total, June, 1924.</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>356,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1923.</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>95,000†</b>	<b>1,665,000†</b>

†Particulars were not available as regards the number of workpeople involved in the general dispute in the building industry. It is provisionally estimated that the number of workpeople who went on strike or were locked out or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred, in consequence of the disputes, in all of the 95 disputes in progress in July was not far from 150,000, and that the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes during the month was about 2,000,000.

†Two disputes (one involving about 30,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards and the other involving about 40,000 dock workers in various ports in England and Wales) accounted for most of the loss of time in July, 1923.

### Use of Statistics in Preventing Unemployment

Economic barometers are now prepared in various countries with a view to forecasting industrial booms and slumps. A recent study of the International Labour Office submitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations contains an examination of the methods by which economic fluctuations are regularly observed in certain countries with a view to foreseeing industrial unemployment. The scientific treatment of statistics, for the purpose of assisting in the prediction of future conditions, has been greatest in the United States, but has also developed in Canada, Great Britain, and to a certain extent on the continent of Europe. The severity of economic fluctuations, with resulting periods of acute unemployment, is found to be due in part to lack of adequate foresight.

If the power of forecasting with reasonable accuracy is facilitated, variations in economic prosperity are likely to be less marked. If a period of rising prices is shown to be ending and a fall is probable, then producers will know that they should diminish their output early. Then, when prices fall, the glut on the market will be less than if there had been no warning of an approaching change in prices, and the fall of prices is likely to be less. In consequence the check on production, caused by the fall in prices, will be less severe. The more accurate and complete the information available for making forecasts and the greater the number of people who act in accordance with that information, the steadier will be the course of economic life.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE REGARDING WINTER EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

A CONFERENCE was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on September 3-4, on the initiative of the Government of Canada, for the consideration of the subject of winter employment in Canada, with particular reference to the coming winter. Attending the conference were representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments, the principal municipalities, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the two transcontinental railways, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and important union organizations in the building trades.

This meeting resulted in a free exchange of views among all those in attendance, and in the unanimous adoption of certain resolutions, which it is hoped may lead to the systematic co-operation of all public authorities and others interested in creating and maintaining a reasonable volume of employment during the winter months.

The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, acted as chairman of the Conference, and associated with him in the representatives of the Dominion Government was the Honourable Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, acted as secretary to the Conference.

A complete separate report of the proceedings and recommendations of the Conference has been published by the Department of Labour.

In the Order in Council of June 3,\* authorizing the holding of the Conference it was pointed out in a joint report from the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Works that:—

The evil of unemployment has at no time afflicted Canada with the suffering and distress which, particularly, during the post-war years, it has brought on the older communities of Europe.

Climatic conditions in Canada impose industrial changes between season and season, with resulting unemployment in many of the larger centres, particularly during the winter months when out-of-doors industrial activities are largely suspended over considerable portions of the Dominion.

The Ministers have, after careful inquiry and consideration, reached the conclusion that whilst these features of Canadian industrial life may be accepted as on the whole permanent, none the less, by consultation and co-operation between the various public authorities and others deeply concerned in and affected by the conditions in question, much may be done to mitigate these conditions in their severest aspects and greatly to increase the prospect of employment winter and summer alike for all who are willing and able to work.

A certain degree of co-operation as between the federal, provincial and municipal authorities was attempted and effected during the period of acute industrial depression occurring, largely as an aftermath of the Great War, in the winters of 1920-21 and 1921-22. The efforts of those years lessened the sufferings of the time but the means employed can hardly be regarded as adequate to meet the more permanent, if less severe, conditions arising from seasonal fluctuations in industry.

### Delegates

The following is the list of delegates in attendance at the Conference:—

#### *Dominion Government Representatives—*

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour.  
Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works.

#### *Provincial Government Representatives—*

Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Public Health and Labour, Ontario.  
Jas. H. H. Ballantyne (adviser), Deputy Minister of Labour, Ontario.  
Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier, Nova Scotia.  
W. B. MacCoy (adviser), Secretary Department of Industries and Immigration, Nova Scotia.  
Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, Manitoba.  
Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A. (adviser), Representing Government of Manitoba.  
Thos. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask., Representing Government of Saskatchewan.  
Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, Quebec.  
J. Ainey (adviser), Department of Labour, Montreal, Que.  
J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Victoria, B.C.  
Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, Alberta.  
W. Smitten (adviser), Commission of Labour, Edmonton.  
J. S. Martin, M.L.A., Chatham, Representing the Government of New Brunswick.

#### *Municipal Representatives—*

S. J. Farmer, Mayor, Winnipeg, Man.  
W. R. Owen, Mayor, Vancouver, B.C.  
T. W. Jutten, Mayor, Hamilton, Ont.  
W. W. Hiltz, Mayor, Toronto, Ont.  
B. J. Miller (adviser), Alderman, Toronto, Ont.  
Joseph Samson, Mayor, Quebec, P.Q.  
Charles Duquette, Mayor, Montreal, P.Q.



Albert Chevalier, Director of Public Assistance, Montreal, P.Q. (advisor.)

John Murphy, Mayor, Halifax, N.S.

C. J. Tulley, Controller, Ottawa, Ont.

F. L. Potts, Mayor, St. John, N.B.

K. A. Blatchford, Mayor, Edmonton, Alta.

G. H. Webster, Mayor, Calgary, Alta.

Fred Cook, Secretary-Treasurer, Union of Canadian Municipalities, Ottawa, Ont.

*Representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—*

J. B. Thomson, Chairman, British Columbia Division, Vancouver, B.C.

J. R. Shaw, Ex-President, Woodstock, Ont.

Paul Joubert, Ex-Chairman, Quebec Division, Montreal, P.Q.

J. E. McLurg, Chairman, Maritime Section, Sydney, N.S.

*Representing the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries—*

Joseph M. Pigott, President, Hamilton.

John B. Carswell, Ex-President, Toronto.

K. D. Church, Eastern Vice-President, Montreal.

Harry J. Mero, Representative from the Manufacturing and Supply Section, Windsor.

*Representing Labour—*

Thomas Izzard, Fourth Vice-President of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Toronto.

Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

John W. Bruce, General Organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, Toronto.

E. Ingles, International Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, London, Ontario.

Arthur Martel, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, P.Q.

Joseph P. Hunter, International General Vice-President, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

A. J. Crawford, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Toronto, Ontario.

*Representing the Canadian Railways—*

A. F. Hills, Assistant to Vice-President, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P.Q.

W. M. Neal, Assistant to Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, P.Q.

*Representing the Employment Service Council of Canada—*

C. Grant MacNeil, President, Ottawa.

**Proposals of Labour Delegates**

A memorandum containing the following proposals was submitted by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, on behalf of the labour delegates:

1. It is proposed that all Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government work now under construction should be continued with a full complement of employees during the winter months.

2. It is proposed that all Federal and Provincial Government work that has been provided for during the past sessions of Parliaments should be immediately undertaken and continued during the winter months with a full complement of employees.

3. It is proposed that a National Committee be appointed by the Federal Government, with the consent of the Provincial Governments, for the purpose of determining where necessary work can be initiated to best relieve unemployment, and to find ways and means for financing the proposed work, this class of work to be commenced as soon as possible.

4. It is proposed that an eight-hour day should be made effective on all that class of work undertaken by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and that the prevailing rates of wages should be paid.

**Memorandum of Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries**

A memorandum on behalf of the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries was submitted by Mr. Joseph M. Pigott, President in the terms following:—

A great deal has been said in the last five years of our "problem" of seasonal employment—meaning that certain of our industries operate at a high peak during the summer and almost cease operating during the winter. The outstanding example is the Building Industry.

An examination of the figures, as presented by MacLeans Daily Reports for contracts awarded, shows to what an extent the general public clings to the idea that if you cannot build in the spring or early summer—then don't build until you can. We see that in 1922 that orders were placed in June totalling \$36,000,000, and that in January they fell to \$9,000,000. Last year orders totalled \$50,000,000 in June and dropped to \$3,000,000 in January.

These figures show quite clearly the public attitude. This association feels, that, largely through the changes in method of construction, of recent years—*this attitude is not justified*, and further—we have a duty to perform in the interest of national progress—in doing all that is in our power to correct this condition.

The crowding of the market in June, and the neglect of it in January, is one of the most important causes for high costs in construction. The summer congestion means high cost not only for summer but for the whole year. It is the scarcity of men at that time which dictates our relations with labour both as to working conditions and rates of wages: It is the short abnormal market which affects our material prices. Contrast the excitement of the summer months of an average building season with its scarcity of workmen, its material and supply houses vainly trying to keep everyone satisfied with deliveries, with the unemployment of the winter and the idle plants and

material yards with overhead charges piling against them higher every day. *What a burden summer construction, yes, all construction carries on account of this.*

If then it can be shown as fact that the prejudice against fall and winter work is not properly founded—it becomes an urgent duty on the part of all of us who have a knowledge of these things to correct this condition as quickly as possible.

Without going into too many details let me point out a few features of the question as they appeal to me. In the first place the actual winter period is a matter of but 8 to 10 weeks duration—the last week in December, the months of January and February. In the second place there are only certain parts of the work of constructing a building that are affected, namely—mass concrete, reinforced concrete, form work for concrete, brick, tile, and other materials laid in mortar.

These two features alone confine our problem to narrow limits, which if only properly understood would change the attitude entirely of the layman interested directly or indirectly in building undertakings.

But further than that, we claim that modern methods which make for such fast building operations have practically eliminated the dangers of construction in this 8 or 10-week period. There are many who contend that we have not yet overcome the difficulties of reinforced concrete construction in low temperatures. Admitting for argument's sake that there is a risk there, and for the same purpose admitting that additional cost is there—*why need this work be done at this time?* Certainly it is no reason why April, May and June are overloaded in the way they are.

Will anyone claim that, under modern approved methods, there is any danger or additional cost to a building once closed in during this period? With such methods the exposure to cold of the particular kinds of work referred to for this short period is unnecessary and almost 100 per cent controllable. My own company erected the reinforced concrete structural portion of a six-storey building 120 ft. by 120 ft. in 3½ working days. Other companies are doing the same thing. In buildings that take anywhere from six months to a year to complete it is unreasonable to claim that the contractor now controls this factor?

But, we are not going to admit that even those 8 or 10 weeks present any insurmountable difficulty. We do not contend that it is just as safe in the winter period as any other time, for it certainly requires more attention and undoubtedly as certain points causes additional expense. That is why we say—do this particular part of the work at the proper time. But in the odd instance where it has been done and undoubtedly will be done with greater and greater frequency—a study of the results does not support the high cost objection. In Ontario, at any rate, and during the past two years in particular, judging from my own experience, winter costs in concrete and form work do not suffer by comparison with our best summer costs. We are prepared to present the cost data to support this. However, we have colder provinces than Ontario, and we have had colder winters than the last two, so in the matter only of exposed reinforced concrete construction we say—do this at the proper time—it is a very small part of the problem. Of all the balance of the exposed work, brick, framing, formwork, I have cost data which is actually in favour of winter work—and for the inside work the protected work—there can be no argument about that.

There is probably a good deal to be said in favour of launching house construction in the spring and early summer. In this class of work it is usually the objective to have everything finished and ready for occupancy before cold weather. A great deal of what I have said applies only to larger undertakings. There

is no particular reason why the housing portion of our building programme should be changed, and a good deal is to be said in favour of the present custom. Housing, however, represents only one-third of our building. If May and June were given over to housing, and September and October to public buildings and construction of buildings of the larger type, say from \$50,000 up—what a change there would be in that curve! What a reasonable, logical thing to do—and yet how hard it is and will be to bring it about.

It is of course very easy for a contractor who has made any study of this matter to set facts as he has found them before a very limited number of people. It appears to me, however, that this might be done for years without any definite progress being made. It is possible that a proper investigation made by your Government, assuming that its findings agree with our contentions, followed by proper publicity would have the desired effect. Furthermore—again assuming that we are right—governing bodies of all kinds would then be justified in taking the initiative—by launching their building programmes in the fall.

In any steps that this conference sees fit to take to set about changing the prevailing customs of this country in respect to the building season, you may depend upon the enthusiastic support of this association.

### Chairman's Address

Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, in a brief introductory address said:—

The object in view in convening the present Conference was set out in the letter of invitation of May 31, which was addressed to the public authorities and others concerned, namely, that in the opinion of the Dominion Government 'the time has arrived when all public authorities as well as those persons most intimately involved, whether as employers or workmen, in the problem of unemployment, should come together in conference for the purpose of endeavouring to devise a certain regularization of industrial employment, having regard particularly to building and other out-of-door work during the winter season.' The Dominion Government, he continued, had made inquiry to ascertain what Federal public works might be undertaken during the coming winter to guard against the occurrence of unemployment with its attendant distress and loss. He hoped that the other authorities represented at the Conference had come prepared to indicate the amount of winter work that they were respectively in a position to undertake. Canadian climatic conditions encouraged the execution of out-of-doors work in general in summer rather than in the winter months, but the feasibility of continuance during winter of certain classes of constructional operations had already been established, and it was recognized that building and construction in Canada could be undertaken in winter with but slightly increased cost. The Minister further observed that the only satisfactory remedy for unemployment was employment, work being preferable to cash relief both from the workers' and the com-



munity point of view. As most of the work in Canada was connected with private business undertakings, the responsibility under normal conditions for regular employment must fall in the main upon private employers. Nevertheless, Governments and other authorities connected with public activities were also concerned; for not only did governments and municipalities desire to avoid the distress incident to irregularity of work among their own employees, but it was to the public authorities that the unemployed of all classes looked for relief in periods of industrial and commercial depression.

**Views of Delegates**

The representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association did not submit a memorandum, but the delegates of the organization discussed in brief addresses the present position of the manufacturing industries in Canada.

Dr. S. J. McLean, acting Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, on the invitation of the Chairman, addressed the Conference regarding the railway grade crossing fund administered by the Board, from which fund grants are made towards the elimination of railway grade crossings and other means of avoiding the dangers connected therewith.

Messrs. W. M. Neil and A. J. Hills, assistants to vice-presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways respectively, spoke of the special attention the subject of winter work was receiving at the hands of both these systems.

The provincial and municipal representatives in attendance at the Conference spoke of the employment condition in their respective areas. There was general agreement on their part as to the desirability of utilizing public works as far as possible to provide for any unemployment which might otherwise exist.

**Position of the Dominion Government**

The Minister of Labour read a statement to the Conference regarding the position of the Federal Government in relation to unemployment relief. This position was, he said, set out in a telegram dated December 22, 1922, which had been addressed by him to the Premiers of Manitoba and British Columbia, respectively. In this message it was stated that neither the present Government, nor, so far as could be gathered from the records on file, the late administration, had at any time contemplated that the Federal assistance which was granted to municipalities and in some cases to provinces on account of unorganized districts during the previous two years, should be regarded as a precedent for Federal par-

ticipation in the responsibilities of the municipal and provincial authorities, save under conditions comparable to those existing during the winters of 1920-21 and 1921-22, when, over the larger part of the Dominion, unemployment existed on a wholly unprecedented scale. The situation existing throughout Canada at the close of 1922 was not regarded by the Federal Government as one which justified action on their part in "assuming at present any portion of the obligations falling customarily to the municipal and provincial authorities".

From the time of Confederation down, relief of any existing distress was attended to by the local authorities. The British North America Act, indeed, provided that matters of property and civil rights were within the exclusive powers of the provincial legislatures. Apart from the foregoing, paragraph 7 of Section 92 of the British North America Act included among the subjects of exclusive provincial legislative jurisdiction, the establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

In certain quarters, the Minister continued, it had been contended that the Dominion Government should contribute towards unemployment relief on the ground that the present conditions have grown out of Canada's part in the European War. Those who urged this view overlooked, however, the financial burdens which are being borne by the Dominion growing out of the war. If, indeed, the matter were one of other financial assistance, the participation of the Dominion Government in unemployment relief might be regarded as interference with provincial rights. Apart from the question of principle involved, the local authorities were in the best position to ascertain the facts in relation to any unemployment existing locally and were also in the best position to administer the requisite relief.

**Resolutions of the Conference**

The views of the Conference, following a comprehensive survey of the whole situation, were embodied in the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:—

This Conference, having heard views of representatives of all the various bodies called together for the purpose of considering ways and means of dealing with the unemployment situation, desires to place itself on record in the following recommendations:—

The unanimous opinion of the Conference is that assistance in the form of money or doles should not be entertained but that work of some description be encouraged in every

locality, with special consideration to be given to work of a permanent nature such as building, construction, etc.

From representations made it is the judgment of this Conference that certain classes of work, which in the past have been discouraged during the winter season, can with perfect safety and economy be undertaken throughout this country.

We recommend:—

That all Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government work now under construction should be continued with a full complement of employees during the winter months.

That all Federal and Provincial Government work that has been provided for during the past session of the different Parliaments, should be immediately undertaken and continued during the winter months with a full complement of employees.

That inasmuch as the Federal Government has during the past few years had in contemplation the construction of certain public buildings, for which plans and specifications are already in hand, that we recommend that they be asked to call for tenders at once on such of this work as can be proceeded with.

Further, that the greater the number of hours worked per day on all work undertaken the smaller will be the number engaged, and inversely, the shorter the hours the greater the number who will be provided with some earnings to tide them over the period of scarcity of employment and it is recommended that this policy be adopted.

That a National Committee be appointed consisting of representatives of Federal and Provincial Governments, for the purpose of determining where necessary work can be initiated to best relieve unemployment, and to find ways and means for financing the proposed work, this class of work to be commenced as soon as possible.

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The *Canadian Co-operator* remarks that economic co-operation has made greater progress in Saskatchewan than in any other province of Canada. "Saskatchewan has demonstrated that co-operative distribution can be extensively practised with success in this country as elsewhere, but both there and throughout the country there is a great need of co-operative education of the people."

#### EMERGENCY RELIEF

The Conference is satisfied from representations placed before it that in certain provinces a considerable amount of unemployment at present exists, and that we must anticipate its being materially aggravated during the winter months.

Under these circumstances we feel that some definite understanding should be had between the various bodies concerned as to the lines along which such a condition should be handled.

The Conference desires, therefore, to recommend that where after full and careful investigation emergency relief is found to be necessary, that such relief should be extended. The expense involved to be borne by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities involved, on the basis of 50 per cent by the Municipality, the balance of 50 per cent to be taken care of equally by the Federal and Provincial Governments concerned.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCILS

After hearing representations respecting the work carried on by the Committees appointed under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act we feel justified in recommending to the Federal Government that these Advisory Councils be properly constituted and their activities be placed on a working basis and continued during the coming winter.

#### IMMIGRATION POLICY

The existing conditions are being aggravated by the present policy of bringing immigrants to this country who are drifting to our industrial centres as casual labourers, without possibility of employment. Immediate action being necessary to correct this condition, we urge upon the Federal and Provincial Governments that all such immigration shall be immediately regulated until it is proved that there is a reasonable demand for labour and that it is possible of being absorbed.

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The number of assisted passages to Canada granted during July, 1924, in connection with schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (Great Britain) of 1922, was 833. In the same month 1,882 assisted passages to Australia were granted, and 927 to New Zealand. The total number of actual departures from Great Britain to Canada from January to July, 1924, was 6,673.



## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE sixth annual meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on September 2nd and 5th under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Grant MacNeil. The Council is formed "to assist in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and to recommend ways of preventing unemployment," and to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Labour in respect of these matters. The following members of the Council were in attendance:—

Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent of Quebec Employment Offices, representing the Province of Quebec.

James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour, representing the Province of Ontario.

T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, representing the Province of Saskatchewan.

W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, representing the Province of Alberta.

J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, representing the Province of British Columbia.

J. T. Foster and A. J. Crawford, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

E. Blake Robertson and H. W. Macdonnell, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. W. Ward, Winnipeg, and W. A. Amos, Palmerston, Ont., representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the latter substituting for J. J. Morrison who was unable to be present.

S. N. Berry, representing the Railway Brotherhoods.

C. Grant MacNeil, representing the returned soldiers' organizations.

Major A. M. Wright, substituting for Major E. Flexman, Director of Administration, representing the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and

Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Calgary, Miss Jane Barclay, Toronto, and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, representing the Federal Department of Labour.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, attended one of the sessions of the Council and expressed his appreciation of the assistance

rendered to him through its deliberations and recommendations. The Council was also favoured with the attendance of Mr. A. L. Jolliffe, Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, while certain matters affecting immigration were under discussion.

In addition to receiving the minutes of the last annual meeting and of various executive meetings, the Council discussed the following questions:—

The Employment Service transportation rate;

Private employment agencies;  
Harvest labour;

Placement work for handicapped ex-soldiers;  
Federal appropriation for Employment Service work;

Relation of employment offices to the unemployed in respect to relief;

Admission of labour from other countries;  
Organization of the Employment Service Council of Canada.

The views of the Council concerning the various subjects will be submitted to the Minister of Labour at an early date by the Council Executive.

At the invitation of the Minister of Labour the members of Council attended the conference held in the Parliament Buildings on September 3 and 4, to consider the subject of providing work during the coming winter by means of building and construction work. The invitation was accepted by the members of Council, the privilege of attending being greatly appreciated by them.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—

Chairman—J. T. Foster, Vice-President  
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Vice-Chairman—James H. H. Ballantyne,  
Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario.

Secretary—R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Branch, Department of Labour.

In accordance with the terms of the constitution of the Council the balance of the Executive will be composed of one representative from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the selections to be made from among the Council representatives of these organizations.

## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1923

### Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia presents full information in a concise form regarding labour conditions in the Province during 1923. Tables containing statistics of the payrolls of the various industries are a valuable feature of the report, the average wages being shown for each industry, with the number of workers employed at each wage level, the average working hours, and other information. An outline of new legislation during the year is also included (the Labour enactments at the recent session were outlined in the January issue of this GAZETTE).

The Department's report for 1922 had forecasted an improvement in industrial conditions during the following year, an anticipation that was realized, as appears from the following summary of conditions during the past year:—

The year 1923 was a very favourable period for those dependent upon the industries of this Province. Labour disputes were few in number, and though there was a big strike on the water-front of our Coast cities in the latter part of the year, which involved a considerable displacement of labour, it did not bring about any reduction in the pay-roll of the province. Dealing generally with all industries, a careful estimate shows that the pay-roll for the year exceeded that of the previous year by at least \$20,000,000. Most of the industrial groups afforded an average increase in the wages of employees. In addition to these evidences of progress, we have the undoubted fact that unemployment was far less serious in extent than in the past two or three years. At certain periods of the year there were indications of an actual shortage of labour, while in the winter months, when some slackening off may be looked for in our important seasonal industries, the number of persons out of work was noticeably less than in the average winter. One result of this was that cases where assistance was needed were dealt with through the normal channels by the municipalities, there being no acute unemployment crisis such as in previous years had led to measures of relief being taken by the Governments of the Province and the Dominion.

In connection with the longshoremen's strike toward the end of the year, which is referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the report mentions that a representative of the Dominion Government co-operated with the Provincial department in working toward a settlement. (This dispute and its settlement were noted in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE of November, December and January last. It was finally settled with the help of the mediation of the Dominion Fair Wages Officer at Vancouver.)

The Department was active during the year in enforcing the requirements of the semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act (Statutes of 1917, chapter 73). Further co-operation on the part of the workers themselves in reporting infractions of this law is desired before it can be rendered fully effective.

The statistics of the trades and industries are based upon returns received from 3,375 employers of labour, a large increase in the number replying to the questionnaire sent out yearly by the Department. The total amount paid by these firms during the calendar year in salaries and wages was \$106,796,959, of which amount \$89,630,116 represents wages, \$8,329,069 was paid in salaries to clerks, salesmen, etc., and \$8,837,773 to officers, superintendents and managers. These totals, however, do not represent the Province's total industrial payroll, which is estimated at about \$145,000,000. The latter estimate adds several classes of labour to those included in the returns (e.g. butchering, cartage and teaming, coal and wood yards, janitors, warehouses, wholesalers, etc.) as well as employees on the transcontinental railways in the Province, and Dominion and Provincial Government employees.

The number of employees covered by the returns is shown by months in the accompanying table. Seasonal fluctuations in employment have been less marked during the past two years than formerly, winter stoppages of work having been shortened:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS

During the month of	Males	Females
January.....	55,335	3,429
February.....	56,848	3,497
March.....	61,382	3,601
April.....	64,436	3,707
May.....	68,006	3,786
June.....	70,630	4,293
July.....	17,150	4,753
August.....	71,274	4,849
September.....	69,149	5,034
October.....	68,158	4,829
November.....	66,050	4,231
December.....	60,668	3,910

The lumbering group showed the highest rate of increase in activity during the year. This industry accounts for nearly one-third of the Province's industrial payroll. The increase is explained by the progressive advance in exports for several years, stimulated last year by the demand created by the earthquake in Japan. A good feature of the gains in lumbering is that they were fairly uniform in the logging and in the manufacturing branches, indicating that the greatly increased cut of logs was largely absorbed by the mills of the Province and was not exported to be manufactured.

A comparative statement of payrolls for the past two years is given in the accompanying table for some of the principal industries:—



Industry	1922		1923		Average full week's Wage in each industry (Adult males only)
	No. of firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	
		\$		\$	\$
Builders' materials.....	53	1,274,969	55	1,192,472	26.83
Coal-mining.....	18	9,470,552	20	9,460,416	36.96
Coast shipping.....	80	4,068,736	102	5,079,427	28.36
Contracting.....	716	9,783,517	797	11,000,574	28.31
Food products.....	255	6,584,845	309	7,141,381	25.61
Garment-making.....	55	765,693	70	753,115	29.85
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	51	1,022,161	61	1,117,436	25.07
Lumber industries.....	667	23,827,205	922	35,268,880	25.92
Metal trades.....	333	3,634,163	378	3,970,988	28.04
Metal-mining.....	126	3,700,008	161	6,173,426	32.21
Printing and publishing.....	89	2,375,804	99	2,690,755	38.09
Pulp and paper mills.....	9	2,639,681	11	4,819,792	27.90
Ship-building.....	31	946,531	30	1,176,506	25.88
Smelting.....	3	2,932,768	4	3,782,254	34.16
Street-railways, etc.....	62	7,048,967	73	7,406,183	29.42
Manufacturing wood (n.e.s.).....	51	1,045,915	56	1,478,536	23.33

The average weekly wage for all adult male wage-earners for the years 1918 to 1923, is estimated as follows: 1918, \$27.97; 1919, \$29.11; 1920, \$31.51; 1921, 27.62; 1922, \$27.29; 1923, \$28.05. The main feature of the movement of wages in 1923 was the advance in pay of workers receiving less than \$20 a week. A summarized table shows the weekly wage rates of employees by groups:—

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under \$6.00.....	23	35	15	22	65
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99..	20	61	8	10	32
7.00 to 7.99..	25	65	11	5	39
8.00 to 8.99..	62	130	16	53	79
9.00 to 9.99..	62	91	32	41	49
10.00 to 10.99..	130	154	75	81	72
11.00 to 11.99..	314	84	101	37	52
12.00 to 12.99..	461	169	347	75	225
13.00 to 13.99..	648	97	480	54	72
14.00 to 14.99..	824	92	773	58	19
15.00 to 15.99..	1,417	98	769	25	21
16.00 to 16.99..	1,923	44	408	9	11
17.00 to 17.99..	2,078	30	266	9	28
18.00 to 18.99..	3,214	47	600	21	18
19.00 to 19.99..	3,411	29	237	.....	25
20.00 to 20.99..	2,767	23	320	5	7
21.00 to 21.99..	5,593	27	162	4	8
22.00 to 22.99..	5,220	10	127	1	22
23.00 to 23.99..	2,660	.....	58	.....	3
24.00 to 24.99..	8,448	9	90	.....	7
25.00 to 25.99..	3,719	6	138	3	10
26.00 to 26.99..	2,466	3	25	.....	3
27.00 to 27.99..	4,842	.....	23	.....	.....
28.00 to 28.99..	4,093	.....	39	.....	10
29.00 to 29.99..	2,414	.....	11	.....	.....
30.00 to 34.99..	12,673	2	29	1	10
35.00 to 39.99..	9,016	3	10	.....	3
40.00 to 44.99..	4,219	.....	8	.....	1
45.00 to 49.99..	2,119	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over.....	3,278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	88,139	1,309	5,178	514	891

The average working week in the industries of the province during the year was 51.46 hours. The workers included in this calculation numbered 90,696, of whom 16,498 worked less than 48 hours weekly, 30,980 worked 48 hours, and 43,218 worked more than 48 hours weekly. This last number included 3,546 workers in metal mining, who work from over 48 and up to 56 hours under an 8-hour law which permits of work being carried on 7 days in the week. Smelting is a continuous process, the normal period of work being 8 hours daily in a 7-day week. These workers are not affected by the "Hours of Work Act," of 1924, nor are those engaged in coast shipping or in dairying. In the latter two classes 1,690 and 237 respectively work over 48 hours each week.

Of the total number of employees 34.55 per cent were native Canadians, and 30.29 were from the British Isles, natives of English-speaking countries forming 69.61 per cent of the total. The Asiatic races supplied 13.85 of the workers, as compared with 14.61 per cent in 1922. The majority of the orientals employed in industry are engaged in the lumbering industry, being 22.34 per cent of the workers of this class in the province.

The French Minister of Labour recently introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies for the ratification of the Washington Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day or 48 in the week.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines, an illustrated volume of over 400 pages, contains a full account of mining conditions throughout the province, with details regarding the individual mines in the six mining districts into which the province is divided. The report shows that the mineral production of the province reached a higher level in 1923 than in any previous year of normal conditions. The value of all products during the year was \$41,304,320, an increase of 17.5 per cent over 1922. This figure was only slightly exceeded in 1916 and 1918, when production was stimulated by the demand for war materials and by the high prices offered for metals.

From the point of view of labour perhaps the most important section of the report is that dealing with the mining of coal. Coal was formerly the most valuable mineral produced, but metalliferous mining now leads in the total value of its products. Lode-mining

of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc began as late as 1894, but has since risen with great rapidity to its maximum of \$31,483,014 in 1916, and of \$25,347,062 in 1923. The aggregate of the values of the colliery products of the province in 1923 was \$12,678,548 and the gross value of the metalliferous products was \$25,676,062. So far there has been no metallic iron produced in the province, but it is anticipated that a smelting plant may soon be started as a sufficient supply of magnetite iron ore exists in the coast to justify such an undertaking. The output during 1923 of structural materials, such as cement, lime, building stone, sand and gravel, brick and other clay products, was more than in the preceding year, being \$2,809,292 as against \$2,533,926.

The relative importance of the various branches of the mining industry in the province is shown in the following table:—

	1921		1922		1923	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Gold placer..... oz.	11,600	233,200	18,240	364,800	20,320	420,000
" lode..... oz.	135,663	2,804,154	197,856	4,089,684	179,245	3,704,994
Silver..... oz.	2,673,389	1,591,201	7,101,311	4,554,781	6,032,986	3,718,129
Copper..... lbs.	39,036,993	4,879,624	32,559,896	4,329,754	57,720,290	8,323,266
Lead..... lbs.	41,402,288	1,693,354	37,447,985	3,480,316	96,663,152	6,321,770
Zinc..... lbs.	49,419,372	1,952,065	57,146,548	2,777,322	58,343,462	3,278,903
Coal..... tons	2,240	12,419,975	2,511,843	12,559,215	2,453,223	12,266,115
Coke..... tons	2,240	416,038	45,835	320,845	58,919	412,433
Miscellaneous products.....		2,077,030		2,682,126		2,858,710
		28,066,641		35,158,843		41,304,320

*Metalliferous Mines.*—The output from the metalliferous mines was 2,421,839 tons, being an increase of 848,653 tons over the tonnage for 1922. This tonnage was produced from seventy-seven shipping mines of which twenty-eight shipped over 100 tons. There were also thirty-five working non-shipping mines and eighty-five idle mines. There were 3,618 persons employed in and around the metalliferous mines, an increase of 1,508 persons compared with the figures for 1922. Of these, 3,373 were employed by the mines which shipped ore and 245 by the non-shipping mines. There were 2,102 persons employed below ground and 1,516 above ground at these mines. It is

stated, however, that the returns of the non-shipping mines are necessarily incomplete, as they include only the mines reporting to the Department, and not the prospects and properties under preliminary development, which in the aggregate gave employment to a large number of men.

*Coal Mines.*—The total gross tonnage produced by the coal mines of the province for the year was 2,542,987 tons (2,240 pounds) but of this amount 89,764 tons was used in the manufacture of coke. There were 6,149 men employed in and around the coal mines, as shown in the accompanying table:—



EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINES IN 1923

Nature of employment	Under ground	Above ground	Total
<i>White men</i>			
Supervisors and clerks.....	244	176	420
Miners.....	2,150	.....	2,150
Helpers.....	121	.....	121
Labourers.....	791	647	1,438
Mechanics and skilled.....	625	542	1,167
Boys.....	126	143	269
<i>Indians</i>			
Labourers.....	.....	2	2
<i>Japanese and Chinese</i>			
Miners.....	119	.....	119
Helpers.....	99	.....	99
Labourers.....	67	297	364
Total men employed.....	4,342	1,807	6,149

Accidents

There were twelve fatal accidents in and around the metalliferous mines during the year, causing the death of twelve persons, an increase of six in the number of fatalities compared with the figures for 1922. The ratio of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed was 3.03, compared with 2.84 for the previous year. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.936. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 201,811 tons in 1923 and 262,197 tons in 1922. Four deaths were due to falling down raises and stopes, two to mine cars and haulage, and two to powder explosion and blasting, one to electrocution when struck by trolley line, and one to a fall down a shaft.

The fatalities in and around the collieries during the year totalled 45 as a result of twelve accidents. In the previous year there were 31 fatalities. The ratio of accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 7.32, compared with 4.66 in 1922 and 1.45 in 1921. The average ratio for the last ten years was 4.66. The number of tons of coal mined per fatal accident during 1923 was 56,511, compared with 83,255 tons in 1922 and 85,921 tons for the last ten years. Thirty-three deaths were due to explosions, seven to falls of rock, four to mine cars and haulage and one through a screen at surface.

Considerable interest was manifested during the year in mine-rescue and first-aid work. There were twenty-seven certificates of competency in mine-rescue work issued by the Department of Mines—one at Fernie station, three at Cumberland station, and twenty-three at the Nanaimo station. Testing was carried out at the various stations of a small apparatus known as the "Self Rescuer" which, the manufacturers claim, will give seventy minutes' protection in an atmosphere containing one per cent of carbon monoxide. From tests conducted under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines, men wearing this apparatus were able to stay in an atmosphere containing 1.05 per cent carbon monoxide for a period of seventy-five minutes. Rules concerning the use of rock-drills, removal of gas, and fencing off places were put into force, pursuant to the provisions of the "Coal-mines Regulation Act," and during the session of the Legislative Assembly an Act to amend the "Coal-mines Regulation Act" (chapter 47) was passed, which provides for the reporting of dangerous occurrences, whether personal injury or disablement is caused or not, and for increasing the penalties for violation of the Act. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 26). There were twenty-two prosecutions under the "Coal-mines Regulation Act."

During the year thirteen coal companies operated sixteen collieries, with thirty-seven mines. In the supervision of underground employees there were twenty-one managers, three safety engineers, thirty overmen, and 187 firebosses and shotlighters, a total of 241 officials, or one official for every eighteen persons employed underground.

The number of tons of coal mined per employee in 1923 was 413 and per underground employee 585; the corresponding figures for 1922 being 388 and 547 tons respectively. During the year mining machines produced 125,258 tons of coal, or 4.92 per cent of the total production. The number of tons of coal mined per pound of explosive used was 4.65. Particulars with regard to the average daily wages paid in certain districts are also contained in the report.

Two examinations for candidates for certificates of competency were held during the year under the Board of Examiners for Coal-Mine Officials. The total number of candidates at these examinations was as follows: For first-class certificates, 10 (none passed); for second-class certificates, 6 (4 passed and 2 failed); for third-class certificates, 25 (15 passed and 10 failed); for mine surveyor certificates, 4 (3 passed and 1 failed). In addition to these examinations there were sixty-one examinations for candidates for certificates of competency as coal miners and 426 certificates issued, it being required that every coal miner shall be the holder of a certificate of competency as such, the term miner being defined as "a person employed underground in any coal-mine to cut, shear, break, or loosen coal from the solid, whether by hand or machinery."

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ALBERTA IN 1923

THE Superintendent of Neglected Children of the province of Alberta has issued the fifteenth annual report of the Neglected Children's Branch of the Attorney-General's Department, covering the operations of the year 1923. The duties of this official have, since 1919, included responsibility in connection with the administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act. The other acts coming under his supervision at the present time are the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, and the Dominion Delinquents Act. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act of Alberta, the Superintendent acts as a connecting link between the provincial government and the municipal authorities, having authority to check all the recommendations made by municipal inspectors for the granting or suspension of allowances.

Since the Act was passed in 1919 the number of mothers provided for under the Act has steadily increased, those in receipt of allowances having been 245 in 1919, 477 in 1920, 562 in 1921, 721 in 1922 and 758 in 1923. At the end of last year, however, the number of beneficiaries began to fall, being 595 during December as compared with 619 in the same month in the previous year. The beginning of 1923 showed the high-water mark in the number of mothers on the waiting list for assistance. In this connection it may be recalled that in Alberta, as in other provinces, the amount paid to mothers under the Act is limited by the amount of money appropriated by the legislature each year for this purpose. The Department sends to each municipality concerned a quarterly statement of the amounts paid in respect to each case, the municipality being liable to the province for half the amount so paid. At the beginning of 1923 the annual appropriation from the province was reduced from \$300,000 to \$250,000. This reduction came when, as stated above, the requirements of administration were at their highest point, and when an additional \$1,800 a month over the previous year could have been expended upon the relief of necessitous families. The report states that the reduction in outlay was accomplished with a minimum amount of complaint, and the year 1923 actually ended with a balance to the credit of the fund. The Superintendent hopes to keep with in the limit of the 1924 appropriation, but, as he points out, conditions may arise this year that may curtail the ability of mothers on the poverty line in the province to provide for their families.

The reduction of outlay last year was made possible by discontinuing "one child" cases

(the Acts of the four western provinces permit payment of allowances to mothers, etc., where there is only one child in the family). The Superintendent reports that the appointment of municipal inspectors has proved a decided success, as these officials prevent endless controversies which formerly arose between the province and the cities and towns as to the merits of particular cases.

Of the 594 mothers receiving allowances at the end of December, 1923, 570 were widows, while in 24 cases the husband was detained in a hospital for mental diseases. The total amount expended by the Provincial Government on allowances in 1923 was \$242,686, of which \$125,786 was refunded by the various municipalities. In 1922, \$246,750 was expended, and \$103,208 returned. The cost of administration was reduced from \$5,493 in 1922 to \$2,616 in 1923, the reduction being partly attributed to the work of the local municipal inspectors in co-operating with the Superintendent. During 1923 164 allowances were discontinued for the following reasons: improved circumstances, 54 cases; left the province, 18 cases; one child only, 31 cases; re-married, 31 cases; husband released from asylum, 1 case; immorality of mother, 3 cases; mother died, 9 cases. The number of children benefitting by allowances in December, 1923, was 1887, and the total amount paid in relief during the same month was \$20,476.

A code of lighting for factories, mills and other work places has been recently issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour. It is pointed out that insufficient and improperly applied illumination is a prolific cause of industrial accidents. According to a prominent authority on insurance, "there is some foundation for assuming that 18 per cent of our industrial accidents are due to defects in lighting installations. That this condition could exist year after year is all the more reprehensible because of the fact that the remedy is so easily applied." Another Bulletin in the "Safety Code," series gives rules for the protection of industrial workers in foundries. The latter code is sponsored by the National Founders' Association, the American Foundrymen's Association, and is approved by the American Standards Committee.



## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS IN ONTARIO Order Governing the Rubber and Tobacco Trades.

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario announces that the same regulations as those contained in the previous order Number 30, governing the electrical trades, are on October 1 to be enforced in respect to the wages paid to female employees in the rubber

and tobacco trades in the province. Particulars of the order governing the electrical trades were given in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 36). The minimum rates of wages are shown in the accompanying table:—

Population groups	Experienced adults (over 18 yrs)	Inexperienced adults (over 18 years)	Young girls (under 18 years)
	\$	\$	\$
Toronto.....	12 50	6 months at 10 00 " 11 00	6 months at 8 00 " 9 00 " 10 00
Cities of 30,000 population or over.....	11 50	6 months at 9 50 " 10 50	6 months at 8 00 " 9 00 " 10 00
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 30,000 population	11 00	6 months at 9 00 " 10 00	6 months at 7 00 " 8 50 " 10 00
All below 5,000 population and rural parts.....	10 00	6 months at 9 00 " 10 00	6 months at 6 00 " 7 50 " 9 00

The rules in respect to inexperienced adults, piece-workers, deductions for absence, payment for time spent in waiting, handicapped

workers, etc., were stated in the January issue in connection with the order governing the electrical trades.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1923

THE sixth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia forms part of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the Province which is reviewed elsewhere in the present issue. The number of the employees protected by orders of the Board in 1923 was 9,612 experienced and 1,251 inexperienced workers, as compared with 8,989, and 1,242 respectively in the previous years. It should be noted that domestic servants, fruit pickers, and farm labourers are not at present within the scope of the Minimum Wage Act. The general average of wages actually paid during the year to experienced workers was \$17.14, the highest rate since 1920, when wages were at their peak. The average for inexperienced workers suffered a slight decline, from \$10.10 to \$10, but the percentage of young employees in comparison with the total staffs also dropped to 11.52 this being the lowest percentage since these statistics were first compiled. The Act, it is noted, permits the employment of inexperienced workers in the proportion of 35 per cent of the total working force. Very little change is revealed

in the average working hours in the various industries covered by the Board's orders.

An interesting table shows the labour "turn-over" in each group. The record for office workers shows more continuous service than other groups, and wages are also higher for this class of work. The employees have had considerable preliminary training, and promotion acts as an inducement to remain with their employers.

An important event of the year was the conference held during the summer on the manufacturing industry. Availing themselves of a provision of the Act the employers in the manufacturing group petitioned for a reconsideration of the existing order fixing the minimum wage rate at \$14, and asked that the rate should be reduced to \$12.50. The manufacturers alleged that most of their employees were not self-supporting, but lived with their parents, and were not under such heavy expenses as workers in centers like Toronto, where many girls employed in factories come from homes outside the city. They favoured moreover the grading

of minimum rates by districts in accordance with population, as in Ontario. The employers further asked, in regard to hours of labour, that the Factory Inspector should be given discretionary power to allow a longer period than 52 hours a week in exceptional cases, while in regard to apprentices, they asked that all learners, irrespective of their age, should be placed upon an equal footing, that the learning periods be placed at 6, 12, and 18 months, and that the rates for these learning periods should be fixed respectively at \$7, \$8.50 and \$10.50 weekly.

After a full public discussion the Board decided unanimously to retain the \$14 weekly maximum for a working period of 48 hours for experienced workers in the manufacturing group, and to leave the adjustment of the learners' wages to the Board. (The rates that were finally decided upon were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1923, page 822) The distinction between apprentices and adult learners was abolished and the industries were divided into three groups according to the degree of skill required in each, the wages ranging from \$7 to \$8 on commencing, and from \$12 to \$13 on completing the learning period.

The report concludes with the claim that "with the raising of the age at which boys and girls may enter industry to 15 years to correspond with the compulsory school age, the protection of the prospective mother from dismissal for six weeks before and six weeks after confinement (with provision for nursing period), and the "Women's Protection Act," designated to safeguard the moral well-being and prevent the exploitation of women and girls, British Columbia is well in the forefront in labour legislation for the benefit of women and children."

The accompanying table shows, for each industry or occupation covered by an order of the Board, the number of firms reporting, the number of employees under and over 18 years of age, the minimum wages and the average actual weekly wages of each class, and the average number of hours of employment in the week. The information contained in the statistical report on the numbers employed, etc., relates to the week ending December 1, 1923, except in regard to the seasonal occupations, namely the fruit and vegetable and the fishing industries. For the last two divisions the Board called for returns for the week of greatest employment during the season of 1923:—

Industry or occupation	No. of firms reporting in 1923	No. of employees		Legal minimum wages		Average weekly wages actually paid		Average hours per week
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	
				\$	\$	\$	\$	
Mercantile.....	325	2,000	364	12.75	7.50 to 12.75	15.26	9.12	42.95
Laundries.....	53	558	60	13.50	8.00 to 13.50	14.38	11.12	44.33
Public housekeeping.....	287	1,174	47	14.00	12.00	16.32	14.61	45.42
Offices.....	1,133	2,595	93	15.00	11.00 to 15.00	19.38	12.42	41.90
Personal service.....	34	91	18	14.25	10.00 to 14.25	16.87	11.56	40.07
		experienced	inexperienced			experienced	inexperienced	
Manufacturing.....	234	1,107	249	14.00	7.00 to 13.00	16.90	10.02	43.82
Fish preserving.....	7	31	1	15.50	12.75 to 15.50	15.79	13.50	49.12
Fruit and vegetable preserving and canning.....	28	time 669 piece 298	time 93 piece 122	14.00	10.00 to 14.00	time 16.89 piece 17.64	time 10.02 piece 6.10	47.77
Telephones and telegraphs....	94	1,089	204	15.00	11.00 to 15.00	17.84	11.22	41.34

The Australasian Workers' Union, otherwise known as the One Big Union was recently refused registration in the Federal Arbitration Court at Melbourne. Forty bodies objected to the application, the list of objectors including most of the employers' associations and some of the unions opposed to the One Big Union. The ground for refusing registration was apparently connected with the existence of another organization of the same name.

A recent wages agreement effected by the National Joint Industrial Council of the flour milling industry of Great Britain sets no

period for its duration. The Council's annual report discusses this unusual feature as follows: "It was felt that the setting of a time limit to an agreement was in itself an encouragement to one side or the other to press for a new agreement when once that time limit had been reached, and that an agreement which was liable to termination at any time at two months' notice was more likely to secure a lengthy observance than one in which a date for possible termination was fixed. The sequel will be watched with interest."



## ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

Annual Publication of Department of Labour, Ottawa

THE Department of Labour of Canada has issued its Third Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. This report forms a useful directory of employers and other organizations, giving full information in regard to each, and may serve as a companion volume to the Department's Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada. The associations included in the report are 1,228 in number, an increase of 202 over the number recorded in the previous volume in the series. There are 703 main organizations, with 525 branches, the aggregated reported membership being 861,933, as compared with 743,447 in the last report. Some of the membership figures apply to firms, but most of them represent individuals. The figures, however, are not quite complete, as some existing associations fail to report. The objects of the various organizations are mainly the advancement of the common interests of those associated and in some instances are to promote desired legislation. A large number are Dominion-wide, others are provincial in scope, and some are purely local bodies but all are more or less important in their respective spheres. The bulk of the associations are wholly Canadian, but some are affiliated with kindred organizations having their headquarters in the United States. The report classifies the organizations as follows:—

- I. Manufacturing.
- II. Building and Construction.
- III. Mining.
- IV. Transportation.
- V. Printing.
- VI. Laundering, Cleaning, etc.
- VII. Personal Service and Amusement.
- VIII. General Manufacturers and Employers.
- IX. Financial.
- X. Agriculture.
- XI. Dairying.
- XII. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.
- XIII. Co-operative Societies.
- XIV. Wholesale Merchants.
- XV. Retail Merchants.
- XVI. Real Estate Dealers.
- XVII. Professional.
- XVIII. Technical and Scientific.
- XIX. Insurance.
- XX. Funeral Service.

The first eight divisions enumerated above include those associations whose members are mainly concerned with industries that are large employers of labour. Some of these employers' associations negotiate agreements with the corresponding unions of workpeople. In others the employment of labour is only incidental, and in these with the exception of the personal

service and amusement and the retail merchants' groups, there is no general corresponding body of organized employees. Some of the information in the report regarding the more important groups is as follows:—

*Manufacturing.*—The most important organization in the manufacturing group is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a body which is organized on an extensive scale, with territorial divisions and local branches in the chief industrial centres; departments are also maintained for the purpose of supplying expert services to its members. Included in this group are also other important associations of employers in specific lines, some of which are Dominion-wide, while others are confined to a much smaller area, the various organizations being subdivided into classes. For the purpose of promoting British trade throughout Canada, associations have been established in Montreal and Toronto under the name of Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Their Representatives.

*Building and Construction.*—Chief of the building trades organizations is the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, connected with which are building trades organizations in many of the principal cities of the Dominion, as well as a body composed of builders' supplies dealers. Two important branches of the building trade, however, have their own organization, viz., the master painters and master plumbers, the body comprising the first-named being an affiliate of the Master Painters and Decorators of the United States. The master plumbers' association operates under the title of Canadian Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, with provincial as well as local branch affiliations. There are also two independent associations of plumbers located respectively at Ottawa and Vancouver. Of the five associations grouped under the heading of electrical contractors, two are affiliates of the National Association of Electrigists with headquarters in New York. The names of three other associations in the electrical industry are given a place in this section, but they are not strictly associated with the building industry. There are five other associations included in the building and construction group, one of which, the International Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen's Association, has its head office in Chicago, Canada being classed as division No. 4, with a reported membership of 19. The remaining four consist of three contracting plasterers' associations and one of mason contractors. An association of plumbing inspectors is also included in this group.

*Mining.*—The mining industry is represented by nine associations, six of which are concerned with the production of coal or minerals. The functions of the other three are designed to promote and develop the industry by the dissemination of accurate information.

*Transportation.*—This group contains the name of the Railway Association of Canada, an organization which represents the leading railways of the Dominion in dealing with representatives of trade unions of different classes of railway employees for the adjustment of wage schedules and other matters. Included also is the Canadian Passenger Association, with which many of the railways are identified, and whose functions relate mainly to tariffs and ticket regulations. An organization with somewhat similar aims so far as they apply to express transportation is the Express Traffic

Association of Canada. The three shipping federations, chief of which is the Shipping Federation of Canada, are designed among other things to protect the interests of vessel owners and to seek the improvement of the water-carrying trade by securing what are considered necessary aids to navigation. The group contains the names of two associations whose headquarters are in the United States, but which include in their affiliations Canadian individuals or companies, one being concerned with the standardization of railroad signals and the other being similar in character to the Canadian Electric Railway Association, the precise objects of which are briefly stated in the report.

*Printing Trades.*—Most of the associations in Canada composed of employers in the book and job printing trade are affiliated with an international organization known as the United Typothetae of America. Although the bulk of the membership of the Typothetae is composed of employing printers in the United States, the association concedes to Canada a vice-presidency. In this group are included associations of newspaper men, two of which are Dominion-wide, embracing respectively daily and weekly newspaper publishers. There is also listed the name of Canadian Press, a co-operative news-gathering association of the daily newspapers in Canada, as well as the names of those

of magazine and directory publishers, the organization embracing the latter having its headquarters in the United States, and of which a Canadian directory publisher was last year president. By reason of the relation between publishing and advertising the names of associations interested in the latter pursuit, one of which is an international body with a strong Canadian membership, are given a place in this section.

*Financial.*—The chief body in this group is the Canadian Bankers' Association, whose powers and privileges are defined under chapter 93 of the Dominion Statutes of 1900. Subsections of the association are in operation in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Other important bodies in this section are the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, and three credit men's bureaus, the first two named and one of the latter being Dominion-wide organizations.

The report also contains valuable information regarding organizations among farmers, and also on the general subject of co-operation in Canada. In regard to organizations of professional men it is stated that they now include practically all professional occupations.

## "WORKERS' SPARE TIME" IN CANADA

### Existing Provisions for Workers on Farms

THE *International Labour Review*, the monthly magazine published by the International Labour Office (League of Nations) at Geneva, contains useful studies from time to time of economic conditions in the various countries of the world, especially in relation to the several Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Conference. One of these studies describes existing conditions in Canada in regard to the Draft Recommendation on the "Utilization of Workers' Spare Time," which was printed in full in the last issue of this GAZETTE. It deals in particular with the measures taken in this country to promote the amenities of social life in rural districts.

Owing to their vast territories and scattered population, Canada and the United States differ from European countries in regard to the problems connected with the fostering of a rural civilization. In England, for example, a farmer is generally an employer of agricultural labour, but in Canada he frequently depends upon his own exertions to make a living and possibly to pay back the loan that has enabled him to make his venture. "The initial problem," as the writer sees it, "was to break through the barriers which make for intellectual loneliness in farm life."

The home of the individual farmer remains the social unit even when hired labour is considered. The hired man who works all the year round is generally an unmarried man and lives in the farmer's house, taking part in the

family life and having his share of the family recreations. The writer notes in this connection that the Provincial Governments in Canada are beginning to consider the need for more definite provisions for hired men in regard to housing accommodation. Thus Ontario offers farmers a loan of money of 5 per cent interest extended over a period of 20 years, on condition that the farmer sets aside one or two acres for the use of the farm hand. Generally speaking, however, no difference exists in Canada between the interests of the farmer and his hired man in regard to organized opportunities for recreation, excepting only "industrialized" farms connected with the fruit canning and dairying, which are mostly within reach of urban centres.

Modern conditions, however, are tending to modify the loneliness of farm life. The writer observes, for instance, that in Canada and the United States the automobile has entirely changed the habits of the farmer and his family. In Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan alone nearly 20,000 motor cars have been purchased by farmers, and although these are used primarily for business purposes they add to the value of "spare time" after work. The rural telephone systems also tend to break down the isolation in which farmers and their families formerly lived.

*Community Halls.*—The province of Ontario by the Community Halls Act of 1920, enables local authorities, by means of by-laws,



to provide community halls and athletic fields in rural communities. The Provincial Government may grant one-fourth of the cost of a hall up to a maximum amount of \$2,000. This grant is also payable when community hall accommodation is provided in consolidated schools. It is intended that an athletic field shall be attached to every hall, unless adequate provision for athletic purposes is otherwise provided in the district. Under the regulations made in accordance with the Act every hall must include an assembly room with movable seats, stage and other equipment as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture, as also accommodation for a library and reading room where required by the Minister. It is intended that these halls shall be available for all gatherings and meetings of a community nature, the building and athletic ground being "for the use of all the people," and to emphasize the character and purpose of every hall or field thus established, the Act requires that the word "Community" shall be part of the name of each and shall be prominently displayed. The site proposed and the plans and specifications of the hall must be approved by the Minister. Model plans are provided by the Department of Agriculture on request. Every community hall and athletic field established under the Act must be directed and controlled by a Board of Management, appointed by the Council of the Municipality. An amending Act (1923) provides for the management being in the hands of the Board of School Trustees when a consolidated schools building is used for community hall purposes. The 1923 Report of the Ministry of Agriculture records that 22 community halls had already been completed and had received the grant (14 were in course of construction in October, 1923), and that visits had been made to a number of other centres where initial steps had been taken to establish halls.

*Agricultural Representative.*—The writer pays a tribute to the far-reaching effects of the Agricultural Extension Act of 1913 in developing the social side of farm life in Canada. The object of this act, it is stated, was the introduction of a decentralized form of agricultural education, and to provide an "Agricultural representative," or local adviser, in each district. These officials, in the writer's opinion, "equipped with a practical knowledge of farm life and inspired by a desire to be of use to country communities, have stimulated and encouraged these to recognize their local problems and to work towards their solution. They have often made a valuable contribution to further this end by the dis-

covery of latent powers of leadership within the community itself and by helping their development, and it is impossible to make even a cursory study of the work of these public servants without being impressed by their success in widening the outlook of a section of the people who are living under conditions which tend to limit their vision to the more material side of their daily occupations."

Approximately two-thirds of the annual Dominion grant which has been made since 1913 towards agricultural instruction in order to supplement provincial appropriations is devoted to bringing instruction to farming populations in their homes. Each agricultural representative has an office in some town centrally situated in relation to his district, and most of the local recreational activities such as Women's Institutes and Boys' and Girls' Clubs look to him for inspiration and encouragement. It is part of his duty not only to act in an advisory capacity to clubs and other organizations within his area, but also to bring together all the local branches of such societies at annual or half-yearly gatherings. Smaller meetings of a group of neighbouring communities are also organized by the agricultural representative or county agent in their respective countries. Whether the meetings are large or small recreation is the dominant feature.

*Public Libraries.*—The writer finds that Canada is in advance of older countries in the provision made for libraries, especially travelling libraries. In Ontario the demand for library privileges is greater among rural communities than in towns, and at the present time 350 out of 470 stationary libraries in this province are in country districts. The travelling libraries are maintained entirely by the Legislature and are conducted by the Public Libraries branch of the Provincial Department of Education. The Department shares with the borrowing community the cost of transport of book cases for use in the Community halls. Saskatchewan supplements the travelling libraries by an "open shelf library" established at Regina, containing books on economics, sociology, history, the arts, etc., for the use of associations or individuals requiring them. Most of the readers are farmers, who are found to devote more time to study than people in cities.

*Women's Institutes.*—Women's Institutes were first established in Ontario in 1897 by a group of farm and village women, and the success of the movement soon caused them to spread throughout the Dominion.

"In many rural centres the responsibility for organization of entertainment for the community has been

shouldered by wives and daughters who first learned from their Institute leaders how to stage an amateur play, lead community singing, or, in addition to 'getting up' an entertainment, to take a worthy part in it themselves. The Institutes have been active in raising money to build community halls since the passing of the Act of 1920 and have also shown a considerable amount of resource in renovating old halls to meet their requirements. They have established tennis courts in many rural districts, provided communities with pianos for their halls, and in several cases they have purchased moving picture equipment

on the plan of instalment payments arranged by the Government, and are making use of Government films. Donations to buy books do not by any means represent their whole contribution to library work in Canada, many Institutes render considerable personal service to library organization, some hold a story hour for the children of the neighbourhood. Everywhere they have stood for the establishment or increase of wholesale recreation, and their success in this is largely due to the fact that the Institute is non-partisan, non-sectarian and without class distinction."

## SASKATCHEWAN ECONOMIC BOARD

THE Permanent Economic Board of Saskatchewan convened for its first session in the Farmers' Building, Regina, August 19 and 20, the following members being present: W. H. Thomson, Bankers' Association; H. W. Givins, Mortgage Association; W. E. Stokes, Labour Union; Mrs. T. V. Hanway, Women's Labour League; Honourable C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan Government; J. H. Craig, Retail Merchants' Association; George F. Edwards, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Dr. W. W. Swanson, Saskatchewan University; James Strathdee, Wholesalers' Association; G. H. Williams, Farmers' Union of Canada, secretary; W. E. Stokes, Labour Union; H. W. Givins, Mortgage Association; and Mrs. Ida McNeal, Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

A committee was provided for to study the Canadian immigration problem, especially the propagandist literature of the immigration authorities, and an investigational committee

was appointed to enquire into the question of mixed farming, especially with regard to marketing and transportation.

The Board expressed appreciation of the action of the Federal Government in forwarding the programme of building certain branch railway lines in Saskatchewan.

Much of the time of the board was taken up with a discussion of financial conditions in the Province. The financiers on the board were of the opinion that the economic reconstruction of Western Canada depended to a great extent on the available supply of money which could be drawn on to further finance agriculture. It was considered by the board that some form of federal rural credit was necessary to take care of credits between short terms, which could be taken care of by the banks, and long term mortgage loans. The agricultural representatives, although agreeing in part with the view of the financiers, were of the opinion that, in order to solve the problem of financing agriculture, it would be necessary in some manner to readjust the issue and control of our currency medium.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR GARMENT WORKERS IN NEW YORK

AN unemployment insurance fund, to be maintained by weekly contributions from the workers and employers in the ladies' garment industry at New York was established last month on the lines approved by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at their recent annual convention at Boston (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 570).\* The agreement establishing the fund includes several other constructive principles, under which a system of standardized production is instituted, the amount of wages paid to each worker being related to the work he turns

out; a new type of machinery for the arbitration of labour disputes is set up, and a distinctive type of sanitary label is agreed upon, to be placed upon all garments made under labour conditions that have been approved by the various associations concerned.

The new agreement, it is hoped, will provide a final solution of difficulties that have always existed in this industry, but have been specially acute during the past three months. A dispute between the jobbers and the workers in the cloak and suit trade threatened to end in a general strike of all International union members. This trade presents peculiar difficulties in regard to the reaching of agreements. Instead of the usual two well-defined

\*A similar scheme, established at Chicago last year on the initiative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1923.



groups, employers and employees, there are several groups in the employing class, each with divergent interests. About 80 per cent of the cloak and suit production, it is stated, is now handled by the jobbers, or distributors, who do not actually manufacture the garments they sell, but buy the cloth and farm the work out to sub-manufacturers and contractors, the sub-manufacturers cutting and sewing the garments, and the contractors making them up. The latter two classes, although both in the employing class have in the past been engaged in a continuous conflict among themselves. There were further the manufacturing firms that manufactured on their own premises, but these have recently been out-distanced in importance by the jobbers. The recent troubles have centred round the jobbers and those who manufacture for them. The work for these classes is mostly done in small shops, employing at most ten or twenty workers.

The recent dispute in the industry arose on expiration, on May 31, of an agreement between the jobbers' association and the International Union, and the latter body, acting on the advice of Morris Hillquit, proposed to solve the problems that were involved by eliminating the smallest competing units and providing for more stable relations between those that remained. The jobbers' association at first refused to accept these proposals and the union then called a general strike. As the situation involved the public interest, Governor Al. Smith, of New York, appointed a commission of mediation. The union co-operated with the Governor's commission, and agreed to accept its award as binding. The commission reported in July that the various groups concerned had accepted its recommendations and were preparing to enter into formal agreements to carry them out.

In regard to seasonal employment and unemployment insurance the Commission recommended as follows:—

The Association shall co-operate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up of contributions from the manufacturers and the union or individual members of the union. The contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of the weekly pay-roll and that of the workers to be 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions, to be agreed upon by both parties.

By the middle of August collections for the unemployment insurance fund began among the 60,000 cloakmakers in New York city, the workers contributing 1 per cent of their wages. The employers, on their side, were contributing 2 per cent of their weekly profits. It was estimated that the amount thus raised would total \$1,750,000 yearly and this amount will be distributed to the workers who are unemployed during the dull season.

The industrial commissioner of New York State, B. L. Shientag, comments on the results achieved by the new agreement as follows:—

"The Commission believes that the acceptance of its recommendations lays the foundation for permanent peace in the cloak and suit industry in New York . . . . The most significant features of the commission's report to my mind are the scientific investigation of the technical problems of the industry, particularly with a view to stabilizing employment, which investigation is to be conducted under the direction of the commission itself; the establishment of impartial machinery for the adjustment of disputes in which all four factors in the industry will participate, to the end that the welfare of the industry as a whole shall be considered, and the creation of a committee of three impartial business men, designated by the commission, to formulate a code of trade practices to govern the dealings between the jobbers and sub-manufacturers."

### The Working Day in Japanese Mines

A recent investigation made in the coal mines in Japan employing more than 100 persons each, showed that for workers employed on day work only, the standard daily hours are 9 to 10, overtime rates being paid for work done in excess of these hours. The result of an investigation made into the hours of work in important coal mines, average hours of work standing at 10, showed that 42 per cent of the workers worked less than 10 hours, 22 per cent worked 10 hours, and 36 per cent worked more than 10 hours.

The long hours of work, and the insufficiency and badness of the air underground,

have had a bad effect on the rate of attendance of miners. Among hewers the attendance is generally less than 60 per cent, and, as four days' rest are granted to miners each month, the actual number of days' attendance at the mine is about 15 or 16 per month. Therefore, although the number of hours of work of miners is long, the hours of work for a week on an average are fewer than 48.

A striking feature of the investigation was the fact that 27 per cent of the underground workers and 29 per cent of the surface workers were women.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The third Annual Congress of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Port Alfred, P.Q., on August 2-5, the Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, president, acting as Chairman. Several dignitaries of the church and officers of the state were present. The Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour were represented by Messrs T. Bertrand and A. Crowe respectively. Seventy-seven delegates representing 98 associations or syndicates attended the congress.

About forty resolutions were proposed and discussed, the most important of which are the following:

Favouring the compulsory adoption throughout the year of solar time.

Requesting the Provincial Government and the labour organizations in the province to hasten the abolition of Sunday work.

Requesting the Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act by placing industrial diseases on the same footing as industrial accidents.

Requesting the Provincial Government to vote grants towards the establishment of night schools conducted by labour unions.

Requesting that the hours of labour in cotton mills be reduced from 55 per week, as at present, to 48 per week, with stoppage of machinery during the noon hour and after the regular closing hour at night.

Requesting the amending of the Quebec Industrial Establishment Act so as to provide suitable places for the taking of meals at the factories.

Recommending the installation of a suitable system of ventilation in the cotton mills; that factory inspectors be instructed to see that the toilet rooms are suitably placed and that they are in charge of caretakers.

Recommending that the Women's Minimum Wage Act be put into force as soon as possible.

In reference to unemployment, the Government was asked: 1. To put an end to the present immigration policy, as being out of proportion to Canadian needs and capacity for assimilation; 2. To take means to revive industry in the rural districts; 3. To help existing industries to continue to carry on; 4. To help to educate the builders, especially by dissuading them from looking, without sufficient reasons, for their labour in the rural districts, or from employing foreign workers in preference to our own; 5. To help in educating the consuming public; 6. To help to

shorten the dead season through public undertakings and to establish unemployment funds for the labour organizations; 7. To vote grants for the establishment and maintenance of trade union employment offices; 8. To facilitate land settlement to those who wish to work on that line.

Requesting the Provincial Government to prohibit night work in bakeries and to fix at 4 a.m., the hour at which work may be started.

Requesting the Legislature to enact the bill affecting the practice of the barber's trade which was submitted to the Provincial Government last year.

Requesting enforcement of the Stationary Engineers' Act of Quebec, IV George V, chap. 43, in all its principles.

Suggesting that the Federal Government impose a preferential duty of 20 per cent on any ship built or bought outside of Canada which may be registered for navigating in Canadian waters.

Asking the Government to abolish the duties on machines or materials required for repairs to ships in order to assist Canadian firms in their competition with foreign companies.

Recommending the adoption of the 48-hour week in pulp and paper mills.

The Constitution of the Confederation was amended so as to add a second vice-president, thus bringing to five the number of executive officers.

Recommending that preference be granted to products bearing the label of the Confederation.

Requesting that industrial and vocational courses be conducted in small centres.

Recommending that all the building trades bodies which are under the jurisdiction of the C.C.W.C., be grouped in one Federation.

Fixing the headquarters of the Confederation at Quebec for the next five years.

Requesting the Federal Government to grant to the Confederation the recognition to which it is entitled.

Recommending the enactment of a bill to create a Superior Labour Council for the province of Quebec. (The suggested bill is given below.)

The elections gave the following results:—  
General President: Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, re-elected by acclamation.

1st Vice-President: A. Morin, Hull, re-elected by acclamation.

2nd Vice-President: J. G. Bolduc, Three Rivers.

General Secretary: Fred. Laroche, Quebec, re-elected by acclamation.



Secretary-Treasurer: J. Comeau, Lachine, re-elected by acclamation.

The city of Three Rivers and the town of Granby were put in nomination for the next year's Congress. The town of Granby was selected for 1925.

DRAFT BILL CREATING A SUPERIOR LABOUR COUNCIL IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Proposed by the Confederal Bureau:—

Art. I.—A Superior Labour Council is created in the Province.

Art. II.—This Superior Labour Council is a research body purely consultative as regards social legislation.

Art. III.—It shall consist of an undeterminate number of members and its composition until a decision to the contrary shall be as follows: The Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec; a member of the Legislature; and a member of the Legislative Council, both selected by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; a professor of Laval University; and a professor of the University of Montreal, selected by their respective corporation; three members of manufacturing and industrial organization elected by those organizations regularly incorporated in the Province;\* two members elected by the Chambers of Commerce of the Province; one member elected by the railway and street car employers' organizations incorporated in the Province; two members elected by the unions of building workers regularly incorporated in the Province; two members elected by the unions of shoe workers regularly incorporated in the Province; one member elected by the unions of railway employees regularly incorporated in the Province; one member elected by the unions of street car employees regularly incorporated in the Province; one member elected by the unions of textile and clothing workers regularly incorporated in the Province; a representative of each organized general labour association regularly incorporated in the Province.

Other branches of trade and industry and labour may be represented if the Minister of Labour deems it necessary.

Art. IV.—The Superior Labour Council shall have a president, a secretary and four directors of whom two shall be workers elected on a majority vote of the members. The said executive shall be known as Permanent Committee of the Superior Labour Council.

Art. V.—Members shall be elected for a period of three years but in order to give to the work of the Superior Labour Council a character of continuity, half of its original members, upon selection by the Minister of Labour, shall be elected for only a year and a half.

Art. VI.—The permanent committee of the Superior Labour Council shall hold a meeting every three months upon being called together by its president. It shall have the power to choose subjects for discussion besides receiving suggestion to that effect from bodies represented on the Council or directly from the Minister of Labour. It shall decide if the subjects submitted for study are of general or private interest and shall be empowered to request the advice of the interested employers' and workers' bodies. It shall make after study those recommendations which seem opportune, sending an authentic copy of such recommendations to the Minister of Labour and the interested parties. If the interested parties are not satisfied, they may request the Superior Council sitting

in full session to reconsider the subjects submitted for study. The permanent committee shall also have the power to refer directly the study of questions submitted to the Superior Labour Council.

Art. VII.—The Superior Labour Council shall study in full meeting the questions which shall be submitted by the permanent committee. If after study the Superior Labour Council does not see itself in a position to make any recommendations, it may refer the questions submitted to the permanent committee or to any other committee appointed to that effect by the members. If it finds itself sufficiently enlightened it shall make a final report. Each one of its decisions shall be made known to the Minister of Labour and the interested parties (employers and workers). It shall meet once a year in September for a session which shall not last more than a week.

Art. VIII.—For the formation of the first Council, the Minister of Labour shall request all syndicates or associations summoned to elect one or more representatives to address him within a period which he shall himself determine the certificated list of their members. Then he shall name a date for the nomination of the candidates and fix a period for the polling of the votes. During that period each association or syndicate shall make its members vote by secret ballot and send to the Minister of Labour a statement as to the result of the ballot drawn under oath of the President and Secretary of the said association or syndicate as well as all voting bulletins which have been used. The secretary of the Superior Labour Council shall then be requested to perform these formalities and to make a report to that effect to the Minister of Labour and to the interested associations or syndicates.

Art. IX.—While they are in session members of the permanent committee and the Superior Labour Council shall be remunerated at the rate of . . . by the Province. The Secretary and the President shall receive an extra remuneration of . . . which shall be paid by the Minister of Labour.

The present bill shall take effect on the day of its sanction.

International Typographical Union

THE International Typographical Union held its sixty-ninth annual session in Toronto from August 11 to 16, under the presidency of Mr. Charles P. Howard. This union had an average paying membership for the twelve months ending May 31, 1924, of 68,944, an increase of 800 from the year 1923, but 5,411 less than the average membership for the year ending May 31, 1921. At the close of the fiscal year registered numbers were held by 70,800 members, of which 69,018 were affiliated with local unions, the remainder being in unorganized towns or out of the business and in possession of travelling cards. There were registered at the headquarters 24,290 persons who previously held membership in the organization, but who now stand suspended or expelled—5,796 who are in possession of honourable withdrawal cards and 5,838 who hold expired travelling cards. The total membership of all Canadian unions paying per capita tax for April, 1924, was 4,326.

President Howard in his report dealt with the movement among the Canadian membership for a national union. He gave the amount of money expended by the International Union

\* The Act respecting Professional Syndicates or Trade Unions, passed at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 303. This act authorizes the incorporation of unions, with the usual rights and privileges of legally incorporated bodies.

in Canada for the three years ending May 31, 1924, in strike benefits and special assistance to local unions as \$4,422,251.91. The sum, which would equal \$1,227 for each and every member affected by the strike, was drawn by 19 printers' unions and two unions of mailers in Canada, with a membership of 3,609. The total amount expended in four years by the Union in strike benefits and assistance to local unions throughout its entire jurisdiction was \$15,391,342. The president dwelt upon the financial support extended to the Canadian unions in the fight to establish the 44-hour week. The total membership of all Canadian unions paying per capita tax for April, 1921—the last month previous to the strike—was 5,239. The difference in membership as compared with that of previous years, he said, affects Canada only, as members unable to secure sustaining employment in Canadian cities had transferred to jurisdictions in the United States. A determined effort, he stated, had been made to return the affairs and activities of the International Union to a normal condition. A comparison between the three months ending with May in 1923 and the similar period in 1924, he said, showed that the members of the union as an aggregate were receiving \$500,000 a month more in gross earnings in the latter period.

The secretary's report showed a balance in three funds of \$5,158,984, including the balance from the General Fund of \$2,203,478; the Mortuary Fund, \$2,049,946, and the Old Age Pension Fund, \$905,559. From June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924, Canadian locals of the International Union paid a grand total in contributions to the international headquarters of \$222,284.43, and during the same period they drew from the International in benefits \$622,033.09.

The secretary also showed that the average earnings of members in 1909 as \$897 a year, and in 1924, \$2,093.69. The average earnings per member were given as follows: 1909, \$897; 1910, \$953; 1911, \$974; 1912, \$992; 1913, \$1,023; 1914, \$1,042; 1915, \$1,026.51; 1916, \$1,041.18; 1917, \$1,086.43; 1918, \$1,145.15; 1919, \$1,264.88; 1920, \$1,615.25; 1921, \$1,909.03; 1922, \$1,795.44; 1923, \$1,919.23; 1924, \$2,093.69.

The convention decided to take a referendum of the members to ascertain their views on a proposal that the dues should be apportioned between the funds as follows: thirty cents to the Union Printers' Home, three-quarters of one per cent on earnings of members to the old age pension fund, one-quarter of one per cent to the mortuary fund, and the remainder to the general fund.

The convention decided to call off, from August 31, 1924, the strike for a 44-hour week which has been in progress since May, 1921.

The question of a bank and trust company to be controlled by members of the union in good standing was discussed. Resolutions setting forth that there was a strong sentiment among union printers in favour of such an institution, and asking that a committee be named to draw up a comprehensive plan by which the bank would be formed, were defeated. In reference to arbitration a resolution was put forward with the object of limiting the bargaining powers of the executive council. The proposition was defeated, however, and the executive left with full power in all arbitration proceedings.

A proposal to change the six-day week to a five-day week was reported on unfavourably by the law committee. New York delegates favoured a five-day week on newspapers but the Western delegates were opposed. It was pointed out that a five-day week would bring about a nine-hour day for some of the members. The convention also turned down a proposition to increase pension funds in any way.

Mr. James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, New York, president-elect of the Union, will take office in November.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, was chosen as place of meeting for the convention in 1925.

### International Brotherhood of Bookbinders

The eighteenth biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was held at Chicago, Illinois, from July 14 to 19, under the presidency of Walter H. Reddick. This was the first convention of the Brotherhood since October, 1920, the 1922 convention having been postponed because of the depleted state of the treasuries of the International and many of the locals, due largely to the struggle for the 44-hour week.

Financial reports to the convention, however, showed a balance on hand on April 30, 1924, of \$48,746.92. Outstanding debts had been liquidated to an amount of \$104,023.67, and although there was still some indebtedness on account of deferred strike benefits, these were being taken care of as fast as conditions warranted, a total of \$35,762 having been paid by the Brotherhood from September, 1921. Canadian locals were reported to have received from the International Brotherhood for strike benefits an amount far in excess of the money paid by them for per capita tax.

*44-hour week.*—It was reported that since May, 1921, the beginning of the 44-hour campaign, 78 local unions had not only gained the 44-hour week, but at least 44 of them had also received substantial increases in pay.



Most of these increases were received through conciliatory methods. Thirty-two of the locals had maintained their former position as to rates of wages, but had now a shorter work week. Nineteen locals, while not having contracts providing for the 44-hour week (the 48-hour week still being in operation in their respective localities), reported higher wage scales than at the beginning of the period. In the latter localities the locals were, as a rule, handicapped by conditions peculiar to them. Many members were lost to the Brotherhood through the struggle, but the membership at the time of the convention was approximately 14,000. The estimated membership for 1923 was 13,943 in 455 locals, of which 12 locals and 443 members were in Canada.

*Organization of Women.*—Reference was made in the President's report to a movement initiated by the American Federation of Labour at its convention in October, 1923, for the more thorough organization of working women. As a result of subsequent meetings called by the president of the Federation, at which representatives of the Brotherhood were present, each union affiliated with the Federation was asked to state what financial support it could contribute and how many organizers it could assign to the work which would be under the supervision of Federation officers. The convention authorized payment of the Brotherhood's pro rata share of the expense of this plan and appointed a representative to serve on the organizing council in charge of the campaign. In the bookbinding industry, it was stated, about 20,000 women are employed, 6,000 of whom maintain affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The laws of the Brotherhood relating to Apprentices, recognize as members workers with three months' experience. Membership may therefore be granted to practically all the women employed in the industry.

*Benefits.*—A law of the Brotherhood which became effective since the convention of 1920 provides that members who have reached the age of 65 years with a continuous membership of 15 years and who are incapacitated, are exempted from the payment of dues. At the time of the convention there were 125 members in this category. Since the enactment of the law many thousands of dollars have been paid in funeral benefits to superannuated members. A comparison of the death benefits paid in 1923, a period of twelve months, with the thirteen months included from July 31, 1920 to September 6, 1921, shows an increase of about 100 per cent in the later period.

The conference approved a proposal for providing some form of pension or annuity for aged or indigent members as soon as practicable.

*Health Survey.*—The Brotherhood incurred an expenditure of \$1,125 as its share in a general health survey of the printing and allied industries to determine, among other things, the tendency of different craftsmen to diseases such as tuberculosis, eye strain, etc., and the causes of various occupational diseases. Consideration was given to this matter in 1922 by the International Joint Conference Council of which the Brotherhood is a component part, and the investigation was undertaken by Dr. Frederick Hoffman, a noted authority on such matters, acting in conjunction with officials of the United States Government. A report of the survey will soon be available to members of the Brotherhood.

*Standard Contract.*—The convention approved a proposed "Standard Layout" with reference to the drafting of wage scale contracts and arbitration agreements. These proposals were enthusiastically received by the delegates and unanimously endorsed as a standard form of contract to be recommended for the use of local unions under the Brotherhood's jurisdiction.

*Employment Service.*—A report on the Service Department (which is divided into an employment section, and a statistical section to give information as to wages, hours, working conditions, etc.) showed that the employment section had been somewhat slack owing to the depression of the trade and the struggle for the 44-hour week. However, many members who could not secure employment in their own city had been placed elsewhere. The statistical department, it was claimed, had proved to be of inestimable assistance to local unions when negotiating wage scales and entering into arbitration with employers.

*Apprentices.*—The convention decided that apprentices should not only be trained in the processes of the trade, but should also receive an education in the principles of trade unionism. The laws of the Brotherhood provide that boys in the second year of their trade, and girls with three months' experience (if it is found that they are adapted to the trade) are admitted as junior members, and their pecuniary benefit standing begins with the date of their registration at headquarters.

#### International Plate Printers and Die Stammers' Union of North America

Among the resolutions adopted at the thirty-second annual convention of the International Plate Printers and Die Stammers'

Union of North America, held at Boston, Massachusetts, from July 21 to 26, was one in favour of the creation of an International death benefit. Those who have been members of the International for at least three months prior to death, whose per capita has been paid, who are not more than 60 days in arrears in their respective locals, and who were in good standing 30 days prior to death, are entitled to receive benefits. In the event of the death of any member of the International Union, each local is to be assessed at the rate of 50 cents per member, the assessment to be paid to the International Secretary within 30 days from the date of notice of death, and the benefit to be paid to the local secretary within 60 days of the same date. The assessment becomes effective and payable on October 1, 1924.

A proposal that the name of the International be changed to the International Intaglio Printers of North America, and that in cities where there are both plate printers and die stamper's unions the same be amalgamated into one union, was referred back to the locals for action at the next convention.

Mr. Walter A. Burke, of Boston, Massachusetts, was elected president and Mr. James E. Goodyear was re-elected as secretary-treasurer. During 1923 this Union had only one local and 46 members in Canada.

#### **International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America**

The twenty-third annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America was held at Atlanta, Georgia, on July 21 to 26, 1924. The Union has a total membership of 6,553 with 10 locals and 270 members in Canada. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the passing of the proposed twentieth amendment to the Federal Constitution of the United States concerning child labour. Another resolution protested against any action by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association or its representatives in discriminating against any member of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America in good standing. It was recommended that negotiations for an arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association be continued, and that if a tentative agreement is reached by the interested parties such agreement should be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. It was pointed out that in 1901 an experimental arbitration agreement was consummated between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for one year, in which the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union had

tentative participation until some years later when a direct arbitration agreement between the latter Union and the Publishers' Association was entered into. The last agreement expired April 30, 1922, and has not been renewed, the Publishers' Association demanding conditions which the union could not concede.

It was decided that no defense or other fund which may from time to time be created through an assessment on the members of the Union shall be used for any other purpose than that designated at the time of the creation of the fund, unless a proposition indicating such other purpose shall have been first submitted to the referendum in accordance with the laws of the Union, nor then, unless it shall have a two-thirds vote of the members voting. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Union in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in July, 1925.

On July 31, 1924, the death was announced of the president James J. Freel who had presided during the convention and was in apparently good health at its close. He had been president of the Union from January 1, 1902, until his death.

#### **Sheet Metal Workers' International Association**

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, a body representing about 31,850 members, of whom about 600 are in Canada, held its twenty-first convention at Montreal, P.Q., in July, about 150 delegates attending. The name of the organization was changed to "Sheet Metal Workers' International Association."

Weekly strike benefits were increased to \$9 per week, and where 25 or more members are involved the extra benefit to the local union is increased from \$15 to \$25; provision was made for a fund of \$250,000 to be maintained in the Defense Fund, and where the fund falls below that amount an assessment is to be levied until it again reaches that figure.

The monthly rate of dues was increased to \$2.50 per month. Funeral benefits for twenty-year continuous good standing members were increased to \$400, this new benefit feature to become effective January 1, 1930.

Provision was made for the printing of the constitution of the organization in French so that eastern Canadian locals having French-speaking members may benefit.

Resolutions to extend organization work in the assortment shops and tinware manufacturing plants, and providing for the amalgamation of copiersmiths' locals with the building trades



local unions and for the amalgamation of locals in closely related districts were passed by the convention. Provision was made for an increase in organizers' salaries to \$25 a month, and for district councils to be represented at future conventions, and also that members out on withdrawal cards must renew the withdrawal card each year. A resolution favouring the proposed amendment to the United States constitution to prohibit child labour was approved, as was also a resolution favouring the Howell-Barkley Railroad Bill. A resolution with proposal to create a new labour party in the United States was referred to the general executive board.

### International Fur Workers' Union

A decision to ask for a minimum wage scale for fur workers in Montreal in preferential union shops when the present wage agreement expires in January next, was reached at the semi-annual conference of Canadian locals of the International Fur Workers' Union which met in Montreal during July. Delegates attended from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and the International Union headquarters. The purpose of the conference was to formulate organization plans for these localities, and to decide upon what basis negotiations should take place for the renewal of agreements in Toronto and Montreal.

### Federation of Ontario Firefighters

This Federation held its fifth annual convention during August at Peterborough. It was reported that action had been taken by the legislative committee to secure the consolidation into one act of the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act and the One Day in Seven Act. The committee, it was stated, had laid before the provincial government proposals for the superannuation or pensioning of firefighters. It was stated that most of the smaller city municipalities of Ontario made no provision in this respect for their permanent firefighters, and it was proposed that these municipalities should be brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and be required to establish pension or superannuation funds. This applies to such cities as Brantford, Peterboro and Kingston. Stratford, on the other hand, has a pension system in operation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, J. J. O'Kelly, Ottawa; first vice-president, W. O'Rourke, Sault Ste. Marie; second vice-president, John McGrattan, Brantford; secretary-treasurer, D. H. Lamb, Toronto. Members of the executive board, are: C. F. McCarthy, Hamilton; R. Lyons, Toronto; J. Connor. Galt; R. Rollo,

Peterborough; E. Grant, Sarnia; and J. R. Coulbeck, Brantford.

The convention for next year will be held at Kitchener, Ontario, during the month of June.

### Locomotive Engineers' Pensions

The *Locomotive Engineers Journal*, which was the source of the information given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in reference to the Brotherhood's pension scheme, corrects the statement that pension dues have been remitted for all pension members over 65 years of age in active service, and over 70 years in other cases. The actual provisions in this respect are that members reaching the above ages may, if they so elect, retire permanently from service and become eligible for their pension. All pensioners are now relieved from paying dues on and after October 1, 1924, until it is found that the state of the funds require further payments. At the recent convention provision was made for the extending of the widows' pension for the wives of all members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, regardless of the husband's age, if application is received properly executed before January 1, 1925. After January 1, 1925, the wives of members over 50 years of age will not be eligible. The new Widows' Pension Department became effective August 1, 1924. A member of the Brotherhood may provide an income of \$30 per month for his widow during her lifetime while she is not remarried. Dues for members under 50 years of age are \$2.10 per month; of 50 and under 60 years of age, \$2.40 per month, and for those of 60 years, \$2.70 per month. All applications in the two classes over 50 years of age must be handed in not later than January 1, 1925.

### District 18 U. M. W. of A.

A special convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Calgary, beginning on September 3, attended by delegates from the various mining camps in Alberta and British Columbia, and by representatives of the Board of the International Union from Indianapolis. The purpose of the convention was to discuss the strike situation (the progress of this strike is noted elsewhere in the present issue, in the section "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada"). The proceedings were not made public, but it was stated that support was given to the stand taken by the Committee representing the union, at the conference with the Minister of Labour and the Western Coal Operators' Association, in refusing to accept any reduction in wages.

### Dates of Coming Conventions

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, on October 7.

American Federation of Labour, at El Paso, Texas, on November 17.

Industrial Workers of the World, at Chicago, Illinois, on November 17.

### The late Mr. E. H. Williams

Mr. Edward Howard Williams, an old member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and an original member of the staff of the Department of Labour at Ottawa, passed away at Toronto on August 24, in his seventy-fifth year. The late Mr. Williams was born in London, England, in 1849. He entered the service of the London and North Western Railway Company at the age of 13 and was in this employment for 16 years. He

took a prominent part in public affairs in the Salford district where he resided, and promoted the election of the first labour representative elected to the British House of Commons. Coming to Canada in 1880 Mr. Williams settled at Hamilton, Ontario, and was employed as a locomotive engineer in the Midland Railway before its incorporation with the Great Western, and later with the Grand Trunk Railway. His gifts as a public speaker were soon recognized, and in 1883 he was nominated by the trade unionists and Knights of Labour to represent Hamilton in the Ontario provincial legislature. He retained his membership in the Brotherhood to the end. Coming to Ottawa when the Department of Labour was established in 1900 Mr. Williams served under Sir William Mulock, the first minister of labour in the Laurier cabinet, and Mr. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labour. He retired from active service about two years ago.

## NEW BRITISH FACTORY RULES

Among the measures considered at the last session of the British Parliament was an act to amend and consolidate factory legislation. The amendments include new regulations as to cleaning painting and whitewashing and increasing the cubic space required for each worker to 400 cubic feet. (In Canada the factory acts of New Brunswick Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta require 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee; the regulation in Quebec requires 400 cubic feet during the winter months). The minimum temperature allowed is 60 degrees. The Secretary of State may prescribe a standard of adequate ventilation and lighting. District councils are given power to enforce such regulations, closer contact than formerly existed being provided between these councils and the inspectors. The Home Secretary may order special medical supervision where the amount of sickness among workers in any factory warrants such action. Stringent safety and health regulations are added including provision of drinking water and standard washing facilities and of seats for women whose work is performed standing, to enable them to take advantage of intervals for rest. Accommodation must be provided for keeping and drying clothing put off during working hours. Other regulations cover the removal of dust and fumes, spitting, meals in certain dangerous places, prohibition of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, employment of women and young persons, prohibition of night work in bake

houses, "shuttle-kissing" (shuttles lending themselves to this practice to be prohibited after five years), metal grinding, humid factories, and underground workrooms. The importation and sale of articles made with prohibited materials, or by certain processes, is prohibited. The existing system of notification of accidents and industrial disease is enlarged and lightened.

In regard to the employment of women and young persons it is provided that young persons must be certified in regard to employment (1) in a particular factory; (2) in any class of factories, and (3) in a particular process or class of work. Local authorities may be required to arrange for the medical examination and certification of workers under this section. Local education authorities are to arrange for the production to an appointed doctor, of the medical record of any young person.

The British Government propose shortly to inform the League of Nations that they are prepared to accept the Recommendation of the International Labour Conference "Concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers." The principles laid down in the Recommendation are for the most part similar to those on which factory for inspection in the United Kingdom is based, and no new legislation will be entailed by its acceptance.



## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Items are also included which have a direct bearing on the work of these schools in connection with the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

*London, Ont.*—A school employment bureau is being organized in connection with the London Technical and Art School under the direct patronage of the city's large industrial corporations. It is a development of the past efforts of the principal and staff to find suitable, permanent employment for graduates of the school and those who drop out as well as temporary jobs for students during vacations. The heads of each school department, with the help of teachers, have prepared complete records of each student showing special abilities, training, personal characteristics, etc. Applications for students are received in the school office and carefully followed up. It is planned to maintain contact with each student placed in employment for at least a year and to make necessary changes and adjustments to suit both employers and students.

A new one-year commercial course is being organized in the London school this fall to provide intensive training for boys and girls who have had two or more years' training in high schools and who plan to enter mercantile life or office positions. The course will be confined to practical commercial subjects such as penmanship, book-keeping, shorthand, type-writing, office practice, business forms and commercial law.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—In connection with the re-organization of the commercial classes in Hamilton, a questionnaire was sent to all pupils being graduated from grade VIII, in order to find out how many intended to enter the various secondary school courses. Returns were received from 919 pupils and showed that 451 intended to enter the collegiate institute, 257 desired commercial training and 211 intended to enter the technical institute. In other words, 49 per cent desired academic training and 51 per cent intended to enter vocational courses.

A new programme for the training of apprentices in the Canadian Westinghouse Company has been put into operation in co-operation with the Hamilton Technical Institute. Principal Gill states that the scheme will be applied to other industries as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The following conditions have been accepted by the parties concerned:—

All apprentices taken on after this date are to have an educational standard equivalent to high school entrance.

All apprentices are to attend classes at the Technical Institute four hours per week during the day (forenoon or afternoon of one day, as may be arranged) and evening classes two hours per week (one evening).

All apprentices are to be paid the regular rate of pay for the time in attendance at day school. Pay is to be deducted in case of absence from school on the same basis as deductions are made for absence from work.

The Technical Institute is to submit a weekly absentee report to the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited.

All apprentices are to be required to write on an examination every six months (end of June and end of December), said examination to be set jointly by the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, and the Technical Institute.

The results of examination will be taken into consideration in fixing rates of pay.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, will pay the registration fees for the evening classes, at which regular attendance is required, and non-attendance without reasonable excuse or permission will be considered cause for dismissal.

The schedule of work is to be prepared jointly between the principal of the Technical Institute and a representative of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited.

*Toronto, Ont.*—James M. Lynch, president-elect of the International Typographical Union, in addressing the 69th convention of that organization expressed the opposition of the union to schools which turn out so-called printers in six months. He advocated the training of qualified printers with a knowledge of every branch of the trade and condemned the practice of producing specialists with very limited experience.

*Chatham, Ont.*—The City Council of Chatham has authorized the Board of Education to expend \$55,000 for the purchase of the Hotel Sanita which is to be converted into a vocational school. It is understood that

tentative plans for the necessary alterations have received the approval of the provincial Department of Education and detailed plans are to be prepared immediately. An advisory vocational committee of twelve members has been appointed to complete the necessary arrangements and to operate the new school.

*Owen Sound, Ont.*—The new Collegiate Institute and Vocational School at Owen Sound is to be opened early in September. A special effort is being made to acquaint the parents and prospective pupils with the nature and scope of the new vocational courses and it is expected that a good enrolment will be secured.

*Halifax, N.S.*—The Halifax Technical College has adopted the policy of supplementing its industrial correspondence courses by short-term resident courses which enable the students to gain practical experience in applying the knowledge obtained through correspondence and which bring the students together for intensive instruction by experts. The latest of these supplementary courses to be established is for telephone workers engaged by the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company. The course lasts for two weeks. Lectures are given for two hours each morning and the remainder of the day is divided between lectures, recitations and laboratory work. Five special lecturers have been secured and eleven correspondence students from various parts of the province have enrolled for the first course.

*Fredericton, N.B.*—Plans have been completed and approved for the new composite high school to be erected this fall in Fredericton. The new school will provide courses in commercial work, pre-vocational work, home economics and general industrial subjects in addition to the regular academic high school courses. The building will cost approximately \$150,000. It will have a fine auditorium, a gymnasium, library and office accommodation for the principal and local school board. In addition to the regular classrooms, shops are to be equipped for woodworking, metalworking, motor mechanics and printing. The girls' work will include cookery, sewing, dress-making and millinery. It is expected that the building will be completed early in the coming year.

*St. John, N.B.*—Speaking before the convention of the Union of Municipalities in St. John on August 21, Dr. George J. Trueman, President of Mount Allison University, Sackville, referred to the need for vocational education in New Brunswick as follows:—

Between 12 and 18 is the period of most rapid growth, the time when learning processes are easy, and when life's friendships are formed, and life's ideals are settled. In fact these are the years in which it is largely decided what kind of citizens our youth will make. Yet in these momentous days the state is doing very little to prepare them for citizenship, for industry, or for the responsibilities of parenthood. To the small per cent of our children who continue through high school and go from there to Normal school or the university, or other institutions of higher learning, the old standard high school is pre-vocational and of great value. But what can we do for the ninety per cent who never go through high school? In 1921 only some 615 people per 100,000 of our population were reported at high school. How many of those were eliminated in the progress of the grades; some dropped out because they had no taste for the work of the classical high school; many others had not the ability to do the work and, after years of retardation in the public schools, dropped out thanking God that they had left the schoolhouse forever. Others again left school of necessity to help out the all-too-meagre family income. I do not need to say more to remind you how very necessary is the vocational programme which has been started in our province, and how strongly it should be supported by all who have at heart the welfare of the mass of our people. We should have compulsory education for all at least to the age of 17, but, until schools are established, with courses that will profit all of these young people, until subjects are taught in them that they can understand and like, until schools are in session at such times as they can attend, and are taught by teachers who are thoroughly prepared for their work, it will be useless to pass compulsory laws for children over 14 years of age.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—The educational survey commission was recently appointed by the provincial government to make a thorough survey of the educational systems of British Columbia is receiving many suggestions and recommendations for changes in the existing institutions. Among the suggestions affecting vocational education are the following:—

1. A girls' technical school for Vancouver.
2. A chair of commerce in the University of British Columbia and adequate representation of commerce on the senate of the university.
3. A provincial school of arts and crafts for the purpose of training skilled workers in various industrial occupations.

*New South Wales.*—Under the provisions of the amended Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, the New South Wales Board of Trade is charged with the administration and regulation of apprenticeship throughout that Dominion. The Act applies only to industries which desire to come under its provisions and which organize for apprenticeship training according to prescribed regulations. Special regulations are issued governing the organization and operation of apprenticeship in each industry. Since September, 1923, when the first industry organized for training, fifteen others have come within the provisions of the Act. In view of the efforts being made to re-establish apprenticeship in the building trades in Canada, it is interesting to note that most



of the trades affected are in this group. A complete list follows—boilermaking, bricklaying, carpenters and joiners, coachmaking (road), engineering, electrical fitters and electrical mechanics, fibrous plaster fixers, marble

and slate workers—masons and polishers, metal ceiling fixers, painting and decorating, plasterers, plumbers, slaters, tilers and shinglers, stonecutters and setters, stonemasons—stonepolishers, tilelayers.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Pulp and Paper Industry in 1923

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a report on the pulp and paper industry in Canada for the calendar year, 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924, and previous issues.

The net value of production for the pulp and paper industry, considered as the sum of value of pulpwood exported, pulp made for export, and paper manufactured, was \$183,226,218 for 1923, as compared with \$152,209,711 for 1922, \$157,426,587 for 1921 and \$230,199,717 for 1920. In the latter year the value of production in the industry reached its maximum. There were 110 mills in operation in 1923, 104 in 1922 and 100 in 1921. Of those in operation in 1923, 43 manufactured pulp only, 32 manufactured both pulp and paper and 35 manufactured paper only; 48 of these mills were in Quebec, 43 in Ontario, 7 in British Columbia, 7 in Nova Scotia and 5 in New Brunswick.

The 75 mills manufacturing pulp produced 2,469,305 tons valued at \$98,886,110 in 1923 as compared with 2,150,251 tons valued at \$84,947,598 in 1922. Of this total 1,400,454 tons valued at \$42,633,826 were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in the manufacture of paper, and 217,427 tons, valued at \$14,156,652, were sold to other paper mills in Canada, and 851,424 tons valued at \$42,095,632 were made for export.

The 67 mills manufacturing paper in 1923 produced 1,582,799 tons of paper, which with certain miscellaneous pulp products, were valued at \$127,605,582, as compared with 1,366,815 tons in 1922, valued at \$107,085,766.

The estimated total production of pulpwood in 1923 was 4,648,663 cords valued at \$57,029,212, of which 70.2 per cent or 3,264,433 cords, valued at \$43,504,208, were manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills and 29.8 per cent or 1,384,230 cords, valued at \$13,525,004, were exported to the United States in the raw or unmanufactured state. The figures show an increase in the proportion of pulpwood exported from 25.8 per cent of the total in 1922 to 29.8 per cent in 1923. Domestic consumption increased by 12 per cent, while exports

increased by 36.9 per cent. The exports of wood pulp from Canada during 1923 amounted to 873,359 tons valued at \$47,027,496, as compared with 818,257 tons valued at \$41,037,849 in 1922, an increase of about seven per cent. During the same period the imports amounted to 17,288 tons, valued at \$947,225, a slight decrease from the imports for 1922.

The total capital invested in the industry in 1923 was \$417,611,678 an increase of \$36,605,334 or 9.6 per cent of the capital of 1922.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in the industry in 1923 was 29,179, and the total pay-roll was \$38,305,157, as compared with 25,830 employees in 1922 with a pay-roll of \$32,918,955. Of these 14,079 were employed in the province of Quebec, their pay-roll totalling \$17,245,376; 10,614 in Ontario with a pay-roll of \$14,862,467; 2,730 in British Columbia with a pay-roll of \$4,480,262; 1,277 in New Brunswick with a pay-roll of \$1,481,318; and 479 in Nova Scotia with a pay-roll of \$235,734.

Of the total number of employees 25,451 were male and 908 female; 379 of the female employees were on the clerical staff, 10 were technical experts and one was a salaried officer. There were in all 209 salaried officers who received for their services a total of \$1,731,250; 338 superintendents who received a total of \$1,511,016; 356 technical experts, etc., who received a total of \$870,586; 1,917 clerks who received a total of \$2,956,344, and 26,359 employees on wages who received a total of \$31,235,961.

The thirteenth annual safety congress of the National Safety Council (United States), will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, on September 29, to October 3. In addition to the general session, at which the problems of safety and health will be discussed in their general bearings, sessions will be held of the following sections: Health, engineering, automotive, cement, construction, chemical, rubber, education, electric railway, marine, metals, mining, packing and tanning, paper and pulp, petroleum, plant publications, public safety, public utilities, steam railroad, taxicab and delivery, textile, and woodworking.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Progress of Ratifications

THE Secretary General of the League of Nations recently informed the Government of Canada of further ratifications of Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, as follows:—

*Spain.*—Formal ratification by Spain of the following conventions adopted at the Geneva Conference in 1921 has been registered by the League of Nations:—

1. Concerning the use of white lead in painting (article 9).
2. Concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments (article 9).
3. Fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons as trimmers and stokers (article 8).
4. Concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (article 6).

Ratifications of the following conventions adopted by the Genoa conference, 1920, were also registered:—

1. Fixing the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea (article 8)
2. Concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship (article 7).

*Austria.*—Ratification by Austria of the following conventions, adopted at the Washington conference in 1919, was registered (subject to the condition of its ratification by the principal state members of the Organization, and by the states adjoining Austria):—

1. Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week (article 18).
2. Concerning unemployment (article 7).
3. Concerning employment of women at night (article 11).
4. Concerning night work of young persons in industry (article 10).

Ratification by Austria of the following conventions adopted at the conference of 1921, was also registered:—

1. Concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (article 5).
2. Concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (article 3).
3. Concerning the use of white lead in painting (article 9).

*Poland.*—Ratification by the Polish Republic of the following conventions adopted at the conference of 1921 was registered:—

1. Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (article 8).
2. Concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship (article 7).

3. Establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen (article 14).

Ratification by Poland of the following conventions adopted by the Washington conference, 1919, was also registered:—

1. Concerning unemployment (article 7).
2. Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (article 10).
3. Concerning night work of young persons employed in industry (article 11).

*Belgium.*—Ratification by Belgium of the following convention adopted by the Washington Conference, 1919, was registered:—

1. Concerning employment of women during the night (article 11).
2. Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (article 10).
3. Concerning night work of young persons employed in industry (article 11).

### Progress in Canada

The International Labour Office puts on record the act relating to child welfare which was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Manitoba (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 373) as giving effect in that province to the Washington Draft Convention prohibiting the night employment of young persons under 18 years of age in industry.

Note is also made at Geneva of the action of the Dominion Government in referring to the Supreme Court of Canada the Washington Hours Convention in order to obtain an advisory judgment from the Court on the question of the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 574). ✓

### Joint Maritime Commission

The Joint Maritime Commission, established under a decision of the Genoa Conference of the International Labour Organization, 1920, formulated at the session at London last December a draft "International Seaman's Code" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 207). This draft was submitted to the various interested parties, including shipowners' and seamen's organizations, who were asked to return it with any changes they might wish to propose. The Commission meets again during the present month for the purpose of reconsidering the draft code in the light of the criticisms that have been made on it by those concerned in its provisions.

The Department recently received a copy of the minutes of the London session of the Commission.



## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**E**MPLOYMENT showed a downward tendency at the beginning of August, when over 10,000 persons were released by the 5,727 firms making returns. They employed 775,759 workers as compared with 786,378 on July 1. This decline caused the index number (based on the number employed January 1920 as 100) to fall from 95.9 in the preceding month to 94.7 at the beginning of August. On the same date in 1923 the index was 100.2; in 1922, 93.1 and in 1921, 88.9.

The contraction indicated by employers on August 1 is shown in the accompanying chart, as is also the moderately upward movement that had been recorded on the same date of the three previous years. The situation, while not so good as on August 1, 1923, continues to be better than on the same date in 1922 and 1921.

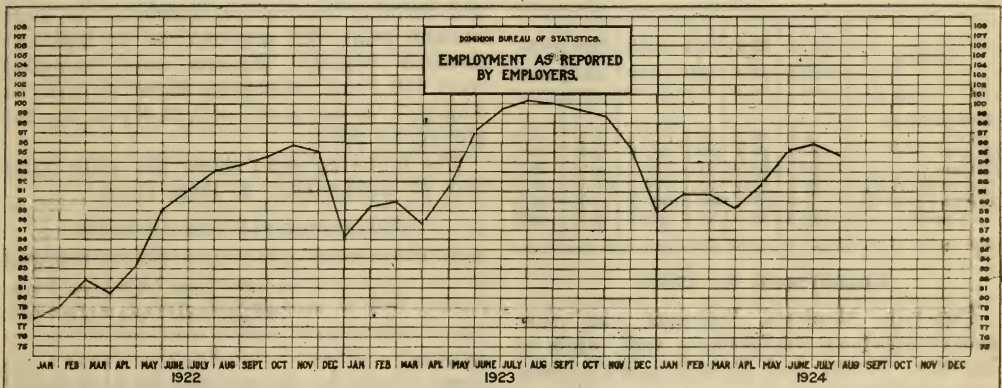
Firms in the manufacturing division as a whole, notably in iron and steel, and in logging and railway construction, reported curtailment of activity, but communication, ship-

ping and stevedoring, building and highway construction showed further improvement; canneries also registered large additions to staffs.

### Employment by Provinces

British Columbia was the only province to record an increase in employment at the beginning of August. Elsewhere there were reductions, of which those in the Maritime Provinces were the smallest and those in the Prairie Provinces were the largest.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Manufacturing as a whole, in spite of improvement in the sugar refineries and confectionery works, showed considerable contractions, chiefly in the iron and steel, fish canning and textile divisions. Logging camps and coal mines registered fairly large declines in employment, while shipping and stevedoring and construction recorded increased activity. Statements were received from 523 firms employing 67,159 persons or 154 less than on July 1.



**Quebec.**—The trend of employment in manufactures in Quebec also was downward; the largest losses were recorded in iron and steel, textile, nickel refining, rubber, pulp, paper and tobacco factories, while biscuit, starch and glucose works reported increased activity. Logging camps showed further seasonal curtailment; railway construction and retail trade were also slacker. On the other hand communication, transportation, building and highway construction and hotels afforded more employment than at the beginning of July. The 1,222 employers from whom returns were tabulated employed 216,562 workers as compared with 220,895 in the preceding month.

**Ontario.**—An aggregate working force of 318,929 persons was indicated by the 2,624 reporting firms; on July 1 they employed 322,881 persons. Curtailment in some branches of manufacturing, notably iron and steel, textiles, lumber, pulp and paper, glass and rubber factories, was partly offset by improvement in fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco and leather works. Metallic ore mines, communication, building and highway construction also registered increased employment. On the other hand, logging camps recorded a continuation of the seasonal losses they have recently indicated and the railways released large numbers of workers, from both their

operations and construction departments, particularly from the latter. Retail stores, moreover, reported smaller sales forces.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Contractions in railway construction in the Prairie Provinces were partly offset by improvement in manufacturing generally, chiefly in iron and steel. There was, however, a net reduction of 2,975 or between 2 and 3 per cent in the pay-rolls of the 754 firms making returns. They employed 101,698 persons at the beginning of August.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia continued to show an upward movement, 793 persons having been added to the pay-rolls of the 606 reporting employers. Their staffs comprised 71,409 workers at the beginning of July. Manufacturing, particularly pulp, paper, canning and iron and steel factories, was decidedly busier; mining, transportation, building and railway construction and trade also recorded increased employment, but logging and highway construction showed considerable curtailment.

The following table gives the index number of employment in the five areas into which the Dominion is divided in these statistics.

(Number employed January 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1924	July 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922	Aug. 1 1921
Maritime provinces .....	8.7	90.2	90.6	97.8	94.0	91.2
Quebec .....	27.9	98.7	100.6	101.9	90.3	87.8
Ontario .....	41.1	90.3	91.4	97.1	90.8	85.0
Prairie Provinces .....	13.1	96.4	99.1	104.3	101.5	97.5
British Columbia .....	9.2	107.1	105.8	107.2	99.8	96.3
Canada .....	100.0	94.7	95.9	100.2	93.1	88.9

### Employment by Cities

Firms in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered additions to staff, while in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton contractions were indicated.

*Montreal.*—Considerable declines in employment in railway car shops were more than offset by expansion in other branches of manufactures, in communication, transportation and building. According to returns from 670 employers, they had 107,454 persons on their pay-lists as against 107,202 on July 1.

*Toronto.*—The reductions in Toronto were comparatively large, 1,125 persons having been released by the 747 employers making returns, whose staffs included 90,611 workers. Contractions in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles, iron and steel, printing and furniture works, caused a large share of the decline; trade also was less active. Biscuit and confectionery

factories and road construction, on the other hand, recorded improvement.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed a general but slight falling off, according to statements tabulated from 123 firms employing 10,721 persons as compared with 10,825 in the preceding month. The largest decreases occurred in sawmills, although these were not particularly pronounced.

*Hamilton.*—Further though less extensive losses were registered in Hamilton, where the 197 reporting firms employed 24,472 persons or 389 less than at the beginning of July. There were substantial contractions in iron and steel, but improvement in building construction and canneries partly counteracted these declines.

*Winnipeg.*—The situation in Winnipeg showed very little change; abattoirs, trade, building construction and brick works registered moderate improvement, while small decreases were noted in printing and textile plants. A combined working force of 23,675 persons was reported by the 279 firms making returns; they employed 23,613 on July 1.

*Vancouver.*—General improvement was shown in Vancouver. Manufacturing, trade and building construction registered the most marked gains, but employment on highways declined slightly. Reports were compiled from 218 firms, employing 22,146 workers on August 1, as compared with 21,473 at the beginning of July.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities.

(Number employed in January 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1924	July 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922
Montreal .....	13.9	95.1	94.8	97.3	88.6
Toronto .....	11.7	83.9	83.9	89.1	88.1
Ottawa .....	1.4	100.6	101.3	109.3	
Hamilton .....	3.2	80.9	81.7	93.3	
Winnipeg .....	3.1	85.5	85.6	87.5	96.5
Vancouver .....	2.9	102.3	99.0	103.6	98.3

### The Manufacturing Industries

In spite of substantial improvement in fruit and vegetable canneries and gains on a somewhat smaller scale in thread woollen, biscuit, flour, starch, boot, shoe and electric current factories, there was a fairly large decrease in employment in manufacturing as a whole. Railway car, automobile and knitting plants reported large reductions; cordage, cotton, fish, preserving, lumber, rubber, chemical, glass, electric apparatus and nickel works also recorded curtailment of operations. The 3,723



manufacturers reporting employed 423,671 persons, or 6,848 less than in the preceding month. Contractions on a smaller scale had been indicated during the corresponding period of 1923 and the index number then was higher.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—For the first time since the beginning of March the trend of employment in this industry was downward. The reduction duplicates that indicated on August 1, 1923, when the situation was considerably less favourable. Statements were compiled from 189 firms, employing 15,091 persons as compared with 15,367 in their last report. The greater part of this decline of between 1 and 2 per cent occurred in fish canning, smoking and curing establishments in the Maritime Provinces. In British Columbia, however, employment continued to expand moderately.

*Leather and Products.*—Boot and shoe factories reported increased activity, this being the first increase that has been recorded in the leather group since February. The improvement occurred chiefly in Ontario. An aggregate working force of 15,838 persons was indicated by the 179 reporting firms; they had employed 15,659 on July 1. Employment at the beginning of August, 1923, had shown a considerable decrease, but the index then was slightly above its present level.

*Lumber and Products.*—Lumber mills, container and furniture factories registered small declines in activity, but match factories were rather busier. There was a net reduction in employment of 347 persons, according to returns from 705 employers, whose staffs comprised 55,444 workers. Employment in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia showed a slight falling off, while the largest contractions occurred in Ontario. A moderate increase in employment was shown during the corresponding period of last year, and the number employed by the reporting firms was then a good deal greater.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Seasonal activity in fruit and vegetable canneries, together with improvement in flour, cereal, starch, glucose, biscuit and confectionery factories caused an increase of 8.9 per cent in the employment afforded in the edible plant products group. While all provinces shared in the expansion, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced. The 303 firms from which returns were tabulated employed 27,523 persons or 2,238 more than in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeds that reported on August 1, 1923, and the index number at the present time stands slightly higher.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Another minor decline was recorded, on the whole, in this industry. Plants producing paper goods and printing and publishing shops reported reductions, while pulp and paper mills were rather more fully engaged. Firms in Quebec and Ontario registered curtailment of operations, but in British Columbia there was an increase. Reports were compiled from 450 employers, whose staffs aggregated 51,101 persons as against 51,213 at the beginning of July. A very slight increase in activity had been indicated early in August of last year, when employment in pulp and paper was in rather greater volume.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber tire and footwear works in Ontario and Quebec respectively, afforded less employment than at the beginning of July, 418 persons having been released from the pay-rolls of the 31 firms reporting in the rubber group. As they employed 9,738 persons as compared with 10,156 at the beginning of July, this was an increase of 4.1 per cent. Contractions on a very much larger scale had been registered on August 1, 1923, and the index number then was below its 1924 level.

*Textile Products.*—Employment in the textile industries continued to decline. Knitting, hosiery, cotton and cordage works reported substantial losses, while improvement was noted in thread and woollen works. The largest reductions took place in Ontario, but there was also a considerable falling off in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. A combined working force of 61,363 persons was recorded by the 517 firms reporting, who had employed 63,060 at the beginning of July. Curtailment of operations, though on a smaller scale, had also been indicated at the same period of last year; employment at that time was on a higher level.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Activity in drug, pharmaceutical and other chemical works in Quebec and Ontario showed a decrease of about 3 per cent, according to returns from 112 employers, whose staffs comprised 6,287 persons, as compared with 6,487 in the preceding month. A similar falling off had been reported on the same date of last year.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Glass factories in Ontario were less fully employed, but stone works, especially in the Maritime district, recorded improvement. Statements received from 116 firms showed that they employed 9,212 workers as compared with 9,443 at the beginning of July. Reductions in employment had also been noted at the same

period of last year; the declines then, however, were not as extensive and the index number stood higher.

*Electric Current.*—An aggregate working force of 11,998 persons was reported by the 82 firms making returns, who employed 11,885 persons on July 1. The greater part of this 1 per cent increase occurred in Ontario and British Columbia. This improvement was rather less than that recorded at the same period last year, but the situation then was not as good as during the period being reviewed.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A further moderate decrease in employment was registered by electrical appliance factories on August 1; this movement is very similar to that indicated at the beginning of August, 1923, when employment was in smaller volume than at the present time. The contraction was very largely confined to Ontario. Reports compiled from 33 manufacturers showed that their staffs declined from 8,539 persons on July 1 to 8,360 at the beginning of August.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Railway car shops recorded substantial reductions in personnel, while automobile, tool and agricultural implement works, foundries and machine shops also afforded less employment at the beginning of July. Wire and iron pipe plants, however, indicated a more favourable trend. An aggregate working force of 111,197 persons was registered by the 616 firms reporting, who employed 116,749 at the beginning of July. The difference was a reduction of 4.8 per cent, which was very much larger than that shown at the corresponding period of last year; the index number at that time was a good deal higher.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Nickel smelting and refining in Quebec reported a fairly large decline in employment, owing to the closing down of important works. Very little change was noted in the remaining divisions of the non-ferrous metal group; what there was, was favourable. Statements were tabulated from 97 employers, whose staffs comprised 10,731 persons as compared with 11,046 in the preceding month. This reduction exceeds that indicated on August 1, 1923, when a large number of persons were employed in this industry.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—Roofing material factories in Quebec, and pipe and photographic apparatus works in Ontario were not quite so busy as at the beginning of July. The 57 firms in miscellaneous manufactures employed 3,341 persons or 185 less than in the month before.

### Logging

Further large losses in employment were indicated in logging camps in every province; the most pronounced decreases were registered in Ontario and Quebec. Reports were compiled from 211 firms, whose staffs declined from 16,427 persons on July 1 to 13,797 on the date herein covered. Curtailment of operations on a slightly smaller scale had been reported at the beginning of August, 1923, after which an upward trend was noted. The index number then was slightly higher than on August 1, 1924.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—According to returns from 92 operators, they employed 25,893 persons as compared with 26,603 in the preceding month. This decline of 2.7 per cent was recorded in the Maritime Provinces; employment in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed a slight increase. The trend on August 1, 1923, had also been unfavourable, although greater activity was noted then.

*Metallic Ores.*—Improvement was reported in the metallic ore mines in Ontario and also in British Columbia, though to a less extent. The 48 firms making returns increased their working forces by 509 to 14,388 persons. This increase was practically the same as that recorded on August 1, 1923, but the index number at the present time stands higher than in any month since 1920; it is some 17 points higher than at the same period of last year.

### Communication

The trend of employment in communication continued to be favourable in all provinces. The most pronounced gains occurred in Ontario. Statements were compiled from 163 employers, whose staffs comprised 23,331 persons as compared with 22,863 at the beginning of July. This increase is substantially larger than that recorded during the corresponding period of 1923, when the index number stood several points lower.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Further slight additions to staffs were registered by street railway companies at the beginning of August. Firms in Quebec reported gains, while in Ontario there was a decline. The working force of the 108 reporting concerns aggregated 18,792 as against 18,728 on July 1. Greater expansion had been indicated at the beginning of August, 1923, and conditions were rather more favourable.

*Steam Railway Operations.*—Employment in the operation departments of the railways was in less volume than at the beginning of



July. All provinces except the Maritimes, where there was no change, registered curtailment of activity, but the decline in Ontario was the largest. A combined pay-roll of 78,833 persons was reported by the 107 firms and divisional superintendents making returns; they employed 79,335 in the preceding month. An increase in employment had been recorded at the beginning of August, 1923, when the situation was somewhat better.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Heightened activity was reported in water transportation in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, while in Ontario there was a nominal gain. This expansion greatly exceeds that registered during the corresponding period of last year; the index then was below its present level. Returns were tabulated from 60 employers, whose staffs were enlarged from 13,289 persons on July 1 to 14,564 at the beginning of August. The difference represented an increase of 9.8 per cent.

**Construction and Maintenance**

*Building Construction.*—General improvement, except in the Prairie Provinces, was recorded in this industry; 714 persons were added to the pay-rolls of the 295 reporting contractors, who employed 25,536 persons. Somewhat larger additions to staff were registered on August 1, 1923, when the level of employment was higher.

*Highway Construction.*—Work on highways and roads in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario showed a substantial increase. In the Prairie district there was a minor gain, while in British Columbia curtailment was indicated. Reports were compiled from 101 employers in this division, whose staffs, standing at 17,074, were larger by 2,052 or 13.7 per cent than on July 1. Expansion on a rather smaller scale had been noted at the beginning of August of last year.

Industry	*Relative Weight	August 1 1924	July 1 1924	August 1 1923	August 1 1922	August 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>54.6</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Animal Products.....						
edible.....	1.9	98.4	101.3	94.5	94.1	94.9
Fur and products.....	.3	87.5	81.1	83.4	85.7	69.3
Leather and products.....	2.0	74.9	74.7	76.5	77.6	78.3
Lumber and products.....	7.1	111.0	111.9	123.0	116.6	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	5.1	142.1	142.8	156.9	144.1	125.1
Lumber products.....	2.0	71.9	73.2	78.5	80.1	78.3
Musical instruments.....	.3	57.8	55.7	66.5	56.3	57.8
Plant products.....						
edible.....	3.5	98.9	91.2	97.7	93.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	99.9	99.9	105.5	95.8	39.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	107.3	106.8	117.1	100.1	93.0
Paper products.....	.7	82.6	84.6	89.5	84.4	72.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	97.0	96.9	97.2	94.6	91.5
Rubber products.....	1.3	68.1	71.0	65.7	77.6	71.2
Textile products.....	7.9	78.9	81.1	87.2	86.4	77.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.8	85.4	84.7	100.5	101.3	87.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.4	78.6	87.9	93.1	90.2	71.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.7	70.8	72.1	72.2	72.3	71.2
Others.....	1.0	87.0	89.5	92.2	87.1	79.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	98.6	98.5	100.5	100.4	100.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	107.6	108.2	101.3	72.3	64.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	81.4	83.7	86.9	88.0	82.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	91.8	94.1	102.1	95.7	89.9
Electric current.....	1.6	132.0	129.1	125.1	123.7	110.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.1	106.0	108.3	101.3	77.3	75.2
Iron and steel products.....	14.3	72.5	76.0	84.8	70.8	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.5	56.8	57.8	75.7	64.8	66.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	66.4	68.1	78.0	62.9	67.6
Agricultural implements.....	.7	49.5	55.2	61.8	56.2	50.1

Industry	*Relative Weight	August 1 1924	July 1 1924	August 1 1923	August 1 1922	August 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>54.6</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Land vehicles.....	7.1	92.0	98.8	103.1	84.1	81.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.4	31.6	39.7	24.9	21.9	45.9
Heating appliances.....	.6	79.1	75.4	94.6	85.4	78.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.6	79.5	80.9	97.5	74.4	85.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	68.9	59.5	87.4	69.2	58.7
Others.....	1.8	67.2	68.0	80.2	71.3	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	80.2	84.0	90.4	72.7	65.5
Mineral products.....	1.3	108.1	106.8	105.0	96.7	85.4
Miscellaneous.....	.4	76.4	83.2	87.9	88.0	81.0
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>1.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>6.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>
Coal.....	3.3	82.9	85.2	90.7	20.8	95.3
Metallic ores.....	1.9	159.2	154.1	132.4	101.6	82.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	95.2	95.2	106.9	105.7	87.7
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>3.0</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>107.1</b>
Telegraphs.....	.6	111.1	108.7	109.4	102.9	98.8
Telephones.....	2.4	114.7	112.5	104.1	103.1	109.4
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>14.5</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	115.9	114.6	119.6	133.7	111.1
Steam railways.....	10.2	100.8	101.6	103.2	97.0	95.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.9	211.6	192.9	201.3	236.7	177.1
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	<b>11.4</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>144.6</b>
Building.....	3.3	137.5	130.4	143.2	121.0	111.9
Highway.....	2.2	1946.9	1763.2	3548.3	3440.4	2519.4
Railway.....	5.9	144.6	159.9	171.6	156.6	138.9
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1.9</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>107.7</b>
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	137.6	136.9	135.1	113.4	118.6
Professional.....	.2	110.4	111.4	108.7	90.2	74.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.6	104.3	106.1	100.5	96.0	99.4
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>6.9</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>
Retail.....	4.4	89.4	89.9	89.2	85.8	87.8
Wholesale.....	2.5	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.2	98.2
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>88.9</b>

\*Number employed in January 1920 by reporting firms=100.

*Railway Construction and Maintenance.*—Contractions were indicated by the 35 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. They employed 45,489 persons, as compared with 50,446 in the preceding month. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia increased activity was evident, but in the other provinces there were declines, of which that in the Prairie district was much the largest. These reductions in working force are a month earlier than the seasonal declines began last year; the number employed is considerably smaller than August 1, 1923.

### Trade

Retail merchants reported a small decline in sales force, which was partly offset by an increase in wholesale trade. The movements in these divisions repeat those indicated at the

same time of last year, although the decrease in retail trade is smaller and the increase in wholesale trade is larger. The index number, however, is practically the same as at the beginning of August, 1923. Statements were received from 554 employers in the trade group, whose staffs comprised 53,814 persons as compared with 53,891 on July 1.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment reported by employers, by industries, as at the first of August and the first of July of this year, and also at the first of August, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on August 1.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JULY, 1924

**E**MPLOYMENT during the month of July, 1924, did not reach expectations, a slight decline from the preceding month being recorded in the business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada. A comparison with the reports of July, 1923, showed a marked reduction and a general slackness in employment. As shown by the accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, the curves of applications and placements rose slightly during the first half of the month, followed by a drop towards the end of the period. These curves followed the same trend as during July, 1923, but were at a much lower level. The curve of vacancies declined consistently throughout the month, while at the beginning of July of last year vacancies were greater in number, and increased rapidly throughout the month.

The reports from the offices indicate that during the first half of July, 1924, applications for employment averaged 1,464 daily as compared with 1,426 daily during the latter half of the preceding month and with 1,772 daily during the same period of last year. During the latter half of the period under review applications averaged 1,324 daily, as compared with 1,740 daily during the latter half of July, 1923.

Employers notified the service of an average of 1,051 and .998 vacancies daily during the first and second half of July, 1924, in contrast with a daily average of 1,587 and 1,770 daily during the corresponding periods a year ago. During the latter half of June, 1924, vacancies averaged 1,154 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the service during the first half of July was 999, of which the average in regular employment was 733 daily and in casual work 266. This is in contrast with an average of 982 daily during the preceding period and with an average of 1,423 daily during the same period a year ago. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 884 daily, the average in regular employment being 632 and in casual work 252. The average number of placements made daily during the same period of last year was 1,389.

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

Year	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,90
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (7 months).....	120,520	80,262	200,782

During the month of July, 1924, the offices made 25,779 references to positions and effected a total of 24,361 placements. Of the latter 17,646 were in regular employment and 6,715 in casual work. The placements in regular employment were 14,036 of men and 3,610 of women. The number of applications for employment registered at the offices was 26,048 from men and 10,057 from women, a total of 36,105. Vacancies reported to the Service by employers numbered 26,589, of which 18,502 were for men and 8,087 for women workers.



The placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia—342 men, 52 women; New Brunswick—298 men, 94 women; Quebec—1,183 men, 419 women; Ontario—6,483 men, 1,430 women; Manitoba—982 men, 428 women; Saskatchewan—1,135 men, 339 women; Alberta—1,671 men, 453 women; British Columbia—1,942 men, 395 women.

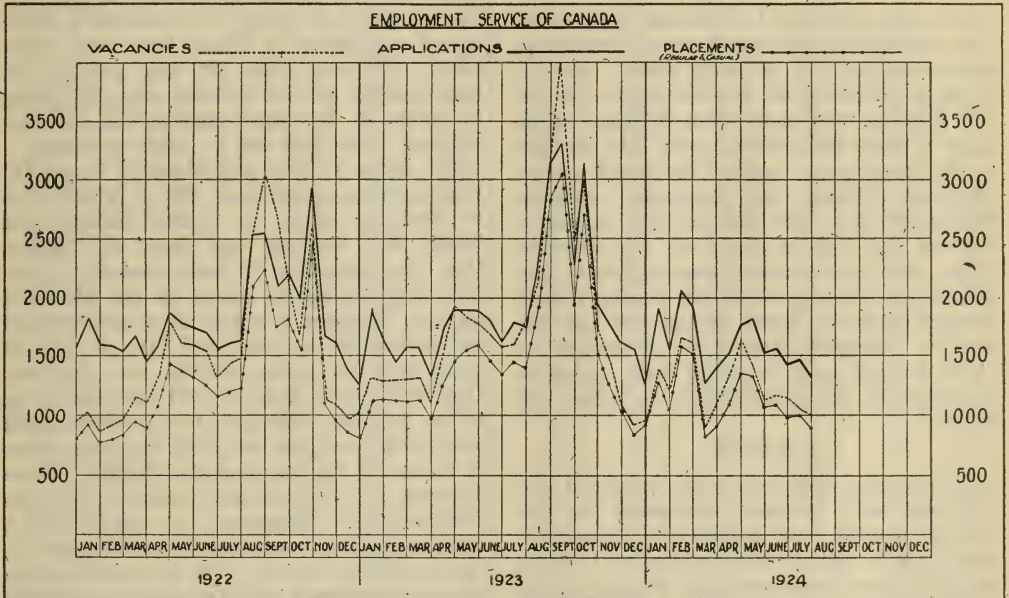
MARITIME PROVINCES

A few vacancies for the hay harvest and for a number of small fruit pickers were offered at New Glasgow, Sydney, and Moncton. Although street and road work formed the bulk of the employment offered, no large additions to staffs were made. There were fewer unemployed registered at the offices during the

month than at any previous time this year. Some bridge and construction work at Moncton required carpenters and teamsters, while repairs to dwellings and public buildings gave work to many. Lumbering and saw mills were active, the offices receiving a considerable number of calls for men. The demand for domestic workers was fair with a good supply of applicants.

QUEBEC

The offices reported an improved industrial situation during the month, a marked increase in placements being recorded. There was an active demand for farm workers especially in the vicinity of Montreal. Road building in the province and street work in the municipalities afforded employment to large num-



bers, and many tradesmen, carpenters and labourers were at work on the erection of buildings. Manufacturing was not so busy as desired and trades were quiet. There was a consistent demand for hotel and restaurant employees with a large number of vacancies available for domestic work.

ONTARIO

The employment situation in Ontario continued to show a marked decrease from the preceding years. The supply of farm workers was more than sufficient to fill the vacancies offered, a large number of which were recorded at Toronto, Hamilton and the offices in the Western Peninsula. Improved conditions were shown in the building industry with highway,

street and road construction employing considerable numbers. Building was slack, although carpenters and skilled bricklayers, painters, etc., were well employed. Railway maintenance construction and repair work employed many workers in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Fort William, North Bay, Timmins and Sudbury. In the logging and saw-mill industries experienced bushmen, sawyers, edgermen and skilled labour were placed, the offices at North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins and Port Arthur, making a considerable number of placements in this group. Manufacturing industries remained very quiet with an oversupply of workers available. A slackness in demand for domestics and women house workers was shown with a normal number of placements in casual work.

## MANITOBA

An increased number of orders for general farm labour was received at the offices, with a few calls for tractor operators and hay harvesters. A general though slight increase was shown in the building group from the offices at Dauphin and Winnipeg. The increased demand, however, was not sufficient to employ all experienced labourers and tradesmen. Railway construction work was not so brisk, but men were procured very easily for section and extra gang work. In Winnipeg an unusual demand for experienced domestic and hotel help was reported, with a corresponding increase in placements.

## SASKATCHEWAN

General employment conditions were slack. The demand in the farming group showed improvement from the preceding period, especially in the vicinity of Regina, Swift Current and Estevan, with more than sufficient applicants to meet the requirements. The increase in the construction groups continued, a few vacancies offering for carpenters, painters, bricklayers and tinsmiths, but the supply of workers was still in excess of the demand. Some road improvements were underway and railway maintenance continued to offer a large amount of work. From Moose Jaw and Regina an increased demand for domestics for rural districts was reported, with quietness prevailing in the demand for the urban districts.

## ALBERTA

The demand for farm help continued fair with an early increase anticipated for the coming months. At Edmonton, Drumheller and Calgary the greater number of building mechanics were employed, but throughout the province quietness prevailed in the building and construction groups. Further demands for track men, section hands and gang workers were met satisfactorily from Calgary, Lethbridge and Drumheller. Quietness characterized the logging industry, with a number of orders for bushmen and labourers at Edmonton. There is a brisk demand for casual women workers with a steady call for trained women workers.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hay making afforded seasonal employment for workers in the districts near Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria and a few berry pickers were required for the Okanagan Valley. Highway construction and road repairs and railway maintenance afforded

the bulk of the employment in the construction groups, although several skilled building tradesmen and labourers were placed in the larger municipalities. The logging industry showed depression in the numbers employed with only a slight improvement in the work available at the lumber mills. Longshore work was quiet, a few deck hands and stevedores being required at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. A falling off in the demand for women domestics with hotel and restaurant work fairly quiet, was reported during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During July, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 17,646 placements in regular employment, of which 11,242 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of these latter 870 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 587 going to points in the same province as the despatching office and 283 to other provinces.

The offices at Hull and Montreal issued 183 transportation certificates, 167 of which were to bushmen going to lumber camps near North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the remaining 16 being issued to saw-mill hands going to points in the Montreal district. Reduced transportation rates granted by Ontario offices numbered 141, all workers being sent to points within the province. Certificates were issued to 111 bushmen going to the northern offices, to five carpenters and four bricklayers and one auto mechanic going to Sarnia, North Bay and Port Arthur. From Toronto and London three stonecutters were transferred to Kingston. A miner and a diamond driller were sent from Sudbury to Ottawa and to Cobalt. The remainder of the provincial transfers included cooks, farm hands and labourers. Of the workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Manitoba, 10 were transferred to Alberta districts, six of which were farm hands, one glazier, two foremen and one sheet metal worker. Of the 44 workers dispatched from Manitoba to Saskatchewan, 28 were farmers, 4 were teamsters and graders, 6 domestic workers for rural districts, the remainder including waitresses and kitchen help. To the province of Ontario were sent 6 saw-mill labourers, one stenographer, one fisherman, two cooks and one housekeeper. Of the 212 provincial transfers 192 farm hands were sent to outlying districts from the Winnipeg office; the remainder included housekeepers and generals, waitresses, cooks and bakers. Saskatchewan offices granted reduced rate



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>812</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>416</b>
Halifax.....	283	89	294	205	65	140	317	159
New Glasgow.....	313	116	224	213	177	13	259	104
Sydney.....	216	13	276	240	152	67	176	153
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>788</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>559</b>
Chatham.....	197	104	99	94	63	31	113	46
Moncton.....	296	10	347	299	146	147	51	201
St. John.....	295	6	358	289	183	106	234	312
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,497</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,729</b>
Hull.....	156	45	304	174	174	0	111	165
Montreal.....	835	66	2,523	1,012	940	15	912	1,120
Quebec.....	188	7	520	310	265	0	22	208
Sherbrooke.....	160	70	212	173	162	5	26	158
Three Rivers.....	158	38	177	110	61	0	50	78
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,331</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>15,763</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>7,913</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>10,946</b>
Belleville.....	174	11	202	170	118	52	61	136
Brantford.....	200	5	269	176	128	48	108	204
Chatham.....	239	12	262	266	107	159	75	222
Cobalt.....	231	6	236	228	223	1	12	433
Fort William.....	392	0	361	435	387	19	8	577
Guelph.....	120	11	210	122	75	21	71	118
Hamilton.....	1,237	214	1,426	1,188	550	554	1,086	743
Kingston.....	251	35	222	226	113	113	27	133
Kitchener.....	184	10	303	184	129	45	100	160
London.....	450	79	605	423	286	103	328	309
Niagara Falls.....	341	42	304	256	177	66	146	299
North Bay.....	468	42	362	354	302	52	6	526
Oshawa.....	149	6	288	111	63	48	147	179
Ottawa.....	780	148	921	760	585	92	337	706
Pembroke.....	226	75	205	188	179	9	13	113
Peterboro.....	142	25	146	154	98	23	102	128
Port Arthur.....	936	28	907	901	848	53	6	985
St. Catharines.....	408	8	524	401	212	189	270	489
St. Thomas.....	185	14	207	178	115	60	89	165
Sarnia.....	237	13	221	217	140	76	72	171
S.S. Marie.....	599	397	613	279	228	38	129	216
Sudbury.....	680	59	569	544	543	1	1	544
Timmins.....	252	37	236	250	218	0	19	324
Toronto.....	2,901	315	5,564	2,915	1,676	937	2,799	2,445
Windsor.....	549	29	600	529	413	116	504	621
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,775</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>2,865</b>
Brandon.....	327	6	313	292	270	20	8	276
Dauphin.....	112	8	151	94	57	33	167	94
Winnipeg.....	2,336	109	3,541	2,517	1,083	1,221	1,170	2,495
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,134</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>4,108</b>
Estevan.....	64	4	70	62	60	2	6	37
Moose Jaw.....	567	92	549	533	377	84	164	1,090
North Battleford.....	114	7	106	100	64	36	4	89
Prince Albert.....	86	7	74	63	46	17	4	80
Regina.....	561	35	556	527	363	164	114	990
Saskatoon.....	417	44	457	390	303	87	81	1,264
Swift Current.....	136	11	120	120	111	9	4	331
Weyburn.....	124	14	136	124	97	15	18	112
Yorkton.....	108	12	97	93	46	47	12	103
Melfort.....	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	13
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,700</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3,338</b>
Calgary.....	899	26	1,318	878	722	155	360	1,565
Drumheller.....	125	0	226	123	96	27	47	191
Edmonton.....	1,098	65	1,163	1,118	860	206	175	966
Lethbridge.....	440	5	504	397	316	81	57	391
Medicine Hat.....	138	0	147	140	130	10	11	225
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,502</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>3,656</b>
Cranbrook.....	210	4	204	189	124	72	0	289
Fernie.....	8	0	4	4	6	0	0	67
Kamloops.....	155	5	262	151	108	23	27	130
Penticton.....	93	14	122	78	51	18	33	21
Nanaimo.....	40	0	43	31	21	10	35	14
Nelson.....	189	6	183	163	132	23	27	159
New Westminster.....	149	0	279	148	122	26	126	115
Prince George.....	155	0	137	136	137	0	0	98
Prince Rupert.....	141	2	201	139	91	48	66	223
Ravelstoke.....	54	0	64	48	41	7	0	41
Vancouver.....	1,946	31	3,317	2,173	1,297	745	837	2,217
Vernon.....	80	12	104	68	50	17	46	114
Victoria.....	282	26	553	299	157	113	366	168
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>26,559</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>36,105</b>	<b>25,779</b>	<b>17,646</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>28,073*</b>
Men.....	18,502	1,430	26,048	17,757	14,036	3,315	9,574	24,842
Women.....	8,057	1,300	10,057	8,022	3,610	3,400	3,178	3,231

\* 455 placements effected by offices since closed.

transportation to one hotel porter and one cook going from Regina to Brandon, Man., and to 79 workers going to various points within the province. Of the latter 47 were farm workers and hay makers, 24 were bushmen, saw-mill workers, teamsters and blacksmiths, 7 were housekeepers and domestics and one steam engineer. From the province of Alberta 8 farm hands were sent to the districts near Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and North Battleford and 12 fruit pickers and 2 flume builders to various points in British Columbia. Of the 72 workers dispatched at the reduced rate to points within the province, 17 were farm hands, 20 were bushmen and mill labourers, 25 were teamsters and carpenters and 10 were cooks and cooks' assistants. British Col-

umbia offices issued 94 reduced rate certificates, 17 to farm workers going to points in the province of Alberta and 10 to farm hands destined for points near Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Sask. Of the 67 provincial transfers 9 were fruit pickers and farm hands going to the Okanagan Valley, about 25 were bushmen and saw-mill workers, approximately 30 were railway construction labourers, carpenters, bricklayers and engineers for points near Prince Rupert, Prince George and Nelson, the remainder being housekeepers and waitresses.

Of the 870 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 336 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 529 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY, 1924

ACCORDING to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a substantial decrease was recorded in the building permits issued last month in 56 cities; their value, following the usual seasonal trend, declined from \$13,373,987 in June to \$11,090,760 in July. This was a reduction of \$2,283,227 or 17.1 per cent. As compared with the same month of 1923, there was also a falling off in the permits issued, of \$1,441,702 or 11.5 per cent.

Forty-nine cities furnished detailed reports showing that they had issued some 1,200 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$4,900,000, and for over 2,700 other buildings estimated to cost more than \$6,000,000.

New Brunswick and Alberta showed increases of 631.1 and 51.6 per cent, respectively, in the value of the building authorized as compared with June, while declines were recorded in the remaining provinces. The reductions of \$819,741, or 18.4 per cent, in

### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

Cities	July 1924	June 1924	July 1923	Cities	July 1924	June 1924	July 1923
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>			3,000	Sarnia.....	19,015	157,750	165,327
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>23,955</b>	<b>209,820</b>	<b>87,645</b>	Sault Ste. Marie.....	89,360	75,073	32,931
*Halifax.....	13,200	193,335	33,540	*Toronto.....	2,370,715	2,405,795	2,980,105
*New Glasgow.....	355	5,200	7,000	York Township.....	329,400	409,700	717,550
*Sydney.....	10,400	11,285	47,195	Welland.....	5,275	12,275	3,045
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>799,582</b>	<b>109,360</b>	<b>365,015</b>	*Windsor.....	382,495	534,717	321,512
Fredericton.....		5,350	212,875	Woodstock.....	25,576	35,822	9,197
*Moncton.....	11,425	2,510	93,640	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>438,065</b>	<b>701,405</b>	<b>861,962</b>
*St. John.....	788,157	101,500	58,500	*Brandon.....	4,000	171,650	41,977
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>3,643,368</b>	<b>4,463,109</b>	<b>2,437,922</b>	St. Boniface.....	63,415	105,655	182,785
*Montreal*—Maisonneuve	2,922,665	2,195,340	1,619,370	*Winnipeg.....	370,650	424,100	637,200
*Quebec.....	218,338	1,601,118	505,222	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>126,915</b>	<b>467,073</b>	<b>304,910</b>
Shawinigan Falls.....	9,840	3,185	9,365	*Moose Jaw.....	10,710	52,555	110,600
*Sherbrooke.....	66,000	40,400	140,150	*Regina.....	63,895	205,710	109,085
*Three Rivers.....	163,560	304,325	53,385	*Saskatoon.....	52,310	208,808	85,225
*Westmount.....	262,875	318,741	110,130	<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>361,370</b>	<b>238,305</b>	<b>461,920</b>
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>4,757,881</b>	<b>5,471,322</b>	<b>6,919,931</b>	*Calgary.....	163,325	90,890	56,400
Belleville.....	200	8,950	.....	*Edmonton.....	190,775	113,425	316,750
*Brantford.....	10,950	66,177	47,126	Lethbridge.....	5,055	19,140	85,200
Chatham.....	19,234	50,200	41,050	Medicine Hat.....	2,215	14,850	3,570
*Fort William.....	83,475	102,850	47,100	<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>939,624</b>	<b>1,713,593</b>	<b>1,090,157</b>
Galt.....	13,290	29,925	10,695	Nanaimo.....	9,950	9,500	6,170
*Guelph.....	32,110	34,735	42,270	*New Westminster.....	14,705	21,380	30,370
*Hamilton.....	363,925	210,925	879,320	Point Grey.....	453,600	423,000	227,650
*Kingston.....	116,047	50,037	35,400	Prince Rupert.....	44,877	20,175	6,000
*Kitchener.....	59,824	242,357	364,030	South Vancouver.....	42,225	61,200	59,560
*London.....	157,370	188,855	359,615	*Vancouver.....	352,168	1,029,970	601,365
Niagara Falls.....	74,745	49,385	62,625	*Victoria.....	22,099	148,368	159,042
Oshawa.....	83,525	40,750	328,655	Canada—56 cities.....	<b>11,090,760</b>	<b>13,373,987</b>	<b>12,532,462</b>
*Ottawa.....	238,930	377,250	172,150	Canada—*35 cities.....	<b>9,781,108</b>	<b>11,805,502</b>	<b>10,339,712</b>
Owen Sound.....	18,500	31,400	18,500	Accumulative Total	1924	1923	1922
*Peterboro.....	75,281	74,798	50,095	for first seven months			
*Port Arthur.....	23,225	17,966	48,005	—56 cities.....	68,974,131	83,725,680	85,742,989
*Stratford.....	110,921	46,870	62,230				
*St. Catharines.....	51,613	199,745	115,950				
*St. Thomas.....	2,880	17,015	5,448				



Quebec, and of \$185,865, or 88.6 per cent, in Nova Scotia, were respectively the largest actual and proportional decreases.

As compared with July, 1923, New Brunswick and Quebec registered increases in the amount of prospective building; the former province showed a gain of 119.1 per cent and the latter of 49.4 per cent. Of the declines indicated in the other provinces, that of \$2,162,050, or 31.2 per cent, in Ontario was actually the most pronounced, while the largest percentage reduction of \$63,690 or 72.7 per cent, was in Nova Scotia.

The value of authorized building in Montreal was greater than in the preceding month and also than in July, 1923. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were declines in both comparisons. Of the other cities, St.

John, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary, Point Grey and Prince Rupert registered increases in projected building as compared with both June, 1924, and July, 1923.

The value of building permits issued in 56 cities during the first seven months of this year was lower by 17.6 per cent than in 1923 and by 19.6 per cent than in 1922. It was, however, 5.4 per cent greater than in 1921. The aggregate for the period January to July, 1924, was \$68,974,131; for 1923, \$83,725,680; for 1922, \$85,742,989 and for 1921, \$65,451,255.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during July as compared with June, 1924, and with July, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "X."

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS

**D**URING August the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to fifteen fair wage contracts, fourteen of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause, which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging entrance channel and inner harbour at Kingsville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 70 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$21,000.

Dredging Wabassa Park, Hamilton Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 31, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 68 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$5,850.

Docking, painting, etc., dredge *King Edward*. Name of contractors, Westminster Marine Railway Company, Limited, New Westminster,

B.C. Date of contract, August 1, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,500.

Docking, cleaning, etc., dredge *Mastodon*. Name of contractors, Wallace Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 31, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$19,900.

Reconstruction of revetment walls of inner harbour at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, William Hunter, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$17,494.67.

Installation of boilers and alterations to heating apparatus, old Custom House, Montreal, Que. Name of contractors, Hickey and Aubut, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 1, 1924. Amount of contract, \$9,900.

Repairs to wharf, Cockburn Island, Ont. Name of contractor, George P. Sandie, Thessalon, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$4,496.58.

Replacement of wharf at Hardy Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 4, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$18,669.54.

Reconstruction of eastern breakwater at Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, W. P. R. Holdcroft, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$13,503.05.

Dredging berth at Miramichi Lumber Company's wharf, Douglastown, N.B. Name of contractor, Miramichi Dredging Company, Limited, Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, July 19, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 59½ cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$3,275.

Boiler and alteration to hot water heating plant in public building at Maple Creek, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Marsh and Scott, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, August 7, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,850.

Waterproofing basement walls of the detention building, Savard Park, Que. Name of contractor, Ign. Bilodeau, Limitée, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, August 15, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,403.

Repairs to wharf, Nootka, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 19, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$3,240.

Supply and installation of new smokeless boilers in customs examining warehouse at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1924. Amount of contract, \$3,347.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Rebuilding cribs and deepening the north entrance to St. Peters Canal. Name of contractors, The Atlantic Dredging Company,

Limited, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, August 6, 1924. Amount of contract, \$56,819.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	459.51
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	121.44
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	1,200.24
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	703.86
Mail bag fittings.....	2,559.00
Letter carriers' satchels.....	179.02
Repairs to boxes, etc.....	103.41
Portable letter boxes.....	265.00
Scales repaired.....	78.75

#### Hours of Work in Germany

**I**N view of the tendency for increased working hours in Germany, the General Federation of German Trade Unions recently undertook to survey the situation in the spring, choosing seven of the most important industries and receiving reports covering 46,122 undertakings employing 2,453,523 workers. The International Labour Office has published the results of the survey data in its official publications.

For the past few years Germany has been operating on an eight-hour basis, but the working day has been lately extended in many industries. The general average of all the workers and industries covered shows that 33.5 per cent of the undertakings are now operating more than 48 hours per week, and 54.7 per cent of the workers are employed for longer than 48 hours per week. Of the undertakings, 5.1 per cent are operating more than 54 hours per week, and 13 per cent of the workers are employed more than 54 hours per week.

The industries covered were building, printing, chemical, wood, metal, boot and shoe, and textile. The greatest percentage of undertakings and workers operating more than 48 hours per week is found in the textile industry where 78 per cent of the undertakings and 82 per cent of the workers are operating the longer period. The metal industry is next with 52 per cent of the undertakings and 63 per cent of the workers; and the chemical industry third with 50 per cent of the undertakings and 44 per cent of the workers operating more than 48 hours per week. The metal and chemical industries lead in operating more than 54 hours per week with about 10 per cent of the establishments in each industry operating on such a basis. Other industries show almost no undertakings working more than 54 hours in the week.

The building industry shows the smallest percentage of operation over 48 hours with 10 per cent of the undertakings and 11 per cent of the workers on such a basis.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that has recently been received by the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—THE LETHBRIDGE BREWERIES, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 354.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925, with 30 days' notice of change.

Only good standing members are to be employed, provided the union secretary can furnish the same. Extra help may be employed by permit cards during the busy season.

No member shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles.

Hours per week: 48;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours per day;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours on Saturday. Overtime and holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wages: Engineering department—operating engineers, 79 cents, and one week's holidays per year with pay; machinists, standard rate of wages. Brewing and bottling department: First cellar, brewhouse men, \$36 per week; helpers, \$34.50; cooper, \$36; beginners, first six months, \$27; thereafter, \$30, excepting in soft drink department where wages shall be \$24 per week. Beer driver, \$140 per month; teamsters, \$125 per month; hours per week 48 (exclusive of stable work).

Apprentices: the company may employ one in each department, term being two years; minimum rate per week, first year, \$18; second year, \$21.

Men shall receive former position on recovery from sickness.

In case of lay-off, men shall be laid off by seniority.

Differences shall be referred to a board of arbitrators of two from each party to the agreement, and if these fail to agree they shall choose a fifth party.

All material shall be union-made if procurable.

### Manufacturing: Animal Foods

VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—FRASER VALLEY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 464, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be effective from June 15, 1924 until June 15, 1925.

Members of the union in good standing shall be employed unless other suitable persons are desired or unless union men are not available. Non-union men if employed shall make application to join the union within two weeks. The local shall not consider an applicant unworthy of membership because a union man is out of employment.

In event of a route being vacant employees of not less than six months' standing shall be given an opportunity of changing. The employee changing shall learn the new route in his own time, not exceeding five days free, the Company paying him when he takes the route.

The employees shall provide their working apparel, the employer supplying aprons.

No workman shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles; any man who works according to the instructions of the union, or who serves on a committee, shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for that reason.

Men are to have one day off in seven or one week off in seven, according to decision of employers. A driver's day's work is to consist in covering his route satisfactorily. For employees other than drivers, hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half.

In case of accidents or breakdowns, when there is loss or damage, men shall be given a fair hearing.

All new employees are to sign a copy of the agreement with thirty days.

Employees shall receive seven days' notice before being discharged and shall give employers same notice.

The management is to call meetings on stated dates to discuss problems of interest to dairy salesmen.

The union agrees that members shall be fined or suspended on proven charges of drunkenness, dishonesty, or incompetency while on duty.

In case of breakdown of machinery, men shall be notified to lay-off during the anticipated time for repairs, men kept standing-by being paid overtime rates provided said standing-by causes them to work longer than stipulated eight hours.

In event of a strike of employees of any other firms, with which business is done, the employees are not to be asked to perform any labour they do not ordinarily perform, and they agree to perform their usual work.

Wages per month for driver salesmen, from \$100 to \$130 according to value of load, drivers of loads over \$1,001 shall receive 3 per cent commission on sales over that amount. On butter sales commission shall be one cent per pound retail and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound wholesale. If any load is split the driver shall receive the same rate of wages for a period of three months as he has received prior to the load being split.

Wages per month: truck drivers, \$130; truck helpers, \$120; checkers, \$125; stable helpers, \$120; all other inside help, \$120; inside relief men, \$125; relief men (outside), \$150.

New employees, \$20 less than the above rates. First three months \$100; next three months, \$110; after six months, scale.

Employees discharged (except for dishonesty) may appeal case to the management through union officials. New men on routes shall not be paid for the first three days' learning.

There is to be no cessation of work or lockouts and there are to be no sympathetic strikes during the terms of the agreement.

In any controversy between the employers and the union the men shall continue to work and controversy shall be adjusted by representatives of the employer and of the union, with a third disinterested party selected by them, the decision of any two members of the board being final and binding, and both parties abiding thereby.

**Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing****ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 85.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924 until May 1, 1925.

The employers are to employ in their composing room and the departments thereof only mechanics and workmen who are members of the union, provided the union furnishes enough competent help.

Overtime and holiday rates: Job and news offices, overtime and holidays, time and one-half, Sundays, double time. Holidays in news offices, Dominion Day Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Hours per week: book and job offices, forty four; on newspapers, eight hours for day work and seven and one-half for night work.

Proof readers holding union cards shall receive the minimum scale. All work must be time work.

Minimum wages per week, day work: Book and job: all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$33; floor hands and monotype keyboard operators, \$30.80; newspapers: all foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$34; floor hands, \$32.

Scale for apprentices: third year, two-fifths journeymen's pay; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Night work: Foremen, operators and machinists, \$37; floormen, \$35. Apprentices, third year, two-fifths of journeyman's pay; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Apprentices: news, one to six journeymen; job, one to three journeymen, not more than three in an office. Term of service, five years.

Registered apprentices shall be given the same protection as journeymen. Apprentices are to enroll in the course of lessons approved by the International Typographical Union. Apprentices shall not leave to work in another office without written consent of the employer and the president.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE ALBERTAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 109.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1924 until May 27, 1925.

Minimum wages per week, foreman, day \$47.30; night, \$50.30; journeymen, day, \$42.30; night, \$45.30. Apprentices scale—first year, one-quarter of journeyman's scale; second year, one-third; third year, one-half; fourth year, two thirds; fifth year, three-quarters.

Hours of labour: forty-five hours per week on day shift; forty-two hours on night shift.

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYING PRINTERS, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 632.**

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1923 until December 31, 1925.

The foreman is to select, supervise, control and discipline the employees. The employers will have no right to object to rules made by the union for government of members if not conflicting with the agreement.

Only journeymen members of the union shall handle type in the composing room.

Wages per week: Day work, \$45, 45 hours per week, 7½ hours per day. Men working second shift, commencing at 3 p.m., to be paid same rate as day men. Night work: \$49.50 per week, 45 hours per week, 7½ hours per night.

The newspaper scale for typesetting machine operators shall govern in book and job shops and publications other than daily newspapers. Wages per week of 44 hours in book and job shops, \$40.50. Foreman, at least 50 cents extra per shift. Machinist operators, at least 50 cents extra per shift for first four machines. If more than four machines are in operation a regular machinist shall be employed. Overtime rate, time and one-half. Holiday rate, double time. For work on morning newspapers on holidays, five hours shall be paid as a full shift.

Wages per week for apprentices, first six months of third year, \$13.50; last six months, \$16; first six months of fourth year, \$19; last six months, \$22; first six months of fifth year, \$27; last six months, \$30.

Learners on typesetting machines, (not working more than six days nor less than an average of four days per week), first four weeks, \$20; next three weeks, \$25; following three weeks, \$30; final three weeks, \$35. If not proficient the learner will be allowed an extra three weeks at \$35 per week. One learner to an office; learners to have been journeyman members for at least three months. Learners shall not work more than 7½ hours per shift nor more than 6 days per week. Overtime at time and one-half if no journeyman is available.

**Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods****SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Certain provisions of the agreement namely those regarding jurisdiction, union membership, hours for tour workers, holidays, interruption of work, mill rules and grievances are contained in the Company's agreement with other international unions as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for last month.

Paper mill schedule, not more than six days per week, no employee being permitted to work on paper machines between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, except on maintenance and repair. Hours for day workers, 8 per day, 6 days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. No employee required to go on duty for repair work shall receive less than four hours' pay.

Members putting on wires other than during regular shift are to receive six hours' time.

An additional provision regarding grievances is that any grievances of the management which it and the officers and local grievance committee of the union cannot agree upon shall be referred to the general manager or his assistant and the International president or his representative. If an agreement is not reached the matter shall be handled under arbitration.

**IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

The terms of the agreement and mechanical and miscellaneous rates were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for last month. The wages are as follows: Per hour—Paper makers: rates based on standard classification for speed of machines and width of bottom couch. Machine tender, \$1.13-\$1.49; back tender, 95 cents to \$1.36; third hand, 74-90 cents; fourth hand, 60-62 cents; fifth hand, 59-61 cents. Wrapper machine: machine tender, 90 cents; back tender, 72 cents; third hand, 63 cents; fourth hand, 56 cents; fifth hand,



55 cents. Beater engineer, \$1.06; rewinder man, 74 cents; clothing man, 78 cents; oilers, 59-61 cents; broke-hustlers, 42 cents; cleaners and sweepers, 45 cents.

General Mill rates: Wood room—foreman, 81 cents; assistant foreman and knife changer, 61 cents; drum operators, 61 cents; sawyers, oilers, 45 cents; knife grinder, 43 cents; others, 42 cents. Grinder room—Assistant foreman and jiggerman, 63 cents; others 45 cents. Sulphite mill, cooks, 88 cents; acid makers, 82 cents; stockrunners, 70 cents; cook's first helper, 64 cents; screenmen, 47 cents; oilers and cleaners, cook's second helper, burner men, 45 cents; blow pits, deckers, 42 cents. Wet room—foremen, 81 cents, helpers, 61 cents; refiners, oilers, 45 cents; screenman, wet machines, deckers, 42 cents. Finishing room—foreman, head core-maker, 70 cents; electrical truckers, 67 cents; finishers, weighers, coremakers, 45 cents; markers, 43 cents; others, 42 cents.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—LOCAL BOSS PAINTERS AND CONTRACTORS, AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 631.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1924 to April 1, 1925.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half; Sunday and holidays, double time.

Only union men shall be employed.

Minimum wages, per hour: journeymen, 70 cents; on bridge and high structural iron work, 75 cents; signwriters, trade grainers, and freehand fresco painters, 75 cents.

Transportation to be paid men working out of the city.

One apprentice to every shop employing two or more men, no apprentice to work alone.

No journeyman member may contract while there is a contractor to employ him. No boss painter shall give a union member permission to take contracts.

Contractors' grievances shall be submitted to the shop steward. In case of trouble arising on a job, no members shall be called off until the business agent and the boss painter have tried to adjust the same.

Grievances shall be submitted to a joint committee.

**Dusting of Coal Mines**

The *Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* points out that the supplying of dust to prevent explosions in coal mines promises to provide an important market for various producers of non-metallic minerals. The success of the so-called "dusting" method has been demonstrated by the United States Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh and by actual practice in Europe (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 537). "It is noteworthy," it is stated, "that the general practice of coal-mine dusting would open up an important by-product market for the limestone and gypsum industries. These industries would profit even at very moderate prices, for the products sold might otherwise be wasted. The incentive of en-

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Power Plants**

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 348.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924 until May 1, 1925, with 60 days' notice of change or cancellation.

Any committee of employees appointed to interview the management shall be given immediate hearing.

Hours per day, nine. Overtime and holidays, double time. Time off to vote on election day with pay.

Any employees called to work after 5 p.m. shall receive double pay until relieved. They shall be relieved for eight hours except when they report for work between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m. Time worked will be double time and when this does not equal 8 hours' pay, employees may work following eight hours at straight time.

Employees sent away from headquarters construction camp shall have board and lodging paid for.

Employees shall be furnished with necessary transportation.

Employees giving orders or having charge of men must be foremen, having had at least four years' experience in the trade. Journeymen must have had four years' experience. Apprentices must serve four years except when journeymen cannot be obtained. Not more than one apprentice to four journeymen.

The agreement contains special provisions regarding work on high voltage wires, elevations, erection of poles and blasting.

Board and lodging are to be allowed employees away from headquarters on temporary jobs.

Mattresses and blankets will be supplied by the company free of charge. Board is to be furnished by the Company at \$1.25 a day.

Wages per hour: lead covered cable foreman, \$1.11½; journeyman cable splicer, \$1.00; foreman, \$1.02½; sub-foreman, 93 cents; journeyman lineman, 90 cents; apprentices, first year, 61½ cents; second year, 71 cents; third year, 80½ cents; fourth year, 86½ cents.

couraging and taking part in the highly humanitarian work of conserving miners' lives will, it is hoped, deter dusting material producers from taking advantage for an increasing market unduly to advance prices."

Economic difficulties in Austria, and, in particular, the reduction in the numbers of civil servants, have had an effect on the membership of the Austrian trade unions, according to the International Labour Office. At the end of 1923 the General Confederation of Trade Unions numbered 47 central and eight local trade unions. The total membership was 896,763 (692,839 men and 203,924 women) as against 1,049,949 in 1922.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

PRICES in August continued upward, due in some instances to seasonal increases. Both the family budget in terms of retail prices and index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities were higher.

Retail food prices were higher, due chiefly to seasonal changes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in some sixty cities was \$10.19 at the beginning of August as compared with \$9.91 for July; \$10.52 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. A substantial increase occurred in the price of potatoes with the marketing of the new crop. Advances also occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, bread, flour, evaporated apples, fresh pork, bacon, lard, cheese, rolled oats, rice, beans, coffee and tea while prices of beef, mutton, milk and sugar were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.57 for August as compared with \$20.30 for July; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, showed an advance to 158.1 for August, as compared with 153.3 for July; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.0 for August, 1919. Sixty-six prices quotations were higher, thirty-two were lower and one hundred and thirty-eight were unchanged. This index has advanced for three consecutive months and is now at the highest point reached since September, 1921. In the interval the low point of 147.5 was reached in September, 1922.

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups advanced and four declined. The vegetable products group and the animals and their products group showed the most important advances, the former mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour and milled products, bread, and vegetables and the latter because of higher prices for hogs, sheep, bacon, lard and tallow which more than offset the declines

in cattle, fish, leather and boots. Higher prices for copper, lead, silver, tin, and spelter caused the advance in the non-ferrous metals group while in textiles group the advance was due to higher prices for silk and wool. The iron and its products group declined because of lower prices for steel bars, steel sheets and horseshoes and the wood and wood products group because of lower prices for newsprint and spruce. Both the non-metallic minerals group and the chemicals and allied products group showed small declines.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced, declines in clothing and household equipment being more than offset by advances in flour, rolled oats, bread, ham, bacon, pork, lard, butter and eggs. In producers' goods, building and construction materials and materials for the metal working industries declined slightly while materials for the textile, the leather, the meat packing and the milling industries advanced substantially.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced, the former because of higher prices for grains, hogs, eggs, hides and skins, rubber, sugar, silk, and non-ferrous metals, and the latter because of increases in the prices of milled products, bread, glucose, oils, prepared meats, milk products, copper products, zinc sheets and solder. Articles of farm origin advanced while articles of marine origin, of forest origin, and of mineral origin declined slightly.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910 advanced to 223.2 for August as compared with 221.6 for July; 222.7 for August, 1923; 223.0 for August, 1922; 236.4 for August, 1921; 330.2 for August, 1920; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); 284.3 for August, 1918; and 136.3 for August, 1914. The most important advances occurred in grains, bran, shorts, hogs live and dressed, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, oatmeal, bread, flour, beaver cloth, raw silk, jute, antimony, lead, spelter and tin while cattle, veal, lamb, onions, raw cotton, quicksilver and spruce were lower.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in sum-



mary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials, and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 151.4 for August as compared with 149.4 for July; 153.0 for August, 1923; 148.3 for August, 1922; 158.0 for August, 1921; 236.7 for August, 1920; 207.4 for August, 1918, and 102.4 for August, 1914. The advance was due mainly to higher prices for wheat, oats, hogs, sheep, bacon, cheese, eggs, flour, beaver cloth and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, was 145 for June as compared with 143 for May and 153 for June, 1923. Producers' goods and imported goods were lower. All the other groups advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 145.98 for July to 150.04 for August, that for imports rose from 161.17 for July to 163.49 for August. The combined index of both exports and imports advanced from 153.57 for July to 156.76 for August.

Professor Michell's index of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 declined slightly to 175.5 at the end of July as compared with 175.6 for August; 178.6 for August 1923; 254.4 for August, 1920 and 118.4 for August, 1914. Foods advanced slightly but manufacturers' goods declined.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty

cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these

\**LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923, and a special article in this issue.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb	Mutton, leg roast, per lb	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt messa, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	29.5	23.8	21.8	15.4	11.7	17.8	28.2	24.3	22.6	32.1	36.7	55.2
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	28.9	23.8	21.9	16.2	12.8	14.3	25.0	25.0	23.2	31.8	33.9	54.5
1—Sydney.....	31.1	24.6	22.4	17.7	15	15.7	27	27	24.9	32.3	35.4	50.2
2—New Glasgow.....	26	23	19.5	15.2	10.8	11.6	24.4	21.5	23.5	32.5	33.8	54.1
3—Amherst.....	24	22.5	18	14.5	12.1	14.3	21	24.3	21	31	32.6	60
4—Halifax.....	34.3	25	27.6	17.4	13.4	15.5	27.5	27	23.5	31.4	33.6	53.5
5—F.E.I.—Charlotte'tn.	25.3	25.4	23.8	17.3	13.4	13.1	25	21.3	20	29.9	33.1	47
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	30.1	24.6	22.1	16.9	13.5	15.4	24.5	25.5	22.8	32.0	36.9	54.2
6—Moncton.....	31.2	23.2	22	17	14	18	30	28.2	23.8	32	37	56.6
7—St. John.....	33.7	25.5	25	16	12.2	14.6	23	25.1	21.7	33	37.2	59
8—Fredericton.....	32.5	27.5	25.6	20.6	14.6	14.5	22.5	24.4	22.9	29.6	34.5	51
9—Bathurst.....	23	22	15.8	14	13.2	14.5	22.5	24.2	22.7	33.3	39	50
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	25.2	22.4	21.4	14.6	10.0	14.3	22.9	20.3	20.9	29.0	33.3	52.5
10—Quebec.....	25.5	24	22.9	16.7	10.6	15.8	27.6	21.2	21.6	30.1	33.7	50
11—Three Rivers.....	25	24.9	22.7	17.5	11.1	17.6	22	21.3	23	30	35	55
12—Sherbrooke.....	34	26	29.4	20.2	13.7	12.5	22	20.5	21.9	30	32.5	57.5
13—Sorel.....	20	20	17	11	8.5	11	24	15.5	20	36	51.2	
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.7	16.8	14.5	11.2	6.8	11.6	17	17.4	17	27.7	28.3	47.3
15—St. John's.....	26.2	23.7	24.2	13.5	11	17	25	20.5	20.7	35	56.7	
16—Theford Mines.....	18.7	17.7	15.3	15	10	19.5	15	19	22	28.7	35	47.3
17—Montreal.....	31.3	26.3	26.9	13.3	9.6	9.2	27.5	24.3	20.6	28.9	31.6	55.8
18—Hull.....	27.2	22.3	20	13.2	8.7	14.8	25	22.8	21.2	27.9	32.4	57
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	31.3	25.2	22.8	16.3	12.5	19.7	27.2	25.1	22.7	29.8	34.2	54.9
19—Ottawa.....	29.3	24	18.8	14.6	10	17.1	28.8	24.3	20.7	30.3	35.2	53.6
20—Brockville.....	33.8	27.8	25.8	15.3	11.3	15.5	28.8	25.8	20.5	29.4	34.2	52.5
21—Kingston.....	29.1	23.1	23	15.5	10.1	15	24.2	24.7	21.3	30.4	34.1	50.6
22—Belleville.....	27.2	21.2	22.6	15	12.6	19	26.7	24	19.7	31.7	33.9	54
23—Peterborough.....	30.3	25.5	22	16.5	11.7	19.3	24	24.8	25	31.3	35	52.4
24—Oshawa.....	29	25	20.3	15.3	13	20.7	28	24.7	22.5	30	32.5	55
25—Orillia.....	32.3	25	23.3	17	13	18.5	25.7	24.7	22.3	29.8	31.4	55.8
26—Toronto.....	33.3	24.7	24.7	14.6	12.6	20.3	26.3	24.5	21.4	30	34.1	54
27—Niagara Falls.....	33.3	26.6	24.3	16.7	12	21.9	25	25.2	21.3	26	29.8	57
28—St. Catharines.....	31	25.5	22.5	15.2	10.6	20.6	29	25	20	29.2	32.5	53.6
29—Hamilton.....	33.8	25.8	25.1	16.9	14	19.5	28.2	25.4	23	29.7	33.7	56.3
30—Brantford.....	31.4	25.5	22.8	16.7	12.6	19.3	25	26.1	24	29.2	33.1	51.2
31—Galt.....	34	27	23.8	17.4	14.1	21	26.5	25.2	27.5	28.1	34.2	56.4
32—Geolph.....	30	23.7	22	16.3	14	20.7	25	21.7	22	26.2	31.3	51.9
33—Kitchener.....	29.3	26.5	20.5	18.1	15.4	23.5	25	25.6	.....	26.4	30.8	53.7
34—Woodstock.....	34	25	24.5	16.8	13.5	17.8	30	24.5	19	29.1	32.2	53.6
35—Stratford.....	28.8	23.8	21.3	16.5	12.8	18.8	24	23.8	23.5	31.2	35.4	53.5
36—London.....	32.7	26.1	24.5	16.4	11.6	19.8	26	25.8	22.5	29.5	33.3	56.7
37—St. Thomas.....	30	24.5	22.1	15	12.1	17.3	23.5	25	23	29.3	33.7	56.9
38—Chatham.....	29.8	25	21	15	11.8	20	27	26	22.7	31.2	34.5	56.8
39—Windsor.....	31.9	23.9	23.6	15.4	11.4	20.3	31.3	25	24.4	32	37.1	56.7
40—Sarnia.....	30	24	24	19	12.5	23	25	25	20	29	35	53.3
41—Owen Sound.....	29.3	25	20	16.7	13.3	20	25	24.3	22.5	28.8	33	54.2
42—North Bay.....	35	30	27.2	18.2	11.6	20.2	30	25.6	21.5	27.3	32	58.2
43—Sudbury.....	32.8	25.4	21	16.2	12.4	19.2	24	24.5	23	30.6	36	56.2
44—Oxbelt.....	33.3	28.3	23.3	16	13.7	20.3	30	27	23.6	31.4	36.7	59.2
45—Timmins.....	26.7	22.7	20.7	17.7	12.3	24.3	29.7	26.5	23	29.3	35	51.7
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	33	26.6	23.2	19.2	13.2	22.4	26.6	28.6	24.8	30.5	34.2	53.8
47—Port Arthur.....	33.3	25.8	22	15.2	12.3	17.2	32.2	25.2	27.9	32.9	42.3	59.6
48—Fort William.....	29.8	21.5	20.1	15.6	12	17.3	29.3	24.7	26	33	39.5	58.6
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.5	20.3	19.1	12.9	9.8	15.1	28.4	21.1	19.4	28.4	33.3	57.7
49—Winnipeg.....	29.3	20.4	19.0	12	10	13.7	27.7	21.3	20.8	30.3	35.4	59.6
50—Brandon.....	25.6	20.2	18.2	13.8	9.5	16.5	29	20.8	18	26.4	31.1	55.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	27.3	19.8	17.9	12.1	9.2	15.0	28.9	21.6	22.7	36.9	45.3	58.5
51—Regina.....	28.7	19	19.6	11.1	10.2	14.4	29.7	20	.....	36.5	47.2	62.8
52—Prince Albert.....	23	18.3	15.1	11.6	8.3	13.6	28.8	22	21.7	33.1	43.1	53.3
53—Saskatoon.....	23.3	16.7	16.7	11.7	8.3	15	27.7	21.7	20	32.5	41.7	53.7
54—Moose Jaw.....	34	25.2	20	13.8	9.8	16.8	29.3	22.5	26.5	40.6	49.2	64.3
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	26.9	19.9	16.9	12.9	8.6	15.0	32.5	22.1	22.4	37.2	43.2	55.9
55—Medicine Hat.....	30	20	18	15	8	18	35	25	25	42.5	46	60
56—Drumheller.....	30	25	18	15	8	15	35	25	25	40	45	60
57—Edmonton.....	25.8	17.3	16.4	11.5	8.2	15.1	31.9	21.5	20.8	33.5	41.1	51.5
58—Calgary.....	23.4	17	16	10.5	9.5	13	28	20	20.7	36.4	44.6	54.8
59—Lethbridge.....	25.5	20.3	16.1	12.7	9.5	13.8	32.8	19.1	20.5	33.4	39.1	53.3
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31.9	25.1	23.6	14.8	12.5	22.3	38.2	28.4	24.6	39.5	44.6	58.9
60—Fernie.....	28.3	23.1	22.1	14.7	10.9	18.8	40	26.7	29.3	38.8	48.3	57.5
61—Nelson.....	30	23.5	23.5	16.8	11.2	20	40	30	25	40.1	45	53.7
62—Trail.....	31	25	21.5	16.1	12.2	22.7	38.7	29.1	23.7	44.5	50.4	58
63—New Westminster.....	30	27.5	25	12.5	10	20	40	28	25.6	33.4	37.5	56.4
64—Vancouver.....	33.3	24.6	22.5	13.1	12.4	22.4	38.6	26.7	22	38.6	43	59.1
65—Victoria.....	33.4	23.2	24.4	12.9	13.4	22.9	34	25.2	20.7	38.4	42.8	59.6
66—Nanaimo.....	35	25.5	25	18.2	18.4	31.2	37	30	22.3	38	42.7	60
67—Prince Rupert.....	34.2	28.2	25	14.3	11.2	20.1	37.5	31.5	28.3	44	46.7	66.7



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-2	30-7	20-3	14-1	56-0	21-5	20-2	32-5	21-0	34-8	31-0	11-8	35-0	40-1	
11-5	27-0			51-7	17-4	15-5	25-5	22-3	36-5	37-6	12-1	35-0	42-1	
10	30			60	17-5	17	29-3	23-2	40-3	37-7	b 12-14	38-6	44-3	
12	30			50	16-4		25-9	20-5	33-2		13	37	42-1	
12	23			45	18	15	24-3	21-5	32		9	31	41	
12	25				17-6	14-5	22-6	23-8	40-6	37-5	a 13-3	33-2	41	
35				60	17		35	21-7	28-2	22-3	8-10	32-6	37-7	
12-0	35-0			53-8	17-7	17-0	30-0	21-3	32-4	31-9	12-5	34-7	42-6	
12	35		10	60	18	19-6	30-6	20	33-3	31	11-13	36	43	
35				60	17-1	14	34-5	21-6	38-8	34-7	14	36-7	41-6	
10				50	18-5	18-5	28-5	20	34	30	12	36-2	40-6	
15-20				45	17-2	16	26-2	23-5	23-5		12	30	45	
10	31-5	20-0		57-5	19-6	21-3	23-0	21-4	35-6	32-0	10-9	34-6	37-7	
15	35	20		50	20	20	27-9	22-2	37-2	30	12	32-9	37-8	
20	30			50	20	19-3	24-8	23-5	38-8	35	12	37-5	38	
15	30				23-3			21-3	35-1		a 10	32-6	38-4	
								24-9	32	30-5	12	35	36-4	
		18						20-4	19-9	29-4	8		37-2	
				60				28-7	21-3	37-4	10	36	38-2	
				50	15	25	24-3	20-3	33-3	26-8	12	31-1	36-5	
15	30-35	22		75	19-4	22-2	33-7	20-2	41-8	33-6	12	37-6	39-4	
15	30			60	20	20	32-6	21-7	35-2	32	10	33-8	37-6	
19-0	31-5	21-9	10-6	60-0	21-6	19-8	34-2	20-7	35-3	32-7	11-7	35-6	39-2	
18	32	22	10		22-5	16	35-3	21-4	38	32-7	10	36	39-5	
20	38	25			25	22	32-2	21-6	31-7		10	35	38-5	
12-5-15	30-35	20	10		20	16	31-7	18-7	32-1	29-9	10	32-7	37-1	
20	40	25	18		25		29-7	20-2	29-6	25	a 9	38-3	37-8	
20	30	20			25		29	20-9	30-3	28	10	33-9	36-8	
						18	33-5	21-5	34-3		12	35	38-3	
14-18	30	16		60	21	16-2	34-8	20-5	39-1	32-8	10-11-5	35	39-7	
22	35	25			20	20	40-6	19-7	38-4	37	a 11-8	35-2	40-2	
20	35	30			25		38	19-5	37-1	36	12	38	38-8	
20	35	25			20	25	36-5	20-1	37-3	33-3	a 11-5	36-5	38-6	
20	30	23	12-5		25	18	32-2	19-2	34-1	33	11	35-3	37-5	
	30	20	12		20	23	28-5	20	31-7		a 11-8	35-8	38	
	30	25			20	25	34-2	20	32-7		10-11	35-5	38-8	
20	30	22			20	21-5	31-5	19-1	30-7	28-8	a 11-8	34-3	37-4	
20	35	25	10		20	20	34-6	22-2	31-6	27-9	a 9	33-3	38	
20	28	20		60	20	18	37-4	20-2	33-8	30-7	10	35	38-6	
15-20	30	25	10	50	20	18	37-2	20-3	34-7	31-6	10	38-8	40	
18	30	18	12		21	18	34-9	21-8	29-3	28-1	12	35	39-3	
19	30	19			20	20	40-7	19-4	35-2	33	13	36-8	39	
		25			20		37	22-5	32-5	32	12	40	41	
		10					25-3	20	31-8		11	35-7	37	
		22						22-3	37-4	36-5	a 10	33-8	39-3	
					22-5	20	36-5	20-8	41-6	35-9	15	34-8	40	
	30	15		70	25	20	33	23-5	40-5	38-8	15		41-6	
	25	25			19-3	20	29-7	21	47-4	33-8	a 16-7		43-7	
	20				25		41-7	21-2	40-2	35-6	13	34	39-7	
18	30	18	9		17-5	15	41-4	21-4	39-7	36-3	a 14-3	35	41-9	
	25-30				21-7	18	40	21-3	38-4	37	a 14-3	37-3	42-5	
	31-5	18-0			21-8	16-9	35-1	20-4	27-5	25-2	10-3	31-0	39-9	
	33	18			21-1	16-8	35-2	19-2	29-8	26-9	12	33-3	38-4	
	30	18			22-5	17	35	21-5	25-1	23-5	a 8-5	28-7	41-3	
22-3	30-0	15-0			25-0	22-7	30-7	21-4	25-7	22-3	12-5	28-7	39-3	
23-25	30				27-5	22-5	26-4	20-5	28-2	21-3	13	28	39-6	
25	30	15			25	23-3	26-6	23-2	23-9	21-7	10	28-3	40	
15	30	15	15	50	22-5	20	36-9	22-5	25-5	21	12	27-1	37-1	
25	30	15			25	25	32-7	19-5	25	25	15	31-3	40-3	
22-4	29-1	16-1	18-3		22-9	21-6	35-7	20-8	30-6	24-7	10-5	32-4	40-2	
25	30	18	20		20	17-5	33-7	23-3	30-7	22-5	a 10	30	40	
25	30-35	20			25	25	37-1	18-5	26-6	18-5	a 12-5	35	42	
17-5-20	23-25	12-5	15		33-3	25	36-3	21-7	33	30-6	10	31-5	39-2	
25	30	15			23	20-4	37-6	21-6	33-4	28-3	10	31-6	39-5	
18		15	20		23-3	20	34	19	29-5	23-6	10	33-7	40	
19-2	27-7		18-6		25-1	22-7	33-6	21-4	42-3	35-9	14-3	39-7	44-7	
20-25	28	20	18		25-4	24-4	39-2	23-8	38-5	30	15	40	43-3	
22	30		20		27-5	25	30-6	22-5	38		a 17	40	45	
25	30		20		25	25	33-3	20-8	43-9		15	40	44-3	
					18	34-5	18-3	41-2	36-5		a 11-1	37-5	42-1	
15		15			22-2	19-1	30-7	18-2	43-5	39-6	a 11-1	37-5	44-2	
13	28	20	55		23-3	20	33	19-4	42-1	38-3	a 12-5	42-8	48	
17-5	25				22-5	25	38-7	23-3	40		13	40	47	
	25				30	25	28-7	25	51	35	20	40	43-3	

a. Prices per single quart higher.

b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, maximum pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas standard 2½ s. per can.	Corn, 2½ s. per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.6	6.9	17.9	4.6	5.5	10.6	15.2	20.3	18.5	18.1
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	28.8	7.7	17.8	5.0	5.6	10.7	17.1	22.3	19.2	19.5
1—Sydney.....	30	8	17.9	5.4	5.9	10.5	17.4	21	19.3	19.3
2—New Glasgow.....	27.7	8	17.4	5	5.3	10.3	16.4	22.2	19.5	19.6
3—Amherst.....	28.3	7.3	18.4	4.9	5.8	10.4	17	23.5	19.1	20.6
4—Halifax.....	29	7.3	17.5	4.8	5.5	9.7	17.6	22.4	18.9	18.6
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27.6	6.7	18.4	4.6	5.1	10.1	17	20.7	18.1	18.2
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.4	8.0	18.0	5.1	5.6	10.8	17.1	20.7	18.1	17.8
6—Moncton.....	30.2	7.3-8.7	18.2	4.9	5.8	12.3	16.5	22	19.2	18.5
7—St. John.....	32.2	8	19.2	4.9	6	10.4	19.2	20	17.3	17.5
8—Fredericton.....	29	8	17	5.2	5.6	10.3	17	20.7	17.4	17.6
9—Bathurst.....	26.2	8	17.5	5.2	5	10	15.7	20	18.6	17.4
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	25.8	6.0	17.8	4.6	5.9	9.7	15.4	19.4	18.9	17.0
10—Quebec.....	25.5	7.5	17.7	4.5	5.1	9.3	14.9	20.4	18.6	18.3
11—Three Rivers.....	26	6	19	4.6	6	9.4	17.2	20.3	20.1	17.1
12—Sherbrooke.....	28.3	7.3	17.2	4.4	6	9.8	16.5	20	19.6	16.3
13—Sorel.....	25.2	5.3	18.2	4.3	6	9.1	16.4	18.5	19.7	16.1
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	20	4.7	17.8	4.4	6.7	10.2	15.8	19.3	19.5	17.8
15—St. John's.....	27.5	5.3	17.4	4.3	6	9.6	14.2	18.2	19	17.5
16—Thetford Mines.....	26.4	4.7	17.7	5.0	6.3	9.1	13.7	19.2	19.8	17.6
17—Montreal.....	27.8	6.7-7.7	17.9	4.8	5.1	12.4	15.5	19.8	17.4	17.2
18—Hull.....	25.9	6	17.5	4.7	5.6	8.2	14.4	18.5	16.3	15.4
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.7	6.5	17.5	4.5	5.3	11.3	15.6	20.7	17.6	17.3
19—Ottawa.....	29.2	7.3	17.9	5.1	5.6	10.9	15.7	19.9	17.4	17
20—Brockville.....	25.5	6	18	4.4	5.3	10.5	14.3	22.9	17	17.6
21—Kingston.....	25.3	6	15.4	4.6	4.9	9.9	14.2	20.1	15.7	15.5
22—Belleville.....	28.4	6	17.6	4.5	4.7	11.3	15.1	19.1	17	17.1
23—Peterborough.....	25	6.7	17.9	4.2	5.2	10.8	14.8	19.9	16.7	16.3
24—Oshawa.....	31.7	6.7	15	4.3	5	12.5	16	20	17.3	16.5
25—Orillia.....	28.4	6	18.4	4.5	5	11.6	15.6	20.6	18	17.9
26—Toronto.....	30.6	6.7	17.8	4.7	5.3	10.6	14.4	19.8	16.5	16.3
27—Niagara Falls.....	28	6.7	18	4.3	5	11.5	17	21.4	16.6	17.1
28—St. Catharines.....	26.3	6.7	16.2	4.6	5	11.4	16.1	20.5	17	16.8
29—Hamilton.....	30.1	6	17.6	3.9	5	11.3	14.4	19.3	16.7	16.6
30—Brantford.....	27.9	6	16.9	4	4.8	12.4	15.3	18.4	15.4	15.5
31—Galt.....	28.1	6.7	18.1	4.2	5.1	12.7	15.6	19	17	16.3
32—Guelph.....	28.6	6.7	17.5	4.5	5.2	11.9	15.6	20.6	18.1	17.6
33—Kitchener.....	28	6.7	18	3.7	5	12.9	16.4	18.3	16.3	16.3
34—Woodstock.....	27.7	6	19.2	4	4.7	11.8	15.3	19.7	17.1	16.8
35—Stratford.....	28.7	5.6	17.6	4.2	5.5	12.2	16	21.9	18.1	18.2
36—London.....	28.7	6	17.8	4.1	5.1	11.5	14.7	20.4	17.6	17.7
37—St. Thomas.....	27.6	6	18.5	4.2	5.1	12.5	16.1	21.3	17.7	17.3
38—Chatham.....	28.6	6.7	18.5	4.7	5.6	11.1	15.4	21.5	18.2	16.8
39—Windsor.....	27	6.7	17.6	4.1	5	10.5	15.3	21.5	16.5	17.2
40—Sarnia.....	28.5	6.7	17	4.2	5	10	15	20	19	19
41—Owen Sound.....	29.6	5.3	18.4	4.2	6.3	11.8	16.3	20.6	18.8	18.2
42—North Bay.....	30.5	6.7	16	5.0	5.8	11	16.8	22.1	17.9	18.3
43—Sudbury.....	29.2	6.7	17.7	5.4	6.7	11.6	16.6	22.2	19.9	19
44—Cobalt.....	35	7.9	18.7	4.9	6.8	11	15.8	22.7	19.6	18.8
45—Timmins.....	31	7.3	15	5.8	.....	8.5	.....	23.7	19.3	18
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	29.3	6.7	16.3	5	6.1	12.4	17.9	20.5	17.9	17.1
47—Port Arthur.....	27.9	6.7	17.7	4.8	4.8	10.2	15.6	20.9	18.8	18.1
48—Fort William.....	29.4	6.7	18.3	4.9	5.4	10.6	14.7	22.7	19.4	19.1
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	27.6	5.9	19.1	4.8	5.6	10.8	15.9	21.0	19.8	19.9
49—Winnipeg.....	26.9	6	19.1	4.8	5.5	11.2	15.2	21.1	19.2	19
50—Brandon.....	28.3	5.7	.....	4.8	5.6	10.3	16.5	20.9	20.4	20.8
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	29.6	6.9	16.8	4.7	5.5	10.0	14.1	20.3	20.3	19.8
51—Regina.....	27.7	6.4	16.5	4.7	4.8	9.8	13.7	19.9	19	19
52—Prince Albert.....	28.6	6.7	16.7	4.7	6.7	8.7	14.6	20	20.9	20.3
53—Saskatoon.....	32.1	7.3	16	4.6	5.1	11.6	14.6	20.8	20.8	20.6
54—Moose Jaw.....	30	7.2	18	4.8	5.2	9.8	13.6	20.4	20.4	19.1
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	29.0	8.1	17.6	4.6	5.3	10.6	14.0	19.8	20.4	20.1
55—Medicine Hat.....	29	6.7	16.4	4.8	5.2	10	13	20.1	18.4	15.9
56—Drumheller.....	31.2	10	20	4.8	5.6	12.2	15	20	23.7	20
57—Edmonton.....	26.5	8	17.5	4.5	4.8	9.4	14.2	20.1	20.8	21.4
58—Calgary.....	31.3	8	18	4.4	5.2	10.3	14.3	18.9	19.3	20
59—Lethbridge.....	27	8	15	4.7	5.6	11	13.4	20	20	19.2
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.8	8.0	20.1	4.7	6.0	9.9	12.3	18.8	19.1	18.9
60—Fernie.....	30.8	7.7	16	4.7	5.7	12.1	11.5	20	20	20
61—Nelson.....	30	8.3	17.5	4.9	5.5	10	12.5	18.2	20	19.2
62—Trail.....	31.3	7.7	16.7	4.6	5.2	8.6	11.9	15.6	19.4	16.9
63—New Westminster.....	28.2	7.4	23.7	4.6	5.7	8.5	11.4	18.1	18.1	17.4
64—Vancouver.....	28.8	7.4	21.1	4.9	6.1	8.4	11.8	18.5	17.3	18.3
64—Victoria.....	30.4	8	19.2	4.6	5.4	8.7	12.6	19.2	19.4	19.8
66—Nanaimo.....	31.9	7.4	24	4.5	6.2	10	11.7	19.3	18.7	19.3
67—Prince Rupert.....	35	10	22.5	5.1	8	12.5	15	21.2	20	20



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per p.t. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb	Per 15 lb	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.4	8.2	2.235	46.4	38.6	20.1	16.0	17.3	20.6	.950	30.3	.819	49.0
8.1	7.5	1.903	38.4		19.2	16.1	18.5	21.1	1.014	30.2	.882	48.8
8.9	7.8	2.61	53.3		21	18.1	21.1	24	1.07	31.5	.90	
7.9	7.9	a 1.55	a 34		18.2	15.5	18.1	20.2	1.01	26.8	.852	52.5
7.5	7.3	a 1.69	a 31.2		19	15.3	16.4	20	1.00	31	1.00	45
8.1	7.1	a 1.76	a 35.2		18.6	15.5	18.5	20.3	.975	31.4	.775	
8	10.1	a 1.24	a 24.6		18	15.7	16	19.6		28.3	.92	55
8.3	7.7	1.927	42.2	45.0	19.3	17.7	17.7	22.1	1.033	33.4	.917	49.2
8.5	8.1	a 1.69	a 33.6		20	17.7	17.1	20	.966	32.1	.883	50
7.8	7.9	2.53	50	45	19	19.5	17.6	21	.966	34	.883	
8.5	7.2		55	45	19	17	17.6	23.5	.95	34.2	.90	47.5
8.4	7.6	a 1.56	a 30		19.3	16.6	18.4	24	1.25	33.3	1.00	50
8.1	8.3	1.969	39.1	39.3	18.7	16.2	19.0	20.2	1.028	30.0	.875	47.0
8.3	7.8	a 1.24	a 21.7		19.4	18.7	19.6	20.3	.988	31.7	.91	45
8.8	8.8	a 1.33	a 27	30	19.3	15.9	21	19.6	.97	30	.875	46.6
7.7	8.1	a 1.60	a 29.3		20	16.4	17.2	21.3	1.03	31.6	.85	50
7.7	7.6	2.12	46.6		17.2	15.2	19.3	21.6	1.06	25.7	.94	44.6
8.5		2.40	51.7	45	20	15	19	18.7	1.13	35		45
8	10	3.00	51.7		16.5	15.1	18.7	20	1.07	30	1.00	46.7
7.9	7.6	a 1.19	a 25		17.7	16.7	19.4	20.5	1.01	32.4		49.3
8.4	7.3	2.48	49.9	45.9	18.6	15.5	18.8	20.2	1.04	26.9	.775	47.8
9	9	2.28	48.9	36.2	20	17.2	17.7	20	.95	26.7	.775	47.9
8.7	8.7	2.365	50.1	34.7	19.2	16.1	16.6	19.9	.946	28.7	.781	45.9
9.1	8.9	2.79	50.3	40	20	16.4	16.4	22.2	.971	31.7	.742	47.5
8	10	2.88	52.5	35	20	17.5	16.5	20	.917	25	.833	45
9.1	7.5	2.58	54.5	40	19.5	16.7	17.2	18.5	.961	28	.821	44.3
8.9	9.8	2.40	51.3	35		14.7	16	18.8	.929	25	.767	44.2
9.3	8.9	2.58	50.6	25		14.6	15.2	19.2	.935	28.1	.776	44.6
8.9	9.4	2.50	50	25	15	16.5	16.5	19	.925	29	.725	49
8.2	10	2.88	59.3		20	14.2	15	20	1.00	27.5	.763	46
9.2	7.3	2.28	47.7	43.6	15.5	13.5	15.8	19	.851	25.4	.724	44.8
9.8	9	2.42	49.2		15	17	17	20	1.10	30	.90	46.7
9.6	9.1	2.46	51	22.6		17	16.6	18.2	.972	25	.764	44.1
9	6.9	2.05	47	30		14.2	16	19.4	.85	24.6	.749	46
8.2	9.1	2.15	50.8			14.9	15.2	17.7	.844	26.9	.672	42.9
8	7.9	2.87	52.5			15.2	15.6	18.6	.881	25.4	.756	43.3
8.4	7.6	a 1.25	43.3			13.7	15.9	18.4	.856	27	.708	45
8.8	10	2.16	48			13.6	15.3	20.1	.833	26.6	.68	41.8
8.3	8.6	1.83	50.7			17.5	15.2	19.4	.918	31	.788	44.6
8.9	9.7	2.63	53.9		20	17.3	17.6	21.5	.963	29.5	.789	45
8	9	2.00	44.8	36		16.5	16.5	17.9	.983	25	.758	44.7
9.4	9.5	2.12	44	37.5		18.7	17.4	19.6	1.06	29.7	.821	46
7.8	7.4	2.33	47.3	35	17.5	15.9	15.9	19.9	.993	35	.779	46.1
9.1	9.3	1.86	36.4			16.5	16.3	18.8	1.03	28	.863	47.8
7	7	2.45	42.5			15	20	20	.95	35	.80	45
7.6	8.3	2.75	60			15	18.8	18.8	.90	28.3	.783	45
9.3	8.4	2.50	67.1		20.3	15.6	17.7	18.8	.95	34.2	.80	48.6
9.1	8.8	2.25	63.3		20	19.5	18.4	24	.95	32	.86	48
9.4	8.8	3.25	60		22.6	21.2	21.6	23.6	1.03	32	.886	53.3
8.7	8.1	2.87	50	35	16			1.00	30	25	.75	45
9.5	8.6	2.32	54.2	52.5	20.9	15.2	18.7	18.7	.99	28.5	.772	45
8.2	8	a 1.79	a 36	30	22	14.6	17.1	22.6	.936	32.1	.829	47.9
8.8	8.6	a 1.76	a 33.8	32.5	18.7	15.5	17.9	22.5	.914	30	.786	48.3
8.9	7.3	2.665	67.5		22.2	16.5	17.9	22.1	.894	30.9	.789	47.1
8.9	6.9	3.83	67.5		20.5	15.4	16.3	21.6	.863	28	.752	45.4
8.9	7.7	a 1.50	67.5		23.8	17.5	19.5	22.5	.925	33.8	.825	48.8
8.7	8.4	2.049	37.3		22.6	14.9	17.9	23.7	.881	32.4	.817	53.8
8.1	7.7	3.40	59.5		22.6	14.8	16	23.2	.887	30.8	.81	50
9.4	9.4	2.50			24.2	15.7	19.9	24.2	.871	35	.808	49.3
8.6	7.9	a .917	a 22.5		23	15.3	18.7	23.2	.89	32	.862	50
8.7	8.6	a 1.33	a 30		20	13.7	17.7	22.2	.877	31.6	.786	57
7.9	9.0	2.362	55.7		22.6	16.2	17.7	21.7	.883	31.9	.821	54.7
7.8	10.9	4.04	72		21	14.4	18	24.9	.90	31.2	.85	56
7.7	9	a 1.35	a 32.5		21.5	20	18.7	21.2	.925	35	.912	57.5
8.3	8.4	a .967	68.3		23	15	16.8	21.4	.846	30.5	.75	52.9
8.2	7.4	3.09	63.5	61.7	23.4	16	17.7	20.6	.864	32	.802	53.9
7.6	9.2		32.4		24.2	15.5	17.2	20.5	.88	31	.79	53
7.4	6.8	2.388	42.4		21.1	15.2	16.9	20.2	.897	33.2	.824	56.7
8.3	8	2.73	52.5		20	17.5	20	25.8	1.00	35	.867	63.3
6.7	8.2	3.60	52.5		25	15	15	21.7	.90	35	.85	55
7.6	8.7	2.95	42.5		20	14.4	16.2	20.6	.875	36.2	.812	57.5
6.4	5.3	1.52	30.6	62.5	18.3	13.8	15.5	15.7	.858	29	.807	53.3
6.7	5.5	a 1.50	a 30.4		19	15.6	15.7	18.5	.856	31.2	.773	54.3
7	6.8	2.26	39.7		20	15.3	15.5	19.2	.828	29.6	.75	50
7.6	6.2	2.15	41		21.7	14.5	17.4	17.5	.886	36.7	.857	60
9	6.1	2.34	40		25		20	22.5	.975	32.5	.875	60

a. Old potatoes.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	10.1	9.6	55.5	71.8	27.8	15.4	3.9	43.8	67.1	12.4	8.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	10.4	9.9	61.6	66.6	29.3	12.3	4.2	47.7	51.3	13.4	8.1
1—Sydney.....	11.1	10.8	60.4	65.9	31	13.5	4.3	54.6	50.5	13.1	8.5
2—New Glasgow.....	10.3	10	62.4	66.6	29.4	11.6	3.7	45	40	13.6	8.1
3—Amherst.....	10.2	9.6	62.5	68.5	27.7	10.4	4.3	40	40	12.9	8
4—Halifax.....	9.8	9.2	61	65.5	29	13.6	4.4	51.2	63.3	14.1	7.8
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	10	9.2	61.6	65.5	26.6	13.9	4.1	48.2	46.6	13.2	7.8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	10.1	9.4	61.6	68.3	27.2	12.0	4.3	42.6	44.3	12.6	7.9
6—Moncton.....	10.1	9.6	61.6	68.6	28.3	12	4.4	46	40.6	13.4	8.4
7—St. John.....	10.2	9.4	65	66.5	25.7	12	4	45	52.5	12.2	8.3
8—Fredericton.....	10.1	9.2	58.2	70	26.2	11.1	4.3	41.2	44	12.2	7.5
9—Bathurst.....	10	9.5	61.6	68	28.6	12.8	4.3	33.3	40	12.6	7.4
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	9.7	9.0	55.5	68.1	27.1	13.7	3.9	46.1	69.8	11.5	7.9
10—Quebec.....	9.6	8.9	55.6	67.5	27.5	15.9	3.6	38.8	65	11	8.2
11—Three Rivers.....	9.9	9.3	55	66	25	14.4	4.5	50	85	11.6	8.2
12—Sherbrooke.....	10	9.3	56.6	70	28	14.6	3.7	48	64	10	7.6
13—Sorel.....	9.5	9	51.9	51.3	28.3	11.6	3.9	42.5	85	11.2	8.3
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	9.4	8.4	58	68	26.7	13.3	4.7	47.5	73.3	10	8
15—St. John's.....	9.7	9.3	57	71.2	27.5	12.7	3.4	54	65	15	7.9
16—Theftford Mines.....	10	9.5	58.3	71.4	28.6	13.1	3.7	45	61.3	13	7.8
17—Montreal.....	9.3	8.8	51.7	69.5	25.9	15	3.9	45.7	64.8	11.1	7.5
18—Hull.....	9.5	8.7	52.4	72.4	26.4	12.7	3.5	43.6	65	10.2	7.8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	10.0	9.6	55.5	75.0	26.6	13.5	3.8	41.3	65.1	11.5	8.1
19—Ottawa.....	9.4	8.9	53.2	74	26.5	12.4	3.9	47.5	64.8	11.4	7.6
20—Brockville.....	9.8	9.3	52.5	72.5	26.3	13	3.5	36.3	57.5	10	8
21—Kingston.....	9.3	8.9	50	64.2	25.4	13.1	3.8	37.5	53	11	8.2
22—Belleville.....	9.7	9.4	53.2	71.9	26.3	12.6	3.8	35	60	11	7.9
23—Peterborough.....	9.6	9.1	59.5	66	26.1	13.4	3.6	40	53.9	11.2	7.5
24—Oshawa.....	10	10	60	72.5	26.5	12.3	4.5	40	60	12.3	8
25—Orillia.....	10.4	10.4	58	70.6	27	13.8	3.6	36	66.7	10.8	9
26—Toronto.....	9.2	9	56.8	69.3	25	12.6	3.9	36.9	61.5	10.1	7.3
27—Niagara Falls.....	10.1	9.8	55	80.5	28.7	14.5	3.6	50	60	11	8.1
28—St. Catharines.....	10.3	10	58.1	72.3	24.7	12.3	3.8	40	67	11.3	7.7
29—Hamilton.....	9.2	8.9	57.8	69.5	25	12	3.7	40.3	60	10.3	7.4
30—Brantford.....	9.4	9	54.2	70.9	24	12.5	3.7	37.5	69.4	11	7.8
31—Galt.....	9.7	9.3	54	69.4	24.5	13.7	3.8	49	64	10.2	7
32—Guelph.....	9.4	9	56.4	73.3	25.5	13.9	4	42.9	65	12.3	8
33—Kitchener.....	9.4	9.4	47	66.3	26	13.8	4	38	65	11	7.7
34—Woodstock.....	10.1	10.1	58.3	72.5	25	12.7	3.6	43.3	60	10.5	8.4
35—Stratford.....	10.2	9.9	53.5	71.5	25.8	12.8	3.6	41	58.7	10.9	8.8
36—London.....	9.8	9.4	58.9	73.6	26.5	12.9	3.9	41.1	61.3	10.7	9
37—St. Thomas.....	10.2	9.9	61	72.3	26.3	13.8	3.8	43	69	11.9	8.8
38—Chatham.....	9.9	9.6	51	68.2	25.7	12.6	3.3	39.5	67.1	11.6	8.4
39—Windsor.....	9.7	9.5	54	67.7	27	12.6	3.8	39.2	66.6	10	7.8
40—Sarnia.....	10	9	60	85	25	13	3.3	80	12	8	
41—Owen Sound.....	9.8	9.2	56.3	66.8	26	13.4	3.5	38	63	11.6	9
42—North Bay.....	10.6	10	64	74.8	30	15	4.1	46	60	10	8.5
43—Sudbury.....	10.2	10.2	58	75	29	18	3.7	45	86.7	14.3	8.3
44—Cobalt.....	11.6	10.4	55	74.3	30.7	14	4.1	47.5	65	14.4	8.6
45—Timmins.....	11	11	50	65	29	15	4	75	15	8	
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.5	10.1	53.4	74.7	29	15	3.9	40.5	70	14	8.6
47—Port Arthur.....	10.1	9.9	50.7	73	29.9	14.2	3.6	40	65	11.3	8.3
48—Fort William.....	10.4	10.1	54.2	72.9	30.8	13.3	3.7	45	77.5	12.4	8.7
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	10.9	10.7	53.8	69.9	28.8	14.1	3.7	39.9	65.9	12.0	7.9
49—Winnipeg.....	10.2	10.1	51.3	69.7	28	13.1	3.7	39.7	62.9	12.4	8.2
50—Brandon.....	11.5	11.3	56.3	70	29.5	15	3.6	40	68.8	11.5	7.6
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	11.1	10.4	53.8	72.8	30.0	20.1	4.3	47.6	84.7	15.2	8.1
51—Regina.....	10.2	9.8	53.3	67.8	28.8	n20.8	4	39.2	63.8	14.2	7.9
52—Prince Albert.....	10.9	10	53.8	77.3	31.4	n19.6	4.3	43.8	82.5	15	8.5
53—Saskatoon.....	11.7	10.6	58	73.5	31.2	n22	4.1	54	92.5	16.7	8.1
54—Moose Jaw.....	11.6	11	50	72.6	28.5	n17.8	4.6	53.3	1.00	15	7.8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	11.0	10.4	52.5	71.1	29.3	19.6	4.0	42.1	73.5	14.2	8.2
55—Medicine Hat.....	10.4	10.2	54	70.8	28	n21	4.3	50	70	14.2	6.8
56—Drumheller.....	11.6	10.7	50	74.1	31.2	n22.5	3.1	37.5	80	14.5	10
57—Edmonton.....	10.4	10.2	54.4	70	28.4	n19.4	3.9	38.3	80	14	k7.8
58—Calgary.....	10.7	9.9	54.5	70	29.4	n17.5	4.5	45.5	80	14	k8.3
59—Lethbridge.....	11.9	11	49.5	70.5	29.6	n17.5	4.2	39	57.5	14.5	k8
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	9.7	9.2	51.6	69.6	30.0	23.4	4.1	48.3	78.7	13.5	7.5
60—Fernie.....	9.8	9	55	71.7	26.7	13.3	3.9	55	80	14.2	k6.3
61—Nelson.....	10.6	9.8	54.2	71.3	30	n35	4.6	41.7	80	13.5	k9.0
62—Trail.....	9.8	9.5	46.9	70	29.4	n30	4.2	43.7	75	14.4	k8
63—New Westminster.....	9.7	9.2	48.6	66.6	30	n20	4.1	55.7	74.2	12.9	k
64—Vancouver.....	9.2	8.8	53	68.2	27.5	n23.5	3.8	39.3	76	11.8	k
65—Victoria.....	9.1	8.7	50.6	65	29.2	n19.6	3.6	52.1	81.3	11.9	k7
66—Nanaimo.....	9.9	9.6	54.3	72.1	32.1	n20.6	4.2	46.4	78	14.5	k6
67—Prince Rupert.....	9.7	9	50	72	35	n25	4.6	52.5	85	15	k8.5

Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. Poplar, etc. g. Scotch coal. h. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. Small bar, 5c. n. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Rent			
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (\$100) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month
\$ 16-689	\$ 10-544	\$ 12-498	\$ 14-666	\$ 9-172	\$ 11-501	\$ 10-093	c.	c.	\$ 27-863	\$ 19-808
18-500	8-690	9-750	10-250	7-500	7-667	8-477	33-8	14-8	22-625	15-000
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
16-00	a7-00-7-35	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	8-00	b11-43	34	14	25-00	18-00
g20-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
p18-00	10-75-11-00	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	20-00-25-00	20-00-25-00
16-50	10-50-11-00	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	b7-50	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00
17-188	11-220	10-125	12-375	7-000	8-583	9-200	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250
17-25	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
15-50	11-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	b8-00-9-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
16-00	7-50-11-50	8-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00
20-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	b13-50	35	13	18-00	15-00
15-529	10-167	13-229	15-303	9-083	10-854	11-439	29-7	14-5	23-056	15-500
15-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	27-00-32-00	
16-00	p9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	b8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
15-50	13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	12-00		30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00
14-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
15-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	b10-00	b12-00	27-28	15	r23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00
17-25-17-50			b12-00		b9-00		30	15	15-00	11-00
15-25-15-50	7-50-9-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b16-00	35	13	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
16-00		b16-00	b17-23	7-50	9-00	b10-50	25	15	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
16-250	10-806	13-670	15-925	10-190	13-068	11-640	27-7	13-4	29-366	21-250
16-00	9-50	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-00	10-50		b16-00		b11-20		28-30	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
16-00	8-50-10-00	13-50	16-00	10-00	13-00	b14-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-50	12-75	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	23-25	15	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
16-00	10-00	15-00	16-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25-10		22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00
16-50		12-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	b13-00	25-28	13	w20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
14-50-16-50	10-50	12-00	13-00	8-00	8-00	b7-72	30	12-5	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
15-00	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00	27-30		35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00
15-50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
14-50	7-25-9-00	15-00	15-00	12-00	12-50	c	30	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
15-50	10-50-15-00	16-00	17-00	13-00	14-00	8-00	26-27		25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
15-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		28	13	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
15-25		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b12-00	28	10	25-00	16-00-20-00
15-50	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
15-00	12-00	17-00	16-00	7-50	12-00		24-25		40-00	30-00
16-00	13-00	17-00		16-00		b13-33	27	12-5	20-00	15-00
16-50	7-50-12-00	17-50	20-00		16-00	b12-00	28	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
16-00	13-00	15-00-16-00	19-00			15-00	27	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-20-00
16-00	10-00-12-00		b20-00		b18-00	b18-67	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-00-12-00	c	b&c 26-00	c	b&c 20-00	c	25	15	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-25	12-00		18-00		14-00		30-32	15	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
15-50-16-00	8-00-10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-50	5-00-9-00	28	11-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
17-00	12-00		12-50	7-00-7-50	8-50-9-00	5-00	35	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
17-75		13-00	10-00				25	15	z	30-00
19-00	12-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00
19-50	9-00	10-00	12-75	7-00-7-50	11-75		28	12-5	s	25-00-35-00
15-50	7-25-10-00	9-00	13-50	7-00	12-00	b7-00	30	15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
19-00	9-75-13-00	11-00	15-00	10-00	13-00		25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		30	11-7	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-000
21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00		35	15	25-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
	10-813	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	14-500	34-6	14-6	35-624	22-500
	9-00-12-50		b14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	35-00-50-00	30-00
	d10-00-11-00	f7-00	f8-50	5-50	7-00		32-35	13-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
	d10-00-11-00	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00		35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00
	11-50	f13-00	b f18-00	12-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	35-00	20-00
	c	7-470			10-833	8-750	36-3	15-0	28-750	19-500
	d6-50	c	c	c	12-00		c	15	25-00	17-50
	c	d5-50-6-50	c	8-00	b6-00-8-00	4-50	35	15	x	25-00
	d5-75-12-00				b13-00-14-00	13-00	40	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
	8-50						35	15	30-00	18-00
	11-175			8-950	10-798	4-810	b36-8	15-3	20-00	13-00
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00		50		20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
	10-25-13-25			9-50	12-75		40	15	30-00	20-00
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00
	10-50-12-00			6-50-7-00	8-00	4-25-5-25	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00
	11-60-12-10				7-25		30-35	17	29-00	25-00
	11-75-12-25			7-50	b9-54	4-50	20	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00
	a8-30					b4-49	25		22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
	14-50-16-00					5-50	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

in bulk. p The higher price for Welsh coal. q New houses as high as \$40 00 per month s Mining company houses \$20 ; others \$45-\$60. w For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. x Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40. z Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$40.00.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA\*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	July 1924	Aug. 1924
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
B e e f, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.8	48.8	52.6	62.6	78.6	78.4	83.0	67.4	63.4	60.0	59.4	59.0
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.4	33.4	34.2	43.4	57.2	53.2	53.4	37.8	34.6	32.0	31.2	30.8
V e a l, r o a s t shoulder.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.6	19.1	23.0	28.3	26.6	28.2	21.0	18.7	18.0	17.8	17.8
Mutton, roast hindquarter.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.3	21.2	23.8	28.8	37.4	37.0	36.9	28.9	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.2
P o r k, f r e s h roast leg.....	1 "	21.3	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.9	19.4	22.7	30.6	37.9	42.2	41.6	33.2	32.0	26.6	23.6	24.3
P o r k, salt, mess	2 "	12.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.6	38.8	55.6	70.2	76.2	74.2	60.4	54.4	50.0	45.2	45.2
B a c o n, b r e a k - fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.5	22.5	24.7	25.7	29.2	29.2	40.0	51.6	58.1	57.9	48.3	42.7	39.2	31.4	32.1
Eggs, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	38.0	40.4	62.2	73.6	85.8	76.0	45.2	44.4	44.2	41.2	42.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	29.5	26.5	33.3	45.0	53.6	57.6	64.5	42.4	35.0	32.4	31.8	34.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.3	25.7	29.7	41.2	51.0	53.5	66.3	39.7	32.8	28.6	27.6	31.0
Milk.....	6 qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.2	50.4	51.0	60.0	72.0	79.8	88.2	79.2	69.0	68.4	71.4	70.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	53.0	58.0	62.6	80.2	93.4	108.4	121.8	74.8	71.4	69.0	68.8	70.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.9	32.2	35.6	44.9	52.3	62.1	66.8	45.3	43.3	39.3	39.3	40.1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.5	25.5	33.5	33.4	39.7	40.8	35.9	30.1	\$30.3	\$28.4	\$28.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.7	21.6	23.5	30.1	30.8	37.3	33.9	31.7	26.7	\$30.3	\$28.4	\$28.6
B r e a d, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	73.5	110.0	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	103.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	40.0	40.3	69.0	67.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	\$44.0	\$43.0	\$46.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.5	24.6	31.5	40.0	38.5	44.0	30.5	28.0	27.5	27.0	27.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.0	13.4	17.2	23.8	27.4	34.0	19.2	18.8	\$20.6	\$20.8	\$21.2
B e a n s, h a n d - picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.2	14.6	19.4	32.6	33.6	22.6	24.4	17.0	17.8	17.8	16.6	16.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	23.3	24.5	29.5	20.7	24.6	19.7	19.5	20.1
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	19.1	18.1	23.1	27.9	17.9	19.9	18.5	15.9	16.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	24.4	31.6	38.0	40.4	44.8	48.4	100.0	40.0	35.6	49.2	40.8	40.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.6	14.4	17.4	18.6	20.6	22.6	46.8	19.0	16.6	23.6	19.6	19.2
Tea, black, medium.....	½ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	12.0	15.2	15.6	16.5	13.7	14.1	\$16.7	\$17.4	\$18.0
Tea, green, medium.....	½ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.3	11.6	14.5	14.1	17.0	15.4	15.5	\$16.7	\$17.4	\$18.0
Coffee, medium.....	½ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.3	13.6	15.6	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.6	13.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	35.3	57.7	97.3	89.7	110.3	126.9	59.3	53.3	86.8	63.9	74.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.78	\$ 8.63	\$ 11.68	\$ 13.41	\$ 14.43	\$ 16.42	\$ 11.44	\$ 10.44	\$ 10.52	\$ 9.91	\$ 10.19
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.1	c. 4.7	c. 5.0	c. 5.0	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.4	52.3	55.0	67.7	74.9	81.3	110.0	109.1	107.9	108.8	104.6	104.3
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.6	36.6	38.5	54.2	59.6	61.9	81.3	75.3	69.4	70.5	66.0	65.9
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.6	42.6	53.2	70.7	76.2	82.0	85.0	77.3	80.0	78.2	78.1
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.7	30.5	39.1	51.9	57.8	64.1	61.4	53.5	59.6	57.5	57.3
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.2	38.3	32.7	31.1	30.4	30.8	30.9
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.37
Rent.....	¼ mo	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.31	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.97
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.41	\$ 13.75	\$ 14.63	\$ 18.48	\$ 21.20	\$ 22.86	\$ 26.60	\$ 21.98	\$ 20.88	\$ 21.03	\$ 20.30	\$ 20.57

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.91	8.51	11.90	13.75	14.73	16.97	11.50	10.41	10.88	10.13	10.34	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.83	6.60	7.39	10.27	12.08	12.83	15.38	10.37	9.32	9.34	9.19	9.11	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.59	7.69	8.58	11.51	13.32	13.56	16.25	11.35	10.33	10.65	10.14	10.38	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.19	7.23	8.30	11.13	12.50	13.39	15.54	11.16	10.00	10.01	9.28	9.49	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.54	7.71	8.69	11.75	13.50	14.63	16.44	11.40	10.41	10.63	9.96	10.24	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.76	7.82	8.43	11.22	13.02	13.71	17.24	11.37	10.27	10.18	9.39	9.71	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.71	12.28	13.63	14.61	16.75	11.29	9.96	10.28	9.56	9.86	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	7.79	8.72	11.01	13.84	14.69	16.31	11.21	10.26	9.98	9.62	10.14	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.14	8.72	9.20	12.19	14.17	15.06	17.09	12.33	11.63	11.30	10.76	11.18	

\*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. §For electric light see text.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'r 1922	Apr. 1923	July 1923	Oct. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924
Total Index 238 Commodities.....	<b>238</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>158.1</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	148.4	151.2	146.8	141.6	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9	147.8	156.9	168.0
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	135.8	126.1	135.1	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3	117.3	118.5	119.4	124.7
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	174.7	202.9	198.6	197.8	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5	204.5	205.2	205.6
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	169.1	171.8	167.4	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5	161.0	159.2	157.6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.9	102.5	95.4	93.8	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2	93.4	93.1	96.5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	186.4	182.8	184.1	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1	184.7	184.9	184.2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	164.5	165.4	164.5	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9	167.4	154.5	154.1
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	132.4	123.9	123.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3	129.4	137.8	148.7
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	128.6	130.1	125.5	129.0	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.6	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	160.8	158.0	157.1	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0	157.1	155.6	155.4
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	<b>108</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>153.0</b>
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	<b>130</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>158.3</b>
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	<b>98</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>150.8</b>
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	<b>74</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>147.8</b>
Beverages.....	4	197.0	223.7	222.3	224.6	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.7	235.0	235.0	233.7
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	142.3	136.2	130.1	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2	131.9	143.9	161.8
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	100.0	100.0	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	128.6	131.7	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1
Fruits.....	8	216.1	187.3	216.4	197.1	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	168.7	183.0	192.7	192.2
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	132.0	136.8	131.6	141.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1	120.2	121.1	128.6
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	155.6	128.5	149.7	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5	121.6	124.8	125.3	128.2
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	238.9	238.9	243.5	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1	195.5	184.1	187.5	184.1
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	151.4	164.3	171.2	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0	213.4	225.8	179.9	222.4
Eggs.....	2	133.9	108.2	92.2	134.4	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3	92.2	100.0	105.5	121.0
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	162.0	160.7	161.8	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3	161.0	159.1	159.6
(B) Other consumers' Goods.....	<b>24</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>154.5</b>
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	165.4	164.8	159.9	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2	157.2	157.2	153.6
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	158.2	151.0	154.2	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4	159.6	156.1	154.8
Furniture.....	3	220.5	229.1	229.1	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	322.1	302.9	303.5	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	273.6	263.3
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.8	149.6	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7	155.2	153.9
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	<b>148</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>151.7</b>
(C) Producers Equipment.....	<b>16</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>188.1</b>
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	216.0	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0	222.0	222.0	222.0
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	188.2	184.2	186.0	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8	188.1	188.3	187.5
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	199.5	185.7	192.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4	198.4	198.4	194.4	197.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	<b>132</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>147.8</b>
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	166.4	169.4	167.0	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	164.2	163.9	161.4	155.1	154.4
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.9	168.9	167.0	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	160.1	160.9	160.4	151.5	150.5
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	215.9	200.9	192.5	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6	202.3	194.2	187.4	186.8
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	168.1	168.1	164.8	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0	161.2	161.6	161.6
Manufacturers' Materials.....	<b>100</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>146.8</b>
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	210.8	206.5	205.4	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5	212.5	212.1	222.6
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	324.1	300.0	273.9	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	107.0	95.9	94.2	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7	89.6	89.6	86.0	96.4
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	123.4	120.3	117.3	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0	113.4	112.2	113.5
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	157.7	154.5	155.5	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.7	152.7
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	103.9	105.3	95.8	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6	106.5	101.8	100.0	102.3
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	138.1	124.4	114.2	125.0	111.1	114.9	111.7	112.7	118.6	128.9	152.3	161.5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	160.4	155.1	153.8	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0	143.0	149.2	154.8

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF  
COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST 1924, JULY 1924, AUGUST 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917,  
1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No. of Com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Aug. 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	204.3	194.2	169.6	174.3	208.4	372.4	333.1	311.9	296.2	187.9	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	220.2	217.9	225.2	247.5	256.8	366.2	388.3	359.3	289.4	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	189.2	177.7	198.0	184.3	219.0	305.5	292.0	255.2	226.5	169.4	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—Fish.....	9	166.7	172.3	181.5	182.9	160.0	241.3	240.6	249.2	201.5	157.7	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—(a) Fruits and Vegetables.	17	202.4	207.6	190.7	186.9	217.7	258.8	251.6	259.0	255.5	155.6	111.4	116.7	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous Foods...	25	190.0	193.3	186.8	175.3	199.3	319.3	257.9	246.8	221.9	157.0	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—Textiles.....	20	255.7	252.6	241.7	236.2	236.2	392.8	362.0	372.0	274.7	195.6	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	154.1	155.0	153.3	171.7	166.1	282.8	425.7	285.7	279.7	234.8	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—(a) Iron and Steel.....	11	194.9	194.3	200.8	192.1	202.7	282.9	201.0	278.8	285.1	150.5	108.8	100.5	103.0
(b) Other Metals.....	12	174.1	165.1	165.7	147.2	144.4	218.0	203.9	282.7	271.9	215.4	195.6	124.7	130.1
(c) Implements.....	10	225.2	226.3	226.7	227.8	250.5	256.8	240.7	232.1	199.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	196.5	193.4	195.9	186.5	196.0	251.4	214.2	266.1	254.3	169.9	156.8	111.5	113.9
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	232.2	232.2	238.8	303.8	242.9	352.7	235.3	242.4	218.2	126.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—Building Materials:														
(a) Lumber.....	14	334.3	335.8	345.6	324.4	348.5	516.2	308.4	275.5	225.5	182.2	174.1	182.1	182.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	221.3	220.2	221.2	207.9	231.0	273.3	221.7	233.6	217.3	154.0	120.0	109.8	112.5
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass	14	270.0	270.5	278.3	273.2	301.0	443.3	417.7	318.6	267.2	199.9	161.6	140.4	142.9
All.....	48	268.5	268.6	274.0	260.9	285.7	393.3	304.2	271.6	234.2	175.6	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	265.1	271.2	276.0	322.3	333.2	325.4	274.9	212.8	162.3	138.7	128.8	126.4
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	172.7	172.7	180.0	182.0	199.6	247.1	222.0	283.4	261.3	249.4	175.2	121.4	113.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	571.8	638.3	652.1	510.5	868.2	1034.2	581.0	388.4	292.3	150.2	208.6	302.0
(b) Liquors and Tobacco	6	269.5	269.0	264.4	267.4	269.0	315.1	286.5	221.7	163.9	139.0	134.7	128.3	134.4
(c) Sundries.....	7	155.8	154.4	156.4	157.0	185.3	215.2	211.6	218.9	197.6	142.6	116.0	106.5	111.1
All.....	17	293.8	293.1	307.9	312.4	291.3	404.1	431.6	305.1	230.6	176.6	130.6	138.2	164.3
All Commodities.....	263	223.2	221.6	222.7	223.0	236.4	330.2	301.1	284.3	247.3	180.7	151.5	136.3	134.1

† Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices averaged slightly lower. Sirloin steak fell from an average of 29.7 cents per pound in July to 29.5 in August, round steak from 24.1 cents per pound in July to 23.8 cents in August rib roast from 22.1 cents per pound in July to 21.8 cents in August, and shoulder roast from 15.6 cents per pound in July to 15.4 cents in August. Veal showed little change. Mutton averaged slightly lower at 28.2 cents per pound in August as compared with 28.5 cents in July. Fresh pork advanced from an average of 23.6 cents per pound in July to 24.3 cents in August. Slight increases were reported from most localities. Breakfast bacon was up from an average of 31.4 cents per pound in July to 32.1 cent in August. Boiled ham also averaged higher at 55.2 cents per pound. Fresh cod and fresh halibut advanced slightly. Salt cod was slightly lower but salt herrings advanced. Smoked finnan haddie was also higher. Lard was up from an average of 20.6 cents per pound in July to 21 cents in August. The advance was general.

Egg prices showed a general advance. Fresh averaged 34.8 cents per dozen in August as compared with 31.8 cents in July and cooking 31 cents per dozen in August and 27.6 cents in July. Butter, dairy and creamery, advanced slightly, the former from an average of 34.4 cents per pound in July to 35 cents in August and the latter from 39.3 cents per pound in July to 40.1 cents in August. Cheese advanced slightly, averaging 28.6 cents per pound.

Higher prices for bread were reported from New Glasgow, Belleville, Guelph, Kitchener, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Drum-

heller, Edmonton, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert. Flour was up from an average of 4.3 cents per pound in July to 4.6 cents in August. Prices in most localities averaged higher. Soda biscuits were unchanged in the average. Rolled oats advanced slightly, averaging 5.5 cents per pound. Rice was up from an average of 10.4 cents per pound to 10.6 cents. Increases occurred in most localities. Canned tomatoes, canned peas, and canned corn averaged slightly higher. Beans and onions showed little change. Potatoes averaged \$2.24 per 90 pounds as compared with \$1.92 in July. This advance was probably due largely to the coming of the new crop on the market. Evaporated apples were up slightly from an average of 19.5 cents per pound in July to 20.1 cents in August. Prunes were slightly higher at 16 cents per pound. Raisins and currants showed little change. Canned peaches advanced from an average of 29.8 cents per two pound can in July to 30.3 cents in August. Marmalade and corn syrup showed little change. Both granulated and yellow sugar were slightly lower, the former averaging 10.1 cents per pound and the latter 9.6 cents. Coffee advanced from an average of 54.5 cents per pound in July to 55.5 cents in August. Tea was up from an average of 69.4 cents per pound in July to 71.8 cents in August. Advances were general in the Eastern provinces. Cream of tartar was up from 64.3 cents per pound to 67.1 cents.

Anthracite coal averaged \$16.69 per ton in August as compared with \$16.74 in July. Lower prices were reported from St. John, Fredericton, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough and London. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged at an average of \$10.54 per ton. Hardwood, four feet long, was slightly higher at \$12.50 per cord. Coal oil was steady.

A slight decline in rent was reported from Brantford, Ontario.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices again moved to higher levels. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis averaged \$1.43 per bushel in August as compared with \$1.35 in July. The high price of \$1.51 was reached at the beginning of the month, the low of \$1.33½ towards the end. Improved crop reports toward the end of the month were said to be the cause of the decline. Coarse grains fluctuated in sympathy with wheat. Western oats advanced from 48 cents per bushel in July to 55 cents in August, American corn from

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

\$1.22½ per bushel in July to \$1.32½ in August, western barley from 81 cents per bushel to 87 cents, and flax from \$2.28 per bushel to \$2.33¾. Flour at Toronto advanced from \$7.40 per barrel to \$8.20. Rolled oats were up from \$3.15 per bag to \$3.90, and shorts from \$29.75 per ton to \$31. Bread also advanced. Raw sugar advanced from \$4.88 per hundred in July to \$4.98 in August. Glucose was up from \$4.75 per hundred to \$4.95. Canned peas rose from \$1.57½ per dozen two-pound tins to \$1.85 and tomatoes from \$2.10-\$2.35 per dozen two and one-half-pound tins to \$2.25-\$2.35. Raw rubber was up from 21 cents per pound in July to 26 cents in August. Linseed oil advanced from \$1.09¼ per gallon to \$1.11¼. Cattle prices were lower. Western at Winnipeg declined from \$6.31 per hundred in July to \$5.88 in August and choice steers at Toronto from \$7 per hundred in July to \$6.63 in August. Hog prices advanced at Toronto from \$9.03 per hundred to \$10.96. Choice sheep also advanced from \$5.50 per hundred pounds to \$6.25. Beef, dressed forequarters, at Toronto, fell from \$8.25 per hundred to \$7.20. Dressed hogs advanced \$2 per hundred pounds to \$13.50. Bacon at Toronto was up from 22½ cents per pound to 26 cents. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 35 cents per pound to 37 cents and creamery prints at Toronto from 38 cents pound to 39 cents. Cheese at Toronto was 1 cent per pound higher at 19 cents. Fresh eggs, due to

smaller supplies, rose from 38½ cents per dozen to 43½ cents. Lard was up from 14½ cents per pound to 17½ cents. Canned salmon was lower at \$3.65 per dozen tins as compared with \$4.05 in July. Raw cotton at New York fell from 32 cents per pound in July to 29½ cents in August. The lower price was said to be due to improved crop conditions with a consequent upward revision of estimates. The advance in raw silk continued, the price being \$6 per pound in August as compared with \$5.15 in July. Prices in the iron and steel market for the most part remained steady. Black steel sheets and galvanized sheets, however, declined, the former being \$3.40 per hundred as compared with \$3.65 in July and the latter \$4.50 as compared with \$4.80 in July. Steel bars fell from \$2.70 per hundred pounds in July to \$2.60 in August and horse shoes from \$6.95 per keg to \$6.55. Substantial advances occurred among the non-ferrous metals. Copper at Montreal was up from \$14.45 per hundred in July to \$15.50 in August and copper sheets from 18½ cents per pound in July to 19½ cents in August. Lead was up from \$7.45 per hundred to \$7.70, tin from 47½ cents per pound to 56 cents, spelter from \$7.45 per hundred to \$7.80, and zinc sheets from 9 cents pound to 9½ cents. Later in the month somewhat lower levels were reached. Silver advanced from 66 cents per ounce to 68 cents. Gasolene at Toronto was down 1 cent per gallon to 26½ cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

### Great Britain

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

During the latter part of the second quarter of the year and the early part of the third quarter, wholesale prices, which showed a rising tendency in Canada and the United States, were on the increase also in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway and Austria. Downward tendencies were shown in Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, and South Africa and China, while there was little change in prices in Denmark, Germany, Italy and Spain. The cost of living rose in Austria, Germany, and India, and declined slightly in Belgium and Finland. In Sweden, Norway and Italy the level was constant during the period.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), rose 1.5 per cent to 138.4 at the end of July. Foodstuffs as a whole showed very slight changes, there being advances in vegetable foods, including wheat, flour, barley, maize and rice, and a sharp fall in potatoes. In animal foods, pork and butter rose, while beef and mutton declined. Sugar fell but coffee and tea advanced. Materials as a whole advanced 2.8 per cent, textiles rising 6.3 per cent, minerals rising 2.1 per cent and sundries showing no change.

The Board of Trade index number (prices in 1913=100) showed only a very slight change in its level for July, reaching 162.7, an advance of less than one-tenth of one per cent. Foods advanced one point, cereals rising considerably and meat and fish and other foods declining. Materials declined slightly, iron



and steel and cotton declining slightly and other groups advancing slightly.

The *Times* index number (1913=100) of wholesale prices showed that the level for July was 1.7 per cent higher than that for June, the index reaching 167.5. Foods rose one point to 159.4, and materials rose 2.3 per cent. The rise in the index number was the first recorded since January. The main features during the month of July were a sharp rise in cereals, particularly wheat, and a renewed upward movement in cotton. All groups were higher except the groups of other food and iron and steel.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 100 in 1901-05, showed an advance in July 2.8 per cent to 211.7. The principal increases were in the cereals and meat groups and the textile group. Slight increases were shown by minerals and by the miscellaneous group; other foods declined slightly.

### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1 for the first six months of 1914 was 20,136 for August, an increase of 5 per cent on the July level. The index for foods was 19,195 and that for industrial materials was 22,244. The chief increase in the foods group was in grain prices and was due to reports of unfavourable harvests in other countries. In the industrials group higher prices were shown by cotton, leather, hard coal and most metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, with base 1 for prices in July, 1914, was 13,142 in August, an increase of 6 per cent over the level for July. This was due chiefly to an increase of 9 per cent in the foods group. Rent and heating and lighting both increased 2 per cent. Clothing declined 1 per cent. The chief changes in foods were increases in the prices of flour, bread, vegetable oil, sugar, lard and beef. Potatoes declined in price and other articles showed no change.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour rose in June to 565 on the base April, 1914=100, or 1.4 per cent above the May level. The principal increases by groups were in metal products, petrol and products, clay products, chemical products, fertilizer, fats, textile products, and construction materials. The principal declines were in food products, fuels, tar and products and resin products. Other groups changed very little.

**RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices of 56

articles at Brussels, on the base 100 in April, 1914, was 521 in June, a decrease of nearly 0.6 per cent from the May level. The index number for the kingdom advanced one point to 493 during the same period.

The official index number of the cost of living for a working class family of the lowest category was, on the base 100 in 1921, 125.84 in July, an increase of 1.1 per cent on the June level. Foods increased in price 1.5 per cent and clothing 1.6 per cent. Other groups remained almost unchanged. The budget for a middle class family rose 2.3 per cent. Here also the principal changes were an increase of 3.5 per cent in food and an increase in clothing of 0.8 per cent.

### Bulgaria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of food costs on the base 1901-10=100 was 3,430 for May, a slight decline from the April level. The index for heat, light and sundries was 3,649, slightly above the April level. Figures for clothing and the total cost of living were not available.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of Statistique Générale, on the base 100 in July, 1914, rose from 468 in May to 475 in June and 491 in July, increases of 1.3 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. Foods and industrial materials advanced in both periods. The vegetable foods group, however, declined slightly in July.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living in Paris, on the base 100 in July, 1914, was 366 in the second quarter of 1924, only one point above the level for the previous quarter. Foods declined one point to 377. Heat and light declined 6 points or 1.7 per cent to 350. Clothing advanced 8 points or 1.9 per cent to 420. Rent remained unchanged at 200 and sundries at 440.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office for gold prices, 1913=100, was 115.0 for July (monthly average) a decline of 0.7 per cent from the June level. Foods rose in price 4.4 per cent and materials declined 7 per cent. Goods produced increased in price 0.3 per cent and goods imported declined 5.2 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=1, rose from 112 billions for June to 116 billions in July, an increase of 3.5 per cent. Foods increased in price during the month 5 per cent, and rent

increased nearly 20 per cent. Heat and light declined in price 2 per cent and clothing declined 6 per cent.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce at Milan, on the base 100 in 1913, was 544.88 in July as against 536.71 in June. Both the food groups (animal and vegetable) showed decided declines in price while all the industrial material groups advanced. The figures for July are not strictly comparable with those for June as several substitutions were made in July in the list of commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number published in the Milan Municipal Bulletin on the base 100 in July, 1920, showed practically no change for the total budget in May and June. This was true of all items in the budget, the figures for June being: food, 114.85; clothing, 91.59; rent, 283.30; heat and light, 86.01; sundries, 133.69; cost of living, 116.41.

### Netherlands

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, compiled on the base 100 in 1913, was 151 in June as against 153 in May. The index for foods alone fell one point during the month to 149.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices of food in six cities, on the base 100 in 1893, was 171 in June, showing no change from the May level.

### Spain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Director-General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, declined from the April level of 184 to 179 in May and June. The foods index declined from 183 in April to 177 in May and 178 in June; and that of materials declined from 184 in April to 180 in May and 179 in June.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The official index number of retail prices at Madrid fell from 195 in April to 180 in May and rose again to 186 in June. Animal foods rose 10.6 per cent in June and in the same month vegetable foods fell 3.4 per cent, and fuel and sundries remained at the same level.

### China

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913=100, was 151.5 in July, being 0.2 per cent lower than the previous month. Cereals, and textiles rose in price while other food

products, metals and miscellaneous industrial materials declined.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base 100 in July, 1914, rose from 181 in May to 185 in June. The total food index increased from 171 to 175, the chief increases being in cereals and in pulses. The total non-food index increased from 187 to 190, the chief increases being in oilseeds and in textiles other than cotton. The miscellaneous group showed a considerable decline, and the remaining groups showed only slight changes.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay, rose from 153 in June to 156 in July. All foods increased in price 2.7 per cent; clothing increased 0.9 per cent; and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—Bradstreet's index number showed a rise of 1.4 per cent in commodity prices during August reaching \$12.8095 at September 1. This was the highest point reached since March, but was 0.8 per cent below the level of September 1, 1923. During the month under review, nine groups rose, including provisions, metals, fruits, miscellaneous products, hides and leather, naval stores, live stock, chemicals and drugs, and coal and coke. There were decreases in textiles, breadstuffs, oils and building materials.

Gibson's index number of the average cost of foodstuffs was 80.6 for August, an increase of 4 per cent over the July level. The average for the first eight months of the year was 76.0.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) rose 1.7 per cent in July to 147.0. There were considerable increases in farm products and foods, the chief advances being in grains, hogs, eggs and wool, and in coffee, flour, corn products, lard and cottonseed oil; and declines were shown in lambs, poultry, hay and potatoes. The cloths and clothing group showed a slight increase, cotton and woollen goods being lower and raw silk and yarns higher. Prices of metals and of building materials were lower owing to declines in pig iron, steel, copper, lumber, brick, sand, gravel, and lime. In the fuel group there were declines in coke, gasoline and crude petroleum. In chemicals and drugs and in house furnishing goods prices were slightly lower for the month.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board on the base 1913=100 was 156 in July,



an increase of 2 points or 1.3 per cent on the previous month's level. In the grouping of commodities by origin, both goods produced and goods imported rose in price. Goods exported rose slightly. In the grouping by stage of manufacture, raw materials and consumers' goods rose in price but producers' goods showed no change.

Dun's index number showed a slight increase over the previous level rising 0.36 per cent to \$188.71 at September 1. The principal changes were an increase of 4 per cent in the price of meats, an increase of 1.5 per cent in the price of dairy and garden produce and a decline of 1.3 per cent in the price of clothing. Slighter increases were shown in

the breadstuffs, metals and miscellaneous groups, and the other food groups showed a slight advance.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed a slight decline for June from the March level, being 169.1 (on the base 1913=100), 0.7 per cent lower. The chief changes were a decline of 3.1 per cent in fuel and light and one of 2.4 per cent in furniture. Food and clothing fell slightly and housing rose one point. The June index numbers of the items of the budget were as follows: food, 142.4; clothing, 174.2; housing, 168.0; fuel and light, 176.7; furniture, 216.0; miscellaneous, 201.1.

## PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, 1913-1923

### Second Report on Wholesale Prices in Canada Issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce, has issued a report on prices entitled "Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1923," the second to be issued by the Bureau. The first, entitled "Prices and Price Indexes, 1918-1922" issued in 1923 was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923. These reports are in continuation of the series issued by the Department of Labour between 1910 and 1918, which covered the course of wholesale prices in Canada back to 1890. By an arrangement made in 1919 under the Statistics Act, 1918, the Bureau undertook the collection and compilation of statistics of wholesale prices in Canada, the calculation of index numbers, etc. It was arranged that the Department of Labour should continue to compile the existing index number of 272 commodities, based upon prices in 1890-1899 as 100, and publish the group figures in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month until the Bureau should have available the reconstructed index number. The first report issued in 1923 (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1923) contained an unweighted index number calculated from the prices of 238 commodities during 1919, 1920, and 1921, based upon prices in 1913 as 100. This index number was carried back to 1890 by using the figures of the Department of Labour record of prices for those of the 238 commodities in the new index number which were also in the old index number, thus affording an indication of the trend by the principal groups during that interval.

A weighted index number has also been constructed, including these 238 commodities, and the figures by the principal groups were

given for the year 1922 in the first report. In the present report the new unweighted index is discontinued and the weighted index is given for all groupings and each commodity and carried back to 1913. The unweighted figures from 1913 back to 1890 calculated from the Labour Department's records are also included by the principal groups in the classification according to "Chief Component Material."

In the next index numbers constructed by the Bureau three distinct groupings of commodities are used. The grouping chiefly used throughout for presentation of the data and in the analysis is that adopted by the Bureau for other statistics relating to commodities, namely according to "Chief Component Material," vegetable, animal, etc. The other groupings are according to "Purpose," and according to "Origin."

The report gives the prices by months for the years 1922 and 1923 with a detailed analysis of the prices movement during that time, the index numbers being given by groups and commodities by months for 1922 and 1923 and by years for 1914 to 1923. The methods used in the construction of the index number, as to weighting, grouping, etc., were dealt with in an appendix to the first report as well as in the second report and were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923, pp. 690-692.

The report contains a section on retail prices in Canada, being compiled from the data given monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, with certain index numbers in the form of percentages of changes calculated by the Bureau. There is also a section on prices in other

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE",  
1914-1923

(PRICES IN 1913=100)

Groups and Number of Commodities	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' Equipment	Producers' Materials		
						All	Building and construction	Manufacturing
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1914.....	101.3	105.6	96.0	103.4	94.4	104.4	93.8	106.8
1915.....	105.9	111.0	99.3	114.2	96.4	116.1	90.3	121.9
1916.....	120.6	132.3	105.8	130.7	101.1	133.9	103.8	140.8
1917.....	154.0	177.1	124.8	177.4	126.3	182.9	130.7	194.9
1918.....	172.8	193.3	146.9	195.0	146.0	200.3	150.5	211.7
1919.....	191.7	207.6	171.6	206.2	164.6	210.7	175.0	218.8
1920.....	226.1	244.4	203.1	241.9	197.1	246.8	214.9	254.0
1921.....	174.4	170.7	179.2	167.3	206.5	163.0	183.2	158.4
1922.....	153.6	146.0	163.1	146.8	189.0	142.2	162.2	137.7
1923.....	151.3	147.6	155.9	145.0	186.1	140.6	167.0	134.7
1922								
January.....	156.2	147.5	166.9	143.4	193.6	138.0	163.2	132.2
February.....	156.1	149.0	164.9	147.5	191.6	142.8	159.9	138.9
March.....	155.4	148.7	163.6	149.7	190.6	145.3	160.2	141.8
April.....	156.0	149.7	163.8	150.9	190.6	146.7	159.5	143.7
May.....	153.6	145.5	163.4	152.3	185.7	148.7	162.5	145.5
June.....	152.5	143.9	163.2	150.6	185.7	146.8	161.8	143.4
July.....	155.0	146.5	165.5	151.5	187.2	147.7	163.3	144.1
August.....	153.4	145.2	163.4	146.8	185.7	142.6	163.6	137.8
September.....	149.8	138.8	163.4	140.5	191.2	135.0	162.9	128.6
October.....	149.3	139.4	161.6	140.8	190.1	135.5	162.6	129.3
November.....	151.9	146.5	158.5	143.3	188.0	138.5	163.0	132.9
December.....	151.1	150.2	159.0	143.8	188.0	139.0	164.0	133.3
1923								
January.....	153.0	148.1	159.3	143.6	188.3	138.8	163.8	133.2
February.....	152.4	148.6	157.3	146.7	187.0	142.4	164.7	137.4
March.....	154.7	150.6	159.9	149.0	188.8	144.8	166.4	139.9
April.....	154.2	149.6	159.9	151.7	188.8	147.8	166.4	143.6
May.....	148.7	144.3	154.2	151.7	184.5	148.2	167.4	143.9
June.....	148.6	144.1	154.3	150.2	184.3	146.5	168.4	141.1
July.....	148.2	143.4	154.3	147.4	184.4	143.5	169.4	137.6
August.....	148.9	144.9	153.9	145.6	184.7	141.5	167.9	135.5
September.....	152.1	150.9	153.7	145.3	185.0	141.1	166.7	135.3
October.....	152.5	150.1	155.6	143.5	186.4	139.0	167.0	132.7
November.....	151.9	149.7	154.5	142.5	185.2	137.9	167.3	131.3
December.....	153.0	152.1	154.2	141.0	185.3	136.2	166.3	129.5

countries in which the principal index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, are given by years from 1913 to 1923 and by months for 1919 to 1923. These tables are similar to those given monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE up to 1923 and from time to time since (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, pp. 616-623) but most of the index numbers based on periods prior to 1913 have been brought to that year as a basis.

The index numbers of wholesale prices for the year 1924 to date will be found in the regular article on prices in the LABOUR GAZETTE in summary form, being compiled from a monthly statement in some detail issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## WEIGHTING

In connection with weighting two questions have to be decided: (1) whether to use as weights the

quantities of commodities marketed, produced or consumed, and (2) what formula to select for the purpose of combining the quantities and prices into index numbers. The Bureau follows the principle now widely accepted, that an index number which is weighted with even approximate accuracy, is more reliable than one which is unweighted. In fact, to call any series "unweighted" is a misnomer. Weights are present even in a series where the prices of commodities have been equalized in the base year by representing each by 100. For example, if one gives pepper equal importance with flour, the former is in reality being weighted at the expense of the latter, for in the trade of the community flour is relatively much more important. It has been claimed that a long series tends to weight itself. This is doubtless true, but unless the list of commodities is extremely long—much longer perhaps than in any existing index—a random selection is apt to go wide of the mark in representing actual conditions; classes of commodities will be disproportionately represented and within each particular class the relative importance of each individual item



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1914-1923

(PRICES IN 1913=100)

Groups and Number of Commodities	Raw or partly manufactured	Fully or chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II. Marine	III. Forest	IV. Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
			108	130	88			
1914.....	104.2	101.0	109.5	102.9	110.6	98.8	94.3	95.8
1915.....	113.9	110.9	125.5	105.6	124.1	100.3	88.5	101.9
1916.....	133.4	130.4	146.4	122.5	143.4	107.1	100.1	121.5
1917.....	178.4	175.5	209.9	159.9	207.7	136.8	122.4	153.2
1918.....	189.2	196.9	225.4	184.5	212.3	172.5	139.4	166.1
1919.....	206.0	204.4	239.2	203.0	232.5	177.5	171.6	167.8
1920.....	244.0	242.0	291.1	208.2	258.2	173.5	241.6	196.2
1921.....	168.4	180.0	177.5	155.7	164.2	142.3	202.5	175.6
1922.....	148.5	155.0	152.9	135.6	138.5	142.7	166.4	158.0
1923.....	142.8	159.1	153.4	135.7	127.6	129.9	176.8	157.9
1922								
January.....	146.5	154.7	150.9	136.6	139.3	144.3	166.4	159.5
February.....	150.4	156.1	160.0	134.9	149.4	143.9	162.0	158.2
March.....	151.2	157.7	163.0	133.3	147.4	144.9	162.4	157.5
April.....	152.1	157.0	161.7	137.1	149.1	141.3	162.6	157.0
May.....	152.9	154.7	163.2	130.9	148.6	152.9	165.1	156.0
June.....	150.8	154.1	158.9	130.8	141.5	148.0	164.3	156.6
July.....	152.6	156.1	160.1	134.0	144.6	143.9	166.0	157.7
August.....	147.4	156.3	153.0	133.4	133.2	149.3	166.3	157.4
September.....	141.6	152.3	139.0	131.8	119.7	142.4	166.4	160.5
October.....	142.7	151.8	138.5	134.3	123.0	132.0	171.0	159.7
November.....	146.9	154.1	144.8	140.8	133.3	137.6	171.0	158.3
December.....	148.0	155.5	145.5	145.2	133.0	133.0	174.1	157.9
1923								
January.....	142.8	156.7	145.4	142.7	128.2	132.3	175.7	156.9
February.....	144.2	160.2	151.8	140.8	128.5	127.6	174.5	157.0
March.....	145.5	164.4	154.8	141.9	127.4	126.7	175.3	159.6
April.....	148.2	164.6	159.9	138.1	132.4	128.6	173.5	160.8
May.....	148.0	159.7	160.3	127.7	132.4	138.0	175.1	158.6
June.....	147.3	158.3	158.6	128.2	128.3	135.7	179.8	158.7
July.....	144.4	157.6	155.2	127.5	123.9	130.1	178.6	158.0
August.....	144.2	156.6	154.8	129.5	128.8	130.5	177.7	157.6
September.....	145.2	158.8	155.7	135.1	128.8	122.1	177.9	157.1
October.....	143.1	157.9	150.9	137.1	123.0	125.5	178.2	157.1
November.....	142.9	156.4	148.9	139.0	125.3	130.6	178.5	156.4
December.....	142.7	156.4	146.8	143.0	127.0	130.1	176.4	156.8

has still to be considered. On the other hand, if sufficient data as to consumption and production figures are available to enable a proper selection of commodities to be made, then a rational system of weighting has in effect been introduced. If, however, such data be available, it would seem preferable to apply them directly to weighting the commodities instead of achieving a somewhat similar result by a more indirect and less easily understood method.

The quantities used by the Bureau for the purpose of weighting are the quantities of the commodities actually marketed. In other words the weighting of each commodity is in relation to its commercial importance. Weighting according to quantities consumed or produced would doubtless give different results, but the method of weighting according to quantities marketed or exchanged is more logical, seeing that much of what is produced does not reach the market in its original state, if at all, and would not affect prices in the same way as if it had. A strict consumption standard would not take account of quantities exported.

In arriving at the weights, duplication was avoided as much as possible. For example, wheat appears again as flour and flour as bread. A deduction was, therefore, made from wheat for the amount that went into the manufacture of flour and from flour for the quantities made into bread. The same principle was applied throughout, as in the case of pig iron and its finished products; oats, rolled oats and oatmeal; barley and malt; cotton and its products, and so on.

COLLECTION OF PRICES

The collection of prices is perhaps the most important matter in connection with index numbers. No matter how accurate the weighting or how useful the classification, unless the fundamental data are reliable the final results lose a great deal of their value. In collecting prices the policy of the Bureau is to secure as many as possible from reliable individual firms, with whom direct contact has been established. The prices are carefully scrutinized as they arrive and if any doubt arises in connection with them the firm is immediately communicated with and the difficulty removed before the price enters into the computation. Certain trade papers are used for quotations on commodities having organized markets, as for example grain, but for other commodities quotations from representative firms, in so far as they can be obtained, are employed.

The Bureau does not adhere rigidly to any one system as to the kind of price used. Many of the prices are those current on the fifteenth of each month, but where a commodity is subject to frequent fluctuations, the price prevailing on a single day of the month may not be representative. This method has, therefore, been supplemented by the use of monthly averages, averages of weekly quotations (one quotation per week being taken) or the selection of a predominant price. By this means it is thought that a more representative series of prices is obtained.

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED  
 ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIAL, BY MONTHS, 1919-1923  
 (Average Prices 1913=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	ALL COMMODITIES
Number of Commodities	67	50	28	21	26	15	17	14	238
1919									
January.....	221.3	193.1	288.6	165.5	227.1	134.2	164.0	182.2	206.1
February.....	217.6	184.6	281.0	165.2	216.5	127.8	162.0	180.6	200.5
March.....	219.4	186.9	283.1	165.2	206.9	122.3	161.7	182.9	200.3
April.....	224.4	194.3	255.3	164.0	193.0	121.4	162.2	179.4	198.1
May.....	232.6	195.8	259.9	161.4	192.1	126.7	162.0	181.3	201.4
June.....	231.8	193.9	267.6	162.2	188.2	130.2	161.6	183.4	201.7
July.....	224.1	197.5	275.9	168.1	181.2	137.5	162.2	188.6	202.8
August.....	232.1	201.2	274.5	175.1	191.8	141.1	162.9	190.4	207.0
September.....	247.3	199.9	291.3	182.8	190.5	141.8	165.8	190.4	233.7
October.....	244.2	199.3	298.2	185.8	191.1	143.2	165.7	190.1	214.0
November.....	248.2	205.7	303.1	184.4	194.2	146.2	165.7	191.2	217.5
December.....	255.7	209.5	310.2	188.6	208.9	148.3	168.3	192.5	223.4
1920									
January.....	280.5	209.6	315.6	203.8	212.0	153.4	171.3	201.7	233.4
February.....	288.0	209.4	319.5	213.2	222.0	155.0	175.8	211.7	238.8
March.....	294.7	203.3	317.9	218.4	234.7	153.7	175.8	217.9	241.3
April.....	309.3	206.9	341.8	243.1	232.2	147.5	184.8	219.4	251.0
May.....	329.2	204.5	338.9	245.0	242.9	141.0	187.5	221.8	256.7
June.....	332.8	198.8	331.4	233.9	246.6	129.6	195.8	226.4	255.1
July.....	326.2	203.0	328.5	256.0	243.6	134.3	197.7	233.2	256.3
August.....	304.2	203.5	320.1	252.5	248.1	139.2	201.1	232.9	250.2
September.....	281.7	210.6	302.7	258.8	254.1	133.9	211.1	239.3	245.5
October.....	256.7	207.0	282.9	266.7	254.4	129.0	219.8	238.4	236.3
November.....	234.7	203.2	255.3	259.4	253.0	118.2	227.3	224.8	224.5
December.....	216.3	199.2	261.8	247.1	248.3	112.3	230.6	215.7	217.2
1921									
January.....	206.9	197.9	181.0	244.4	224.9	116.8	221.0	210.3	200.6
February.....	195.5	181.7	177.9	239.8	215.4	112.1	212.2	206.3	191.1
March.....	192.4	175.8	173.3	231.8	203.6	107.1	212.0	204.0	186.0
April.....	185.6	169.9	168.6	224.7	192.8	109.2	208.8	185.5	179.5
May.....	186.7	144.8	153.6	207.1	189.4	111.3	205.8	180.0	170.5
June.....	181.4	134.2	148.6	199.1	183.5	96.2	206.1	180.0	164.5
July.....	178.0	142.0	148.4	190.6	178.8	96.2	203.9	179.8	163.7
August.....	186.5	147.3	148.8	189.9	169.0	94.9	200.4	177.5	165.5
September.....	172.6	144.3	164.3	180.9	164.8	96.9	198.5	176.7	161.7
October.....	152.7	143.1	164.8	172.1	164.3	99.6	200.1	176.7	155.6
November.....	147.5	139.5	173.5	173.0	158.6	98.8	198.0	174.9	153.6
December.....	146.8	149.0	174.1	172.2	152.0	99.8	196.4	173.9	150.6
1922									
January.....	145.8	136.8	173.0	166.4	150.3	99.3	191.3	169.5	151.7
February.....	157.1	135.0	172.4	162.0	147.6	97.0	191.0	166.8	153.5
March.....	161.5	133.3	167.2	162.4	146.5	96.2	190.3	166.8	153.6
April.....	160.6	136.8	165.6	162.6	145.1	96.3	190.3	166.2	153.7
May.....	161.4	131.2	173.4	165.1	147.3	97.5	185.8	166.2	153.9
June.....	155.9	130.5	176.0	164.3	149.3	95.9	185.7	166.2	152.7
July.....	157.1	133.7	175.9	166.0	149.6	100.2	187.0	166.1	154.1
August.....	148.4	133.3	174.2	166.3	154.4	99.8	185.4	165.9	151.7
September.....	131.6	131.3	174.7	166.4	159.6	100.7	190.4	165.4	147.4
October.....	130.8	133.3	176.6	171.0	157.9	100.9	189.2	165.6	148.1
November.....	137.2	139.8	183.7	171.0	157.4	100.2	187.1	165.6	151.9
December.....	137.8	143.7	184.8	174.1	156.4	99.5	187.1	165.7	153.1
1923									
January.....	136.8	141.5	189.0	175.7	158.9	95.5	185.7	166.4	151.4
February.....	142.3	139.1	199.3	174.5	161.8	96.8	184.4	166.3	153.6
March.....	144.5	139.9	205.9	175.3	164.8	102.5	186.1	164.4	155.9
April.....	151.2	135.8	202.9	173.5	169.1	102.5	186.4	164.5	156.9
May.....	152.5	126.5	199.2	175.1	172.5	99.2	182.6	164.2	155.2
June.....	150.4	126.9	201.2	179.8	174.4	98.2	182.3	163.9	155.5
July.....	146.8	126.1	198.6	178.6	171.8	95.4	182.8	165.4	153.5
August.....	147.2	127.9	196.2	177.7	170.3	94.1	183.2	165.7	153.5
September.....	148.0	133.0	196.7	177.9	168.2	94.6	182.8	165.7	154.6
October.....	141.6	135.1	197.8	178.2	167.4	93.8	184.1	164.5	153.1
November.....	138.2	137.6	204.1	178.5	167.5	95.4	182.5	163.8	153.3
December.....	135.2	141.6	207.1	176.4	168.7	95.1	182.5	162.2	153.5



WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIAL, BY YEARS, 1890-1923\* (Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	ALL COMMODITIES
Number of Commodities	67	50	28	21	26	15	17	14	238
1890.....	99.8	62.5	93.1	70.8	124.9	112.0	106.0	99.4	93.0
1891.....	101.5	61.3	87.0	70.8	118.5	102.0	103.5	100.5	91.4
1892.....	89.6	60.7	84.9	71.5	114.0	92.1	102.6	95.8	86.2
1893.....	86.3	64.4	83.8	71.3	112.3	85.8	101.4	94.7	85.2
1894.....	80.2	59.0	78.6	71.4	106.6	74.5	98.1	94.6	80.6
1895.....	82.5	57.6	76.8	70.1	100.0	72.0	96.2	93.0	79.6
1896.....	74.6	54.6	77.6	67.9	95.0	72.5	95.6	93.1	76.0
1897.....	74.4	56.5	77.4	67.5	91.2	72.3	94.3	90.7	75.6
1898.....	79.7	59.3	77.8	65.8	91.3	76.0	95.2	90.4	77.8
1899.....	81.7	62.0	81.1	67.0	103.7	93.1	97.4	88.2	81.4
1900.....	84.9	65.1	86.1	76.0	115.9	98.6	91.5	95.5	85.8
1901.....	86.1	66.1	81.5	75.4	105.8	94.3	91.8	93.3	84.5
1902.....	90.1	68.4	81.3	77.6	103.1	82.1	96.8	95.9	86.2
1903.....	89.4	69.0	83.1	80.1	103.1	82.8	100.3	96.4	86.9
1904.....	91.2	68.0	86.1	83.4	99.5	81.3	94.6	97.8	87.0
1905.....	90.2	71.9	88.9	84.2	99.0	91.0	92.1	96.4	87.8
1906.....	97.3	75.3	93.5	87.6	101.6	111.8	93.2	96.9	92.6
1907.....	136.2	78.0	96.2	91.0	105.9	115.1	92.8	97.7	96.2
1908.....	97.2	76.9	86.7	90.9	101.8	85.4	90.2	95.1	90.9
1909.....	101.1	82.6	85.0	89.0	97.3	82.9	87.1	91.3	91.4
1910.....	105.7	87.3	87.8	89.5	96.9	83.5	88.7	93.7	94.3
1911.....	105.6	84.8	88.8	91.0	96.9	86.5	86.1	95.3	95.0
1912.....	111.9	95.4	90.0	92.4	97.3	98.6	91.2	97.1	99.6
1913*.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	111.6	102.5	97.8	94.3	97.7	96.2	94.5	103.0	102.5
1915.....	130.2	104.4	100.2	88.5	107.2	108.6	96.4	107.4	109.0
1916.....	149.8	119.9	133.3	100.1	151.8	137.3	102.2	123.1	131.3
1917.....	214.4	155.8	196.8	122.4	220.2	146.2	126.0	154.8	178.5
1918.....	220.2	179.4	269.9	139.4	227.3	144.2	144.9	187.3	199.0
1919.....	234.4	198.7	281.4	171.6	201.8	135.6	163.8	185.4	209.2
1920.....	287.6	204.8	303.3	241.6	244.4	137.7	197.5	223.3	243.5
1921.....	178.2	154.6	165.0	202.5	185.7	98.6	205.4	184.7	171.8
1922.....	148.4	135.4	174.7	166.4	151.8	98.9	188.4	166.4	152.0
1923.....	144.2	134.1	200.9	176.8	168.0	96.8	183.8	164.8	153.0

\*For the years prior to 1913 the index is unweighted and the number of commodities is not complete throughout.

## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employer May Not Assume Employee Guilty of Misconduct Without Fair Inquiry

A CONDUCTOR who had been in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Alberta for nearly twenty years was dismissed by the company in October, 1923, on the ground of alleged misconduct. The company was stated to have received information from reports supplied by agents usually spoken of as "spotters," to the effect that the conductor had on two occasions accepted cash fares from passengers of which he made no return to the company. The employee sued for a declaration that his dis-

missal was void and of no effect, and that he had not been proven guilty of the charges against him on which the dismissal was based; also for restoration of the position from which he had been dismissed, with an award of the wages due since the date of his dismissal, or else damages. The case was tried in the Supreme Court of Alberta.

The plaintiff's employment was under the terms of a schedule of rates and rules that had been subscribed on behalf of the company, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which provided that an employee in these labour organizations could not be dismissed for misconduct

until his case had been investigated and he had been proven guilty, and that such an employee, if dissatisfied with the decision of the investigating officials, could appeal to the higher officials of the company.

The court held that although this schedule was not in the form of a contract, it was in fact and law a contract, which should determine the rights of the employees covered by its terms. The employee had not been notified of the charges preferred against him until six or seven weeks after the dates on which the alleged misconduct took place, and in the meantime the company had retained him in its service in his usual employment. On this point the trial judge commented as follows:—

He was thus left quite at the mercy of the spotters, as these employees of the defendant are usually spoken of, with his lone word pitted of necessity, because of this delay, against that of five of them. I think that it should have suggested itself to the defendant as a bit of elementary justice that these charges should be communicated to him, without any loss of time, so that before all traces of them had vanished he might be able if possible to meet the stories of those who witnessed against him, with those of the men with whom they charged that he had committed these corrupt acts.

The company by retaining the employee in its service for several weeks after they had full knowledge of the alleged misconduct was held to have practically condoned it. Such condonation made it impossible for the company, under common law, to dismiss the plaintiff peremptorily and might also be alleged as a ground for questioning the company's right to dismiss him as the result of a subsequent investigation. Moreover, no agreement, such as that contained in the schedule mentioned above, could supersede the "inherent jurisdiction" of the courts of the province to decide the legality or illegality of proceedings leading to the dismissal of an employee. The Court held, again, that the whole trend of judicial decisions was against granting a mandatory injunction to compel a dismissed employee's restoration to his former position, and further that a purely declaratory judgment would not be advisable as it would afford no relief to the plaintiff

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$10,000 with costs.

(*Supreme Court of Alberta—Caven versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company*).

### **Injunction Against Picketing Applies Only to Individual Members of Union**

Six moving picture projectionists who had been employed in various picture theatres at Hamilton, Ontario, became involved during July in an alleged lock-out of Union employees, and lost their employment. In order to gain public support for their action in joining the local union they "picketed" the theatres where they had been employed. On the motion of the proprietor a local judge granted an interlocutory injunction restraining them from exhibiting notices, etc., in and about the vicinity of these theatres. Substantive motions were later made by the plaintiffs at the Weekly Court at Toronto for an enlargement of scope of the injunction, and to restrain the defendants and their agents from publishing by means of handbills, etc., any defamatory statements concerning the theatres, and from watching and besetting these places for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing any persons from entering. They further asked for an enlargement of the proceedings to include other members of the local union and that the defendants should be considered as representing the union. The court granted an order, as petitioned by the plaintiffs, restraining the defendants from persisting in the actions complained of and adding other union members as defendants. On the other hand, the Court refused to declare the defendants to be representatives of their union. There was no allegation, it was held, to the effect that the union was possessed of a trust fund, or that such circumstances existed as would entitle the plaintiffs to resort to a fund in satisfaction of their claim.

(*Ontario—Patzalek versus Adams, and Robinson versus Adams*)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**T**HIS issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contains reports of the recent conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Labour, and other labour organizations, and special articles on various other subjects of interest to labour. The usual monthly articles contain statistics of the recent movement of prices, retail and wholesale, in Canada; reports on the employment situation, based on returns from the Employment Service of Canada, from employers and from trade-unions; notes on vocational education in Canada; on recent industrial disputes, recent industrial agreements, etc.

### Monthly Summary

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a marked increase in the volume of business transacted in August, as compared with July, but a marked decline as compared with the exceptionally high level reached in August of last year (the complete figures for September are not available as this *GAZETTE* goes to press). At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment among members of trade-unions stood at 6.5, as compared with 5.4 at the beginning of August, and with 2.2 at the beginning of September, 1923. Returns from employers of labour showed a continued decline in employment at the beginning of September, when 767,204 persons were on the payrolls of the reporting firms, as compared with 775,759 on August 1.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.28 at the beginning of September as compared with \$10.19 for August; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920, (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 153.6 for September, as compared with 158.1 for August; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for

September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 213.7 for September, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in September was less than in the previous month, but more than in September of last year. Eight disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 8,501 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 205,634 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as follows: 16 disputes, 10,469 employees, and 228,572 working days; and for September, 1923, 18 disputes, 1,729 employees, and 30,773 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During September the Department received three new applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

In one of these cases the dispute was subsequently settled through direct negotiation between the employers and workers, and it became unnecessary to appoint a Board. Boards were also completed in connection with the two existing disputes involving commercial telegraphers employed on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific systems.

### Sunday laws in Canada

The provisions of the provincial Lord's Day Act of Alberta have been under discussion during the past month in connection with the selling of gasoline and the opening of confectionery and ice-cream parlors on Sundays. A complaint was made to the attorney-general's department at Edmonton that the provincial act was being violated at Calgary by the illicit sale of gasoline, and the department brought the matter to the attention of the local police, who had no option but to prosecute persons alleged to be breaking the law. However when a charge was preferred in the Calgary police court against certain garage proprietors, the magistrate ruled that the service at garages is a work of necessity, and that the exemptions mentioned in the act include such means of

transportation as automobiles. It is stated that the magistrate's decision is to be taken to a higher court. Complaints were made in Calgary about the same time that the Lord's Day Act was not being enforced in regard to confectionery and ice cream dealers, and the proprietor of a café was prosecuted for selling goods on Sunday. Decision on this case was deferred. The Alberta Retail Confectionery Association, a new organization, has decided to invite an expression of public opinion on this question, before proceeding with preparation of a test case in the higher courts. Recent test cases in British Columbia and Manitoba resulted in decision which upheld the opinion of the retail dealers that they could lawfully open for business on Sunday.

It will be recalled that the question of the validity of recent legislation in Manitoba on the subject of Sunday observance was brought before the Privy Council during the past summer by the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, counsel for the Alliance alleging that the Federal Government had not delegated power to the Provinces to enact legislation in regard to the observance of Sunday. No decision has yet been rendered by the Privy Council in this case (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 624), but the judgment is awaited with interest, as some ambiguity exists in regard to the position of the Dominion and the Provinces in the matter of Sunday legislation. The Dominion Lord's Day Act prohibits Sunday work except in emergencies, unless the employees are allowed another complete day of rest, and also declares unlawful the employment for gain of any person in connection with the sale of goods on Sunday. The Dominion act, however, contains the declaration that it shall not be construed to repeal or in any way affect any provincial legislation on this subject, and provides further that prosecution under the Dominion Act may only be undertaken with the consent of the attorney-general of the province concerned.

#### Organization of disabled workers

Representatives of the German, Belgian and French federation of men disabled in industry met at Geneva, Switzerland, in September, and took steps towards forming an international federation which disabled workers in all countries will be invited to join. The following resolution was communicated to the International Labour Organization (League of Nations):—

Whereas in all countries men who were disabled in industry before the war are receiving inadequate allowances out of all proportion to existing salaries and the existing cost of living;

And whereas in all countries the claims of such disabled workers are answered by an appeal to the dangers

of international competition, which threaten those national industries which are weighed down under the financial burdens of insurance;

And whereas the object of the International Labour Organization is to equalize the situation of workers in the various countries by means of international conventions;

The representatives of the German, Belgian and French associations of men disabled in industry request that, in the draft International Convention on Labour Accidents, to be adopted by the next International Labour Conference, some provision should be inserted to the effect that in every state men disabled in industry should be given allowances in proportion to the existing cost of living.

#### Retraining of injured civilian workers

An article elsewhere in this issue describes the work that has been already done in the United States, through joint federal and state action, in the retraining of civilians incapacitated through accident or disease from carrying on their usual occupations. The United States followed the Canadian model in regard to the re-establishment of disabled soldiers, but having provided retraining for soldiers, the United States advanced beyond Canada by undertaking similar responsibilities in regard to disabled civilians. So far, Ontario is the only province of Canada in which any action has been taken in this direction.

The Honourable James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, speaking recently on the new policy of rehabilitation, said: "The value to the working man, and to the economic advance of our country as a whole, of such an advance in social and economic legislation, cannot be over-estimated. The experience of the States which have carried on this work in co-operation with the Federal Government in the last three years and a half has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is one of the most important national programmes in the advance of human conservation. . . . The basic principle underlying rehabilitation is that society requires that every individual shall, to the fullest measure of his mental and physical capacity, contribute to his self-support. Under this requirement the obligation would seem to rest clearly upon society to provide for disabled workers such opportunities for re-education and readjustment as will enable them to become, as nearly as possible, self-supporting, whatever the nature of the disability that industry has imposed upon them."

The aim of rehabilitation is to adapt handicapped persons, by advice, training and guidance, to occupations in which they may be employed upon the same conditions as normal workers. The Director of Rehabilitation of New York State describes it as the third phase of the general plan for the protection of



workers against the risks of industry. The first phase is safety, health, and sanitation in the places of employment; the second phase is compensation, and medical and surgical service for the injured; and the third phase is rehabilitation for those who are injured and cannot return to any occupation without some special training or assistance.

### Holidays with pay in Canada

Two of the industrial agreements that are outlined elsewhere in this issue contain a provision that certain classes of employees are to have two weeks' holidays with pay. The workers who enjoy the privilege, in these two cases, are those on monthly salary not receiving overtime, and those working regularly for seven days each week. Provision for an annual holiday is frequently made in Canada for office workers, caretakers, and other classes of employees whose employment is considered as being of a permanent nature, the most general arrangement being one week's vacation after 12 months' employment, and two weeks' vacation after two years. Workers who are paid on the basis of a daily or weekly wage rate are less frequently provided with a yearly vacation with pay, but considerable attention has been given to the question during the past four years, especially in connection with municipal employment and in industries where employment is steady and regular. Thus under agreements recently in force, a vacation was allowed by the city of Saskatoon to the municipal street railway motormen and conductors, and to the employees in the mechanical department; the city of Winnipeg allowed the same privilege to its employees in the Light and Power, Waterworks, and other departments; the city of Moose Jaw granted to employees in the sewage disposal and the incinerating works two weeks' holidays with pay each year, to compensate for Sunday work; and the city of Edmonton allowed one week with pay to hourly employees. In the industrial field the privilege of an annual vacation at the expense of the employer was given to commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Press; to the power-house employees in the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company; to sub-station operators and power men employed on a street railway in Ontario; to electrical workers employed by certain power companies in British Columbia; to the teamsters employed by the Winnipeg City Dairy Company; to printers employed by publishing companies in Saskatchewan and elsewhere; to the workers employed by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, etc.

Some account of a similar movement in the United States was given in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Returns from 163 American manufacturers to whom questionnaires were recently sent showed that 49 firms were granting vacations with pay.

### Inspection of scaffolding on buildings.

The Trades and Labour Council of Vancouver has asked the City Council to provide means for the inspection and certification of all scaffolding in the city. The city building inspector, it is stated, already makes inspections of the scaffolding on buildings for which building permits have been taken out, but no general supervision is at present exercised by the city over scaffolding owing to the large staff that would be required for such work. In the Province of Quebec, municipalities are required by an act passed in 1921 to employ an inspector of scaffolding, from whom builders must obtain a certificate of safety of any scaffolding they may erect over 15 feet in height. The Building Trades Protection Acts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario provide for the appointment of municipal inspectors to enforce the provisions of these acts in regard to security of scaffolding. In Manitoba, scaffolding on buildings are supervised directly by inspectors connected with the Provincial Bureau of Labour.

### Short time or staff reductions

The last issue of this *GAZETTE* referred to a ballot taken recently by the shopmen of the Central Region of the Canadian National Railways to decide the railways' future policy in the matter of staff reductions. The results of this ballot are summarized in the Canadian Railway and Marine World as follows:—

Employees in the car and locomotive departments at Stratford, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec, have decided to work a 40-hour week and lose one week's work each month until the present slack time is terminated, rather than have the staff cut to the extent which a strict interpretation of the schedule\* would necessitate. Employees in the car and locomotive departments at Leaside, London, Mimico, and Ottawa, Ontario, St. Malo, Limoilou and Joliette, Quebec, and Dearing, Maine, decided to work a 40-hour week and allow the staff to be cut to the extent demanded by the schedule agreement rather than lose one week's work each month.

A similar ballot was taken later in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops to ascertain whether the majority of the employees preferred temporary "close-downs" of the shops, or sufficient "lay-offs" to enable the remaining employees to obtain 40-hours employment

\**LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1924, page 732.

weekly. According to press reports the majority of the men voted in favour of a reduction of staff in preference to shorter hours.

The shopmen's views on the question of extreme short time as an alternative to staff reductions were given in the August issue of the *Federated Railwayman*, a periodical publication of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour. The shopmen's union in Canada, it is recalled, agreed during the readjustment period following the war to set aside existing agreements if circumstances so required, and to accept short time in lieu of staff reductions. Many shopmen, under this arrangement, worked extremely short time, in some cases 12 days in the month, with the result that many earned less money than they would have received if they had been unemployed and receiving municipal relief. It is claimed that the shopmen who were thus on short time shouldered the entire burden of taking care of the unemployed in that branch of the railroad industry; and that not being eligible for public relief many went heavily into debt at that time. It is further alleged that the railroads abused the arrangement and hired additional new men when business revived, closed their shops during slumps, and contracted with outside firms for new equipment and supplies. These conditions, it is stated, undermined the spirit of the men, many of whom dropped their union membership.

The shopmen's publication concludes that "about all that was accomplished by the shopmen who agreed to extreme short time in lieu of staff reductions was to relieve the various governments of the expense and responsibility of taking care of a number of what would otherwise have been unemployed, in return for which all of the shopmen suffered extreme poverty for a number of years."

#### Health of workers in camps

The Department of Public Health of New Brunswick has issued regulations governing conditions in lumber, saw-mill, railway and other construction camps, in camps connected with maintenance work, mines, smelting and cement works, in fishing camps, and generally in places designated for intermittent occupation and used for the housing of employees. Similar regulations for the province of Quebec were noted in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 354). Owners or managers are required to notify the district Medical Health Officer before establishing a camp, giving particulars of the number of workers to be housed, etc. All premises must be in a

healthful position and be kept sanitary. Every house, tent, or other building occupied or used as a camp must contain at least 300 cubic feet of air space for every occupant, and be properly constructed, lighted, heated and ventilated. Every camp must have proper facilities for maintaining the cleanliness of its occupants, and such cleanliness must be maintained. Provision must be made for the proper disposal of refuse, for the exclusion of flies from kitchens, dining rooms, etc. Stables, manure heaps and privies must be so placed that they cannot contaminate the water supply, which must be plentiful. The regulations or a synopsis thereof in English and French are to be posted conspicuously in each camp. The usual rules are included as to nuisance, and contagious diseases. In regard to medical attendance, the Department may require the owners or managers to provide one or more qualified medical practitioners to attend and treat any employees affected with a notifiable disease and to take other measures, as required, in connection with such sickness. First-aid dressings and remedies may be ordered by the Department to be provided and maintained in any camp. A separate room must be provided to accommodate sick or injured workers, until they can be transferred to a hospital or other proper place.

Referring to varying conditions that prevail in the camps of Ontario and Quebec, the chief sanitary inspector for the Ontario Department of Health recently stated: "One of the great advantages Ontario has is the large size of its camps. In 751 lumber camps of the province there are employed 29,000 men. In Quebec, on the other hand, the 31,000 men in the woods are distributed among 5,000 camps. In the small camp the same health supervision is impossible as compared with the bigger one. Our yearly returns of typhoid fever in all the industrial camps of the province show only thirty cases, and pneumonia is practically wiped out, and, if we can only secure the co-operation of the camp owners in proper handling of manure, we would wipe out virtually all the dysentery, of which 98 per cent of the cases are directly due to infection of food by flies. When you consider that every man working in the woods now has a single bed of his own, that he is entitled to medical attention and to hospital treatment, when needed, and all this has been done at no cost to the industry, but rather at a saving, you will see that the health work has progressed. Our work is health insurance, and is designed to keep the worker well, and a well worker is a more economical factor to the boss than an ill one."



### Office workers under workmen's compensation.

The position of clerical and office workers in relation to workmen's compensation is left ambiguous under some of the provincial acts, the claims of this class being dealt with by the Boards or Courts on the merits of the several cases coming before them. The term "workmen" for the purpose of compensation, is defined in the various Acts, excepting that of the province of Quebec, as including "persons who enter into or work under a contract of service whether by way of manual labour or otherwise." The acts of New Brunswick and Manitoba, however, expressly exclude those clerical workers who are not exposed to the hazards of the industry in which they are employed. An amendment to the British Columbia act in 1922 gives power to the provincial Board to include clerical workers as they see fit, and this power is presumably exercised in connection with individual claims. The Alberta act was amended in 1920 to include under its provisions the clerks employed in the industries to which it applies. The Quebec act includes workers in factories, but makes no mention of the office workers in these establishments, any claims on the part of these employees being left for the civil courts to decide. Similar conditions prevail in Saskatchewan, the other province of Canada without a compensation board. The Manitoba act, as mentioned above, excludes office workers who are not exposed to the hazards of the industry, but in 1921, the Board, to clear up any remaining ambiguity in regard to office workers, issued the following ruling:—

Employees, even though usually engaged in clerical work, whose duties sometimes take them into the factory, works or plant where the industry is carried on, are to be considered workmen under the Act, and are to be included in the net pay-roll, but members of the office staff who may merely go into such premises for their own purposes or otherwise than in the discharge of their duties are not to be considered workmen.

In cases where there is a general hazard to all employees, arising from the nature of the industry—for example, risk of explosion—there will, of course, be no clerical exclusion, and it will not, in such cases, be necessary to ascertain whether any of the office staff do or do not go into the factory or through the works in the performance of their duties.

### Larger local unions are favoured

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Federation, at their recent convention at Montreal, approved the policy of amalgamating small local unions and forming larger units within the same labour organizations (The proceedings of this convention were outlined in the last issue). The General Executive

board supported the policy for the following reasons: "Amalgamation into one local union of several locals in a given territory has quite conclusively proven the wisdom of this policy, for in every district where it has been given a trial membership has increased in some cases to double the number of men employed in exactly the same territory where two or more locals were previously chartered. We can draw but one conclusion from this result, that our jurisdiction was not protected under the old condition and that others than sheet metal workers were engaged in at least some branches of our work. Furthermore, the amalgamation plan is a more attractive proposition to the non-union man who can see in it better protection, greater opportunity to improve his working conditions and increase his wages, than under the old system of several local unions in a small area with divers policies, limited influence and their economic strength of little value because seldom if ever used unitedly. Amalgamation is further to be desired as it makes possible the employment of a sheet metal worker as business representative, a man having a knowledge of the trade and able to demonstrate that sheet metal work should be made and erected by sheet metal workers. A useful man in the field increases the prestige and gains respect for the organization and best of all instils confidence in the members themselves in the knowledge that their interests and welfare are constantly being looked after by one familiar with their ambitions and desires."

The ineffectiveness of small locals was discussed at the Conference of International Printing Trade Unions, reported elsewhere in this issue, and joint locals were suggested as a means for strengthening the printing and allied organizations in scattered districts. In this case, however, the suggested amalgamation or union was between the locals of the allied internationals, rather than between small locals within the same international.

### Aims of local joint industrial councils

President Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, in his annual report to the convention of that organization, reported elsewhere in this issue, recommended the extension of local joint industrial councils to supplement the work of the International Joint Council which was revived about a year ago in the photo-engraving industry. "It is evident," he said, "that the spirit and method of co-operation can permeate the industry only when national joint councils are duplicated locally." He points out that the men who handle the tools

and materials are in a position to give the soundest advice on general policies in regard to such problems as the elimination of waste, the discarding of inefficient practices and processes, and the selection of better methods. He looks forward to a constructive development in the industry as the result of the co-operation of all the elements concerned in production, and that the methods of force will become unnecessary when efficient machinery has been set up for "research, experimentation and decisions upon the basis of facts." As a necessary condition of such a state of harmony the president assumes that there must first be "unreserved recognition that the trade union is the natural and indispensable agency through which workmen manage their collective affairs and render a constructive service to industry."

The presidents of the Photo-Engravers and Flint Glass Workers' unions, both cautioned their members against abuse of profit sharing or so-called co-operative schemes.

#### **Settlement of trade disputes in India**

A bill for inquiry into and settlement of trade disputes is being considered by the Bombay Legislative Council. The bill is similar in its general provision to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, making provision for courts of inquiry and for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration. The court of inquiry is to consist of a chairman and of such number of members as the Governor in Council sees fit to appoint. When the Governor is satisfied that a trade dispute exists or is apprehended he may refer any matters relevant to this dispute to such a court, which shall thereupon inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in question and submit a report to the Governor. The rules of procedure are to be drawn up by the Governor in Council. Subject to such rules the court of inquiry may enforce the production of books, papers, etc., require the attendance of any person, and take evidence on oath. Where a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, the Governor in Council may bring the parties together with a view to a settlement. If both parties consent he may, moreover, refer any dispute to the arbitration of one or more persons appointed by him, or to a board of arbitration consisting of one or more persons representing the employers concerned, an equal number representing the workmen concerned and an independent chairman nominated by the Governor, such persons to be drawn from panels previously constituted. According to the London *Times* the bill has been held in abeyance

at the instance of the Government of India, who wish to further all-India legislation, making arbitration practically compulsory.

Industry in the Bombay presidency is practically confined to three towns, Bombay, with some 200,000 factory operatives, Ahmedabad, with 55,000 and Sholapur with 20,000. Most of these operatives are employed in the textile industry. Except in Ahmedabad, there is practically no effective trade union organization apart from strike committees.

#### **Unemployment insurance in Poland**

An act for the insurance of the unemployed came into force in Poland on September 1, 1924. It applies to all workers over 18 years of age employed in the industry, trade, transport, smelting and mining, and also to those engaged in other concerns which employ at least six workers, even if these concerns are not working for profit. Non-manual workers and seasonal workers who work for less than ten months in the year are exempted from its operation. The insurance contributions are reckoned at 2 per cent of the wages paid: of this proportion, one fourth (one-half per cent) is deducted direct from the worker's wages, while the other three-fourths (one and a half per cent) is payable by the employers. The conditions which the unemployed person must fulfil for eligibility for benefit are the following:

- (1) In the year immediately preceding the unemployment he must have had permanent employment for at least twenty weeks;
- (2) he must notify the labour exchange within four weeks of the date of his discharge;
- (3) he cannot receive benefit until ten days have elapsed since the notification prescribed in (2).

The benefits paid are: 30 per cent of his normal wage for a worker who has to provide for himself alone, 35 per cent when a family of two has to be provided for, 40 per cent for a family of five, and 50 per cent for a family exceeding five in number.

#### **British mining practices**

A writer in the *Coal Age* of September 11, records the impressions of American coal operators who recently visited the coal mines of Great Britain, noting several features in which British methods appeared to be worthy of imitation. "Every coal mine in England now," he states, "is making stone dusting a regular practice. The cost of dusting has been reduced to the point where it is less than a penny per ton. In one of the mines visited by the Americans, in South Yorkshire, there has been no fatal accident in five



years. The property is over 3,000 feet deep and employs 2,700 men. It is typical of many others. The Americans were amazed at the low point to which mortality has been reduced. The methods employed in safeguarding workmen are not all directly applicable to the natural and competitive conditions which exist in this country, (United States), but their success in promoting safety is regarded as of the greatest significance and deserving of close study by American engineers." (The recommendations of the United States Bureau of Mines in regard to the "Dusting" of coal mines were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, page 537).

The visitors noted the efficient arbitration machinery in the British industry. In this connection he says: "In Durham and Northumberland particularly the Americans were impressed with the friendly and businesslike methods employed and the wholesome respect the representatives of each group seemed to have for the other. Day-to-day adjustments were being handled with complete absence of friction. The Americans were much interested in their method of evening up the differences occasioned by a bad working place. Every three months in each mine the men draw lots for the working places and shift about so that those who have been working under difficulties have a chance to get a better place during the next quarter. This system, which is known as "caveling," may not be applicable elsewhere, but it is indicative that the inequality of opportunity in working places is recognized.

"In Northumberland they seem to have worked out a means of readjusting the piece-rate in different seams and in different mines without changing the general level of rates. If the miners in a given mine can show that they are making 5 per cent less than the 'county average' they have an argument for an increase which may be taken up before the joint conference. In similar fashion, if the operator believes rates in his mine are out of line with rates in other mines, and if he can show that the average earnings elsewhere are 5 per cent higher than his earnings, he has shown cause for the consideration of a reduction and can bring his case before the joint conference. Under this system of bargaining the great inequalities of earnings, such as occur in our anthracite region, are eliminated."

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has been summoned to meet in its annual session on October 27.

The British Columbia Government has issued new tables for determining the value of superannuation allowances under the

Superannuation Act of the Province (The provisions of this act were outlined recently in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 131, and May, page 391).

New regulations have been issued under the provisions of section 78 of the Canada Shipping Act, relating to the examination of masters and mates of coasting and inland vessels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has 430 apprentices employed at the Angus shops at Montreal. The apprentice course lasts five years and the management offers prizes to be competed for by each of the five classes. At this year's competitions C. Girdwood took first prize in the fifth year class, completing his record as first prize winner in each year of his apprenticeship.

The Ontario Government has appointed Miss Sampson as investigator of Mothers' Allowances for the area of Northern Ontario. An act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the province established the northern section as a separate administrative unit. Mr. F. H. Keefer was appointed secretary for the northern area.

It is stated that the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, having practically covered the field of industries in which women are employed, is about to make a survey of the conditions under which women and girls are employed in home work, with a view to the fixing of piece-work rates and the registration of the workers so engaged.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Chairman of the British Overseas Settlement Committee, and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour in the British Government, arrived in Canada at the end of September, at the invitation of the Dominion Government, to study conditions in regard to the migration and settlement in Canada of Children from the United Kingdom. Other members of the delegation are Mrs. Harrison Bell, of the Labour Party Executive; G. F. Plant, secretary of the Overseas Settlement Committee, and W. Garnett acting as secretary to the delegation. The Overseas Settlement Committee is a Department of the British Colonial Office, Miss Bondfield being a member of the committee ex-officio.

The managers and secretaries of the Agricultural Co-operative Association of Saskatchewan, at a recent convention at Regina, decided unanimously in favour of a collective buying agency, plans for which are being submitted to the various associations in the Province.

The American Federation of Labour, at its last annual convention, made workers' education for the first time an integral part of the American Labour movement (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1923) and last year the Federation's permanent committee arranged with the Workers' Educational Bureau, an affiliated body, for carrying out a programme of education in matters of special concern to wage earners. In pursuance of this policy the first summer labour school in the eastern states held a session during the past summer at Brookwood College, Katonah, New York. Members and officials of over twenty national organizations attended the session. Lectures and discussions were held on many labour questions of the day, including coal mining problems, labour's responsibility in production, company unions, labour banks, the labour press, the extension of unionism, apprenticeship, and women's position in industry. The lecturers included several well known authorities on economic and industrial subjects. It is stated that similar sessions will be held in other centres throughout the jurisdiction of the Federation.

Thirty-five persons, employees and relatives of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Quebec, among them 18 women, recently received St. John's Ambulance Association first aid awards. The Canadian Pacific Railway has always encouraged the expert study of first aid among its employees, and since the Canadian Pacific Railway council of the association was formed in 1909 instruction has been given to 20,177 persons. To accomplish this result it has been necessary to hold 781 classes, each class lasting about ten weeks.

The Ontario Hospital Association, meeting in Toronto early this month, referred to their executive committee the question of the payment of doctors' fees by the Workmen's Compensation Board and other public bodies. The Association held that the hospitals should not be required to meet the cost of treating the patients sent to them by the Board. On the subject of the ten-hour day for nurses, it was stated that such an arrangement might interfere with the work of the hospital by requiring relief for the day nurses before the night nurses came on, but that it could be conveniently arranged to take these two hours off early in the afternoon, say from two to four. This should be possible without any interference with the work of the hospital.

A special effort to encourage the use of the union label, shop card and button, was made during August and September by the Union

Label Department of the American Federation of Labour. In Canada, it is stated, an effort will be made to secure the enactment at the next session of Parliament of a law to permit the registration of union labels.

The French-speaking physicians of North America, at their eighth annual congress held at Quebec in September, passed a resolution asking the provincial legislature, in amending the Workmen's Compensation Act at the next session, to insert a clause requiring employers to pay the medical fees for injured workers pending a decision on their case. Another resolution recommended that municipalities with populations over 10,000 persons should be obliged to keep records as to the sanitary conditions of tenements and other dwellings in their jurisdiction.

The Railway Association of Canada calls attention to the danger of unloading or sampling gasoline in tank cars under trolley wires. This subject has been brought into prominence by a recent accident at a station in Ontario. In this case an employee of the consignee, accompanied by a Custom's officer, attempted to draw a sample of gasoline from a tank car with the aid of a can attached to a long iron rod. The latter came in contact with an overhead trolley wire carrying fifteen hundred volts direct current, with the result that the employee suffered a severe shock and the gasoline in the car took fire.

An inquiry was held early this month at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, into the death of a miner who was killed several weeks ago at one of the local mines when the rear of a train of empty coal cars struck him while he was in the act of shifting another string of cars under the coal screen by means of a pinch bar. Judge Finlayson, who presided at the inquiry, expressed the opinion that some signal system should be installed at the mines whereby men "tapping coal cars, especially those working inside the cars near the screen, would be notified of the approach of other cars.

The jury empanelled to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths caused by a local explosion of three miners at the Midland Mine, Drumheller, Alberta, on August 2, 1924, were unable to determine the cause of the explosion but believed it was the result of careless and unusual action on the part of the deceased. The victims of the explosion had gone down into the mine for the purpose of laying track and brushing the mine and making repairs.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

THERE was a further decline in employment at the beginning of September, repeating the movement usually indicated at this time of year when workers are taken from industrial employment to the harvest fields. The situation continues to be less favourable than at the same period of last year.

At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 6.5 as compared with 5.4 per cent at the beginning of August and with 2.2 per cent at the beginning of September, 1923.

A comparison of the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of August, 1924, shows a marked increase from the preceding period in the volume of business transacted, in contrast with a decline from the exceptionally large volume of business done during August, 1923.

Following is a survey of employment at the end of September, 1924, as reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

*Employment in the Provinces.*—In the Maritime provinces the farming group employed very few workers as harvesting operations were delayed by wet weather. The building industry continued very quiet. Highway and street repair work supplied a large number of men with employment, and it was reported that the majority of carpenters and building tradesmen were well employed. Orders to supply experienced pulp wood cutters and lumbermen continued to be received at the offices, although in some sections the operators were well supplied with men. There was an increase in the number of orders received in the women's division due largely to the return of residents to their city homes.

Employment in the building trades in the Province of Quebec continued very active, with all tradesmen employed. In Montreal bricklayers, plasterers and painters were in demand, with a decline in the calls for building labourers. There was a slackening in the number of vacancies offered for road workers and highway labourers. Bushmen were required in increasing numbers for the lumber camps in the vicinity of Montreal and Quebec. A continued decline in farming operations throughout the Province was reported. Very slight changes were noticed in the manufacturing and industrial activities, a depression being recorded in the metal trades,

textile and clothing industries, with a slightly renewed activity for boot and shoe workers. A brisk demand was shown for women workers, especially in Montreal, with an insufficient supply of applicants.

In the Province of Ontario the industrial situation remained practically unchanged. The heavy demand for farm labour and harvesters continued, especially in the Western Peninsula, with a good supply of applicants to fill the positions. There was an increase in the demand for labourers for road construction, and sufficient applicants to meet the calls for railway maintenance work, but on the whole the construction groups did not show the activity usual for this season of the year. At Kingston experienced stone cutters were in demand. Bush work provided employment for numbers of men, and in some sections the demand was far in excess of the supply. From Peterboro', Chatham, Oshawa and other industrial centres a slightly improved situation was reported in the factory districts, but all offices throughout the province continued to show a surplus of unemployed workers. There was an increased demand for cook-generals and domestic workers, with a scarcity of trained women to fill the positions.

In the Province of Manitoba farming operations continued very active, in spite of the fact that rain had held up harvesting operations to some extent. Considerable difficulty was experienced in recruiting a sufficient number of harvest workers to meet the demand throughout the Province. In the building trades a general slackness prevailed, with very few orders for men. Extra gang labourers and section men were supplied to the railway companies in considerable numbers from Brandon and Winnipeg. The demand for farm household domestics predominated in the women's section, with an increased call for household and hotel workers for the urban districts.

The cutting of the crops in Saskatchewan had been completed but in most sections threshing was still in progress during the month under review. Heavy demands for men were recorded in all districts, with a shortage of applicants. If the fine weather continued, further increased demand for workers was anticipated. Construction activities were very quiet with little demand for building tradesmen or labourers. The calls for teamsters for road work and for section and gang labourers for the railways were sup-

plied in most districts without difficulty. Early calls for men for the logging district were received at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. In the women's section the shortage of applicants to supply the needs of the harvest districts and rural sections was serious, while sufficient applicants were available to care for all city orders.

In Alberta harvesting operations continued almost without interruption, with a very active demand for workers. With the number of men transferred in from British Columbia there was little difficulty experienced in filling the majority of orders. Employment in the construction group was mostly of a casual nature, but building tradesmen and labourers were on the whole well employed. Railway maintenance continued to provide work for a large number. The demand for farm domestics declined about fifty per cent, but there were still a large number of workers required.

In the Province of British Columbia it was reported that most of the farmers had secured all the help required and any surplus labour had been sent to the Prairie Provinces. There was very little demand for men in the construction group. Road grading, dock repairs and street work, afforded the chief employment. There were, however, few building tradesmen out of work. Prospects for the winter months were not very bright and as yet only gradual improvement has been recorded in lumber and logging industries. A considerable surplus of all kinds of labour was available at the offices. In mining, conditions continued quiet and work along shore was not so brisk as formerly reported. Orders continued to outnumber placements in the women's section, due to the scarcity of experienced cook-generals and resident household workers.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The trend of employment at the beginning of September continued to be downward, according to employers' returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This movement repeats that indicated at the same period of last year, and is partly due to harvest demands upon the labour market. The decline in employment this year is larger than that recorded at the same period in 1923, and the index number stands lower than at that time. Manufacturing suffered further large losses, mainly in iron and steel; nickel mines, steam railway and water transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance also registered considerable curtailment. On the other

hand, logging camps, building construction, coal mines and many branches of manufacturing, notably food, pulp and paper, reported substantial improvement. Trade also was rather more active.

Employment in all provinces declined; the reductions in personnel in Ontario were largest and in British Columbia smallest.

In the Maritime District the iron and steel, transportation and construction industries recorded heavy losses, while improvement was shown in coal mines.

In Quebec, manufacturing as a whole, chiefly in the iron and steel and textile divisions, was decidedly less active; transportation and railway construction also reported a substantial falling off. Building and highway construction, trade, electric current, pulp, paper and rubber works, on the other hand, employed a larger number of persons than in the preceding month.

Large contractions in iron and steel works in Ontario, together with reductions in nickel mines, construction and steam railway operation, caused the shrinkage in employment in Ontario. Food, textile, oil, gas and some other classes of factories, however, showed increased activity and logging camps recorded substantial seasonal expansion.

In the Prairie Provinces the most pronounced reduction occurred in railway construction and maintenance, but steam railway operation and railway car works also reduced their staffs. Coal mines, food and textile works and building construction showed increases.

Manufacturing in British Columbia was considerably more active, largely on account of seasonal expansion in fruit and vegetable canneries, together with improvement in sawmills. Logging, mining and building construction also showed improvement which was, however, more than offset by reductions in highway and railway construction.

Four of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made reported curtailment of operations, while in three employment increased. Reductions in personnel in textile and iron and steel works and in shipping and stevedoring chiefly caused the decline in Montreal. Substantial improvement was indicated on the other hand in construction and in some other branches of manufacturing. The changes in Quebec city were not large, the decrease in leather, boot and shoe works being most pronounced. In Toronto, textile, food, printing and publishing factories were much more fully employed than at the beginning of August. The general improvement in this city is the first that has been



recorded since April. In Ottawa pulp and paper and lumber mills afforded less employment. In Hamilton marked recovery was indicated in textiles, but the gains in this and some other branches of manufacturing were more than offset by contractions in iron and steel. Firms in Winnipeg recorded further improvement, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Additions to staffs in manufactures, transportation, construction and trade in Vancouver accounted for the improvement in that city.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that practically all branches of iron and steel shared in the pronounced declines recorded, those in railway car shops, agricultural implement and automobile works being most extensive. Leather, textiles and non-ferrous metal factories also afforded less employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other branches of manufacturing registered improvement. Logging camps registered important seasonal gains; coal mines, building construction and trade also recorded improvement. Metallic ore mining, transportation, highway and building construction, however, showed pronounced curtailment of operations.

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

The term "unemployment" in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes.

Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment as reported by 1,496 trade unions with a combined membership of 155,117 persons was slightly greater at the end of August than at the close of the preceding month, and on August 31, 1923, 6.5 per cent of the members being out of work, as compared with percentages of 5.4 at the end of July and with 2.2 at the close of August last year. New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions reported a more favourable situation than in July, but less work was afforded in the remaining provinces. The

decline in Nova Scotia was most pronounced, due to more unemployment in the coal mines. In comparison with August of last year employment was on a lower level in all provinces, Nova Scotia and Quebec recording the most noteworthy reductions. Less activity than in July was reported in the manufacturing group, 10.1 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 7.6 per cent at the close of the previous month. Textile, iron and steel and glass workers, metal polishers, cigar-makers, papermakers and printing tradesmen were not so busy, but leather workers were considerably better employed, and gains on a smaller scale were indicated by brewery, furniture and garment workers. Bakers and confectioners reported the same percentage of idleness as in the previous month. More unemployment was registered in the manufacturing group than in August of last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were slacker than in July and in Alberta also the situation was slightly less favourable. No unemployment was reported by asbestos miners in Quebec and coal miners in British Columbia. Reports tabulated from 168 unions in the building trades with a membership of 17,711 persons showed little change in comparison with July, 11.8 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 12.1 per cent at the close of the preceding month. The greater part of this unemployment continued to be registered in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hodcarriers and building labourers were busier, but bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bridge and structural iron workers, and steam shovel and dredgemen were not so fully employed. All tradesmen except tile-layers, lathers and roofers reported larger percentages of idleness than in August of last year. Practically no change took place in the transportation group, 3.8 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 3.9 per cent in July. More employment was registered in the steam railway division, but declines occurred in water transportation. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained unchanged. No unemployment was reported by fishermen, while lumber workers and loggers indicated considerable idleness. Hotel and restaurant employees showed very little change. Theatrical stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were slacker than in both the preceding month and in August of last year.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS**

During the month of August, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 34,911 references to positions and effected a total of 33,498 placements. Of these the workers placed in regular employment numbered 27,143 (of which 23,459 were men and 3,684 women) and those placed in casual work were 6,355. During the corresponding period of last year the total placement of workers was 64,702. Applications for work were received at the offices from 34,665 men and 9,892 women, a total of 44,557 applications, in contrast with 73,033 during August, 1923. During the period under review vacancies reported numbered 35,302, of which 26,768 were for men and 8,534 for women in comparison with 74,440 vacancies during the same period a year ago. The marked reduction noted in the volume of business transacted during August of this year in comparison with the same period of 1923 was largely due to unfavourable weather conditions in the harvest areas of the Prairie provinces which had delayed the cutting and threshing considerably. In some localities it was noted that local labour was almost sufficient to carry on the work of the harvest. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for August, 1924.

**PRODUCTION REPORT.**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a production of 23,072 gross tons of pig iron in Canada in August, 1924, as compared with 45,480 tons in July, the August production being the lowest reported for any month since the commencement of monthly records in 1917. Foundry and malleable iron registered substantial increases, but this was more than offset by the drop in the quantity of basic pig iron produced for the use of the reporting firms. This grade fell 83 per cent to 5,942 tons, while foundry rose 71 per cent to 11,911 tons, and malleable iron advanced 54 per cent to 5,220 tons. The average monthly production of 62,000 tons for the eight months ending August, although less than the average of 76,000 tons for the same period in 1923 exceeded the averages for 1922 and 1923, when the quantities were 31,000 and 52,000 tons respectively. During the month two furnaces were banked at Sydney, Nova Scotia, leaving two furnaces active at the end of August, namely one at Hamilton, Ontario, and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The production of 2,195 tons ferro-silicon marked little change from the 2,197 tons produced in July.

The August production of 22,736 tons steel ingots and castings in Canada reached the lowest level reported since the war and marked a drop of 56 per cent from the 52,237 tons produced in July. Steel ingots at 21,419 tons marked a drop of 58 per cent from the July output of 50,469 tons, and steel castings fell 26 per cent to 1,317 tons, as compared with 1,768 tons in the previous month. The cumulative production for the eight months ending August was 563,706 tons, comprising 541,439 tons steel ingots and 22,267 tons steel castings.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt, shows that thirteen carloads containing approximately 963,481 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the month of September as compared with 9 carloads of silver ore containing 655,687 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 307 bars containing 355,229.82 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 154 bars containing 155,120.24 ounces of silver, making a total of 461 bars containing 510,350.06 ounces of silver shipped during the month of September as compared with 328 bars containing 353,949.48 ounces in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of August, 1924, at the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, at Westville, where there was produced 9,957 tons, and at the Greenwood Coal Mining Company, Thornburn, Nova Scotia, where there was produced 3,946 tons.

As complete figures for the coal production for Canada are not available for the month of August, the statistics for the coal mining industry for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch, shows that 193,390,539 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during August, 1924. This total includes Douglas fir, 67,754,214 feet; red cedar, 43,246,432 feet; spruce, 31,582,185 feet; hemlock, 25,298,520 feet; balsam, 6,943,559 feet; yellow pine, 2,437,710 feet; white pine, 2,165,562 feet; jack pine, 4,961,023 feet; larch, 6,101,915 feet; cotton wood, 250,434 feet; cypress, 1,280 feet; and species not specified, 2,647,705 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted during the month of August to \$18,323,938, as compared with \$19,986,670 during July, and with \$21,750,980.81



in August, 1923. The gross earnings from January to August 31, 1924, were \$153,173,166 as compared with \$158,483,853.58 for the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for August, were given in a preliminary statement as \$14,324,121 in comparison with \$14,883,677 in the previous month, and with \$16,417,124 in August, 1923. The gross earnings for the first eight months of 1924 were given as \$113,864,715, as compared with \$112,940,453 for the same period in 1923.

*Coal Statistics for July.*—During July the output of coal from Canadian mines according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics fell to a new low level for 1923, and was 2 per cent below the figure for the previous lowest record in May. Every coal-producing province except New Brunswick, reported a decreased output during July as compared with June, due principally to lack of orders, but in Alberta to the continuance of a strike among the employees of District 18 of the United Mine Workers. The total Canadian output during July amounted to 668,571 short tons, a decrease of 8 per cent below the tonnage for the previous month, and 35 per cent below the preceding five-year average for July. The percentage of decrease from the preceding month by provinces was greatest in Saskatchewan, which suffered a decline of 28 per cent, followed by Alberta and British Columbia with a decline of 9 per cent each, and by Nova Scotia with a decline of 6 per cent. Production in New Brunswick advanced 6 per cent. The kinds and quantity of coal produced were as follows: bituminous, 570,000 tons; sub-bituminous, 12,000 tons and lignite, 87,000 tons. The corresponding figures for June were: bituminous, 614,000 tons; sub-bituminous, 12,000 tons, and lignite, 97,000 tons.

The output by provinces was as follows:

Nova Scotia, 389,941 tons.

New Brunswick, 16,056 tons.

Saskatchewan, 12,972 tons.

Alberta, 89,841 tons.

British Columbia, 159,761 tons.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during July was 17,522, of whom 13,392 worked underground and 4,130 on the surface, as compared with a total of 20,630 in June, of whom 15,788 worked underground and 4,852 on the surface.

The monthly production per man was 38.1 tons for July as against 34.7 tons per man for June. During July, the production per man-day was 2.0 tons, as compared with 1.9 tons in June.

#### BUILDING PERMITS.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of building permits issued in 56 cities during August

showed a decline of 14.7 per cent as compared with July, and of 14.1 per cent as compared with August, 1923. The figure for August, 1924, was \$9,463,756; for July, 1924, \$11,090,760; and for August, 1923, \$11,011,758.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during September, 1924, was \$22,506,300, compared with \$26,664,500 in August. Residential building accounted for 34 per cent of the September total, amounting to \$7,652,000. Business building amounted to \$6,049,400, or 27 per cent; industrial building to \$800,000, or 3.5 per cent, and public works and utilities to \$8,004,900, or 35.5 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 48.3 per cent; Quebec, 29.3 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 9 per cent; British Columbia, 8 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 5.4 per cent. The total construction started from January 1 to September 30 has amounted to \$201,712,300 compared with \$247,036,500 during the corresponding period of last year, and \$213,647,200 in 1922.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in August,

1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$61,969,577 as against \$78,825,677 in August, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$73,821,631 in August, 1924, as compared with \$87,059,218 in the previous month and \$80,021,409 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$999,995 in August, 1924, and \$1,308,627 in August, 1923.

The chief imports in August, 1924, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, \$13,011,511; non-metallic minerals and products, \$10,602,696; iron and its products, \$9,914,745; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,240,951.

The chief exports in the same month were: wood, wood products and paper, \$21,108,309; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$20,028,493; and animals and animal products, \$15,430,256. During the five months of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$152,379,224; wood, wood products and paper at \$102,280,416; and animals and animal products at \$54,270,771.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in September than in August, but greater than in September, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 8 disputes, involving 8,501 employees, and a time loss of 205,634 working days, as compared with 16 disputes in August, involving 10,469 employees and resulting in a time loss of 228,572 working days. In September, 1923, there were recorded 18 disputes involving 1,729 workpeople and a time loss of 30,773 working days. Four strikes and lockouts commenced during September and of these three were terminated during the month. One of the strikes which commenced prior to September terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were four strikes and lockouts involving 8,334 workpeople. The decrease in the number of employees and in the time loss as compared with August was partly due to the calling off of the strikes of job office printing compositors in five cities, involving 298 employees, on strike since 1921. The increase in the number of employees involved and in the time loss as compared with September last year was due to the strike of 8,000 coal miners in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.

### Prices

Seasonal increases were again mainly responsible for the advance in retail food prices in spite of a substantial decline in the price of potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.28 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$10.19 for August; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Besides potatoes there were slight declines in the prices of beef, evaporated apples, and tea. Prices of eggs, butter and lard advanced substantially, while there were smaller advances in the prices of fresh and salt pork, bacon, cheese, bread, flour and rolled oats. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.65 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$20.57 for August; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined substantially, the level for September being 153.6 as compared with 158.1 for August; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 213.7 for September, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups declined, two advanced, and one was practically unchanged. The Vegetables and Their Products group declined because of lower prices for flour, vegetables, straw and hay, and in spite of advances in rubber, sugar, cocoa beans and coffee. Lower prices for cotton and cotton fabrics caused a decline in the Textiles and Textile Products group. The Iron and Its Products group was lower, mainly, because of decreases in the prices of steel billets and steel bars. The Wood and Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were also somewhat lower, the former, mainly because of lower prices for lumber, and the latter because of lower prices for gasoline. The Animals and Their Products group advanced, decreases in the prices for live stock, dressed beef, bacon and ham being more than offset by advances in prices for fish, butter, cheese and eggs. The Chemicals and Allied Products group also advanced slightly, while the Non-Ferrous Metals group was practically unchanged.

### Unemployment in Various Countries

The downward trend of unemployment in March and April continued during May and June in most countries for which new information is available, according to the International Labour Office. In the United States and Poland, however, unemployment substantially increased. No definite statement can be made as to the movement of unemployment in Canada; the trade union statistics for May show a slight increase in unemployment, while the index number of employment based on returns from employers indicates an increase of over three points, and the situation appears to be more favourable than in either 1922 or 1921. In Germany total unemployment declined still further. The decline was, however, much smaller than in previous months and was to a certain extent counterbalanced by an increase in short time. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the situation remains almost unchanged, while for the remaining countries the available statistics for May and June show in every case a further improvement.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1924

**D**URING the month of September the Department received three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

(1) from the Canadian Press, in a dispute with its press telegraphers, members of Canadian Press Division No. 82, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. After the Minister had authorized the establishment of a Board on September 10 the men went on strike, but through the mediation of the Minister the strike was called after ten days, and Board members were appointed as follows: Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., of Toronto, for the employees; Mr. E. Norman Smith, of Ottawa, for the employer, and Mr. Colin G. Snider, K.C., of Hamilton, appointed as chairman on recommendation of the other two members of the Board.

(2) from certain employees of the Canadian National Electric Railway, being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Railway Car-men and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

(3) from the underground coal miners employed by the Western Fuel Corporation of

Canada, Limited. Shortly after informal application by telegram had reached the Department the dispute was settled through direct negotiations between the employers and employees, and when the formal application was received the services of a Board therefore were not required.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Board established during August was completed on September 16 by the appointment as chairman of Mr. R. Home Smith, of Toronto, on the recommendation of the other two members.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees in commercial telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the same chairman was appointed as in the preceding case, the boards in both cases being as follows: Mr. R. Home Smith, Toronto, chairman, the Honorable F. H. Phippen, K.C., representing the employer, and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, representing the men.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924

**T**HE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some times or other during the month of September was 8, as compared with 16 in August. The time loss for September was greater than in September, 1923, being 205,634 working days, as compared with 30,773 working days in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
September, 1924.....	8	8,501	205,634
August, 1924.....	16	10,469	228,572
September, 1923.....	18	1,729	30,773

The decrease in the number of employees on strike and in the time loss, as compared with August, was due to the calling off of the strikes of job office printing compositors in five cities, involving 298 employees, who had been on strike since 1921. A considerable reduction was also caused by the cessation

of the strike of 1,700 clothing workers in Montreal at the end of August. The increase in the number of employees involved and in the time loss, as compared with September last year, was due to the strike of 8,000 coal miners in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.

Four disputes, involving 8,064 workpeople, were carried over from August. One of the strikes beginning prior to September and three of the strikes commencing during September terminated during the month. At the end of September, therefore, there were on record four disputes: coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia; coal miners at Coalhurst, Alta.; moulders at Guelph, and moving picture projectionists at Hamilton.

Of the disputes which commenced during September one was owing to the refusal of the employer to collect certain union dues under the "check-off"; another was owing to a demand of the employees for increased wages, while the employer proposed a reduction in

wages; the third was for recognition of the union, union wages and working conditions; and the fourth was for shorter hours. One of the strikes which terminated during September resulted in favour of the employees; one in favour of the employers; one ended in a compromise; while in the fourth the result was indefinite, the dispute being referred to a Board of Conciliation.

Information reached the Department during September, but too late for the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, of a strike of 17 cap makers in Toronto. This strike commenced July 8, and was called when the employer declared his establishment an "open shop," and refused to negotiate with the union officers. During August negotiations were carried on between the employer and the employees, and work was resumed on August 18, on the employer's terms.

A dispute was reported as occurring at Hull, Que., involving the employees of a match manufacturing establishment, it being alleged by the employees that the employer proposed changes in the working conditions to take effect on the reopening of the plant. Apparently the dispute did not cause sufficient time loss during September, to constitute a strike or lockout.

**NOTE.**—The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement:

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The strike of coal miners which began April 1 with the expiry of the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, remained unsettled at the end of the month. As stated in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the miners held a convention early in September at which the position taken by the strike committee at the conference in August was approved, but the convention gave the committee a free hand in further negotiations. Towards the end of September another conference was held on the request of the Minister of Labour and under the chairmanship of the resident officer

of the Department of Labour. After several meetings had been held, the miners proposed a renewal of the wage agreement with a reduction in wages of one dollar per day for contract men, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  or 12½ per cent for day wage men. The miners' committee later accepted the suggestion of the departmental officer that wages of contract employees be reduced by \$1.17 per day, and those of datal men be reduced  $\frac{1}{3}$  or 12½ per cent, the agreement to run for three years. This proposal was declined by the operators, principally on the ground of the length of the contract. The joint conference then adjourned until the second week of October, when it was expected the Minister of Labour would be present. Between October 6 and 10, negotiations were carried on, the Minister of Labour and the Premier of Alberta being present. On October 10 a settlement was reached, renewing the agreement which expired March 31, 1924, until March 31, 1927, subject to six months' notice from either party after March 31, 1925, the wage scale to be reduced as mentioned above. This settlement was subject to ratification by ballot of the members of the miners' union, who, on October 16, voted for ratification.

**COAL MINERS, COALHURST, ALTA.**—On September 18, 320 coal miners went on strike following the refusal of the company to deduct an assessment of 10 per cent from the wages of the miners for the Strike Relief Fund. The union claimed that the 10 per cent assessment in question was included in the provision in the agreement for the "check-off," and that consequently the company had broken its agreement with the union. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

**BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.**—The strike of leather cutters which commenced August 18, to secure the dismissal of employees, was terminated on September 20 by the letting out of some of the strikers and the return of the others to work.

**TELEGRAPHERS, VARIOUS CITIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.**—A strike of 77 press telegraphers in various cities throughout Canada, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, began on September 11, as the result of a dispute with the Canadian Press in regard to the renewal of an agreement. The employees had demanded an increase in wages, while the employer proposed a decrease. Two days prior to the strike, the Canadian Press made application to the Department of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Minister of Labour authorized



the establishment of a Board. The employees, however, took a strike vote which resulted in the calling of a strike. The telegraphers had been receiving a minimum salary of \$45 per week, and a maximum of \$51 per week, but they now asked for increases to \$60 and \$72.50 per week. The Canadian Press presented a counter proposition for a reduction of from \$3 to \$7 per week. The telegraph operators refused to accept arbitration of anything but their claim for an increase. The Canadian Press offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, under a clause in the expiring agreement, but the employees held that the clause in question did not apply. The telegraphers of the commercial telegraph companies refused to handle press matter during the early days of the strike, and took a vote as to a sympathetic strike, but the majority were against a strike. It was pointed out that the Federal statutes\* required the commercial telegraph companies to accept all matter presented for transmission. On September 21, the strikers decided to refer the dispute to

the Board already authorized by the Minister of Labour. Work was resumed on September 22. Information as to the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, will be found on another page.

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, MONTREAL, QUE.**—On September 1, a strike of six moving picture operators occurred in Montreal for recognition of the union, and for union wages and working conditions. After negotiations the demands of the employees were granted and work was resumed on September 3.

**MUSICIANS (MOVING PICTURE THEATRES), VANCOUVER, B.C.**—An alleged lockout at two theatres in Vancouver occurred on September 1, on the expiration of an agreement on August 31. Thirty-four musicians were affected. The musicians asked for a new agreement on the basis of a 5½-hour day instead of a 6-hour day. Negotiations resulted in a compromise whereby the managers agreed to give additional rest periods during the 6-hour day in lieu of a straight 5½-hour day. Work was resumed on September 6.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924**

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b> Coal miners, Alberta and British Columbia.	8,000	200,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b> <i>Leather, fur and products:—</i> Boot factory employees, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	50	850	Commenced August 18, to secure the dismissal of other employees. Replacement of strikers by other workers, September 20. In favour of employers.
<i>Iron, steel and products:—</i> Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	8	200	Commenced June 2, against a reduction in wages. Underminated.
<b>SERVICE.—</b> <i>Recreational:—</i> Moving picture projectionists, Hamilton, Ont.	6	150	Commenced during July. Alleged lockout of union employees. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during September, 1924.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b> Coal miners, Coalhurst, Alta....	320	3,520	Commenced September 18. Refusal of company to collect the union checkoff. Underminated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.—</b> <i>Telegraph system:—</i> Telegraphers, various cities....	77	732	Commenced September 11, against a proposed reduction in wages when the employees had demanded an increase in wages. Work was resumed September 22, pending a final settlement before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Indefinite.
<b>SERVICE.—</b> <i>Recreational:—</i> Musicians (Moving Pictures), Vancouver, B.C.	34	170	Alleged lockout, commenced September 1, for shorter hours. Settled by negotiations and work resumed September 6. Compromise.
Moving picture operators, Montreal, Que.	6	12	Commenced September 1, for recognition of the union and for union wages and working conditions. Settled by negotiations September 2; in favour of employees.

\*Telegraphs Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 126.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING AUGUST, 1924

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in August, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress.

Of the 53 disputes beginning in August, 29, directly involving 19,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 14, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions. In addition, 43 disputes which began before August were still

in progress at the beginning of the month. Settlements were effected in the case of 29 new disputes and 17 old disputes. Of these new and old disputes, 14 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 12 were settled in favour of the employers, and 20 were compromised. In the case of 13 disputes work was resumed pending negotiations. It is provisionally estimated that the number of workpeople who went on strike or were locked out or were thrown out of work at establishments where disputes occurred, in consequence of the disputes, in all the 96 disputes in progress in August was not far from 150,000, and that the aggregate number of working days lost in all the disputes during the month was about 2,000,000.

Groups of Industries	Number of Disputes in Progress in August			Number or work-people involved in all disputes in progress in August	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August
	Started before August 1	Started in August	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	12	11	23	17,000	133,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	11	11	22	15,000	162,000
Building, decorating, contracting, etc.....	3	4	7	*	*
Transport.....		7	7	5,000	44,000
Other.....	17	20	37	12,000	96,000
Total, August, 1924.....	43	53	96		
Total, July, 1924.....	38	57	95		
Total, August, 1923.....	28	45	73	**	**
				68,000	1,200,000

\*Particulars were not available as regards the number of work-people involved in the general dispute in the building industry. The negotiations between the parties in connection with this dispute resulted on August 22, in a settlement under which work was resumed at nearly all centres throughout the country on August 25.

\*\*Two disputes (one involving about 34,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards and the other involving about 18,000 dock workers in London), accounted for the most of the loss of time in August, 1923.

## Unemployment and Credit

A recent report published by the International Labour Organization under the title "Unemployment 1920-1923," reviewed in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, declared that a close relation existed between price fluctuations and unemployment. This opinion was in agreement with the principle laid down at the Economic Conference at Geneva in 1922, that "the essential requisite for the economic reconstruction of Europe is the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency." The best means of restoring such stability, and more particu-

larly the relation between currency control and unemployment were discussed at a recent meeting of the British Independent Labour Party, and a resolution was submitted to the Labour Party Conference on October 6, declaring that "in view of the power of the Bank of England to lessen, by scientific regulation of credit, disastrous 'booms' and 'slumps' and the unemployment which they bring about, the Government should take steps, by nationalizing the Bank of England and otherwise, to ensure that the control of credit is exercised in the public interest of powerful financial groups."



## DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO WAR VETERANS TO CONTINUE

**A**N Order in Council (P.C. 1639) was issued on September 18, extending for a further period of one year the operation of the order in council dated December 29, 1921, under which the Government of Canada assumed the liability that would otherwise rest upon employers on account of industrial accidents to returned soldiers in their employment who have a war disability reckoned as 20 per cent of their full earning power or over (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1922, page 310). This arrangement, and the results that have followed in three years, are described in the new order in council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on September 18, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 15th September, 1924, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, submitting that by Order in Council P.C. 4432, dated the 29th December, 1921, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2247, dated 27th October, 1922, authority

was granted to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to assume the cost of compensation in respect of pensioners of 20 per cent and upwards, who are engaged in industry. The salient features of this authority are that the department shall pay to every employer of a pensioner who is in receipt of not less than 20 per cent pension, the amount of assessment if any, paid by such employer to a Workmen's Compensation Board with respect to the wages or other allowance paid or made to such pensioner, and where the compensation has been paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board or by an individual, the department shall reimburse the Board or the individual, less all amounts paid or payable to employers by way of refund of assessment.

The Minister states that it was provided that the authority should remain in force for three years from the 1st September, 1921.

The expenditure has been considerably less than was at first anticipated, though as the benefits are being more widely known by employers the claims will slightly increase. Only two provinces, however, have availed themselves to any extent, of the benefits of this legislation, namely, Ontario and Alberta. The following statement shows the expenditure made by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment since the coming into force of the Orders in Council:—

—	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25 (to July 31, 1924)	Total
Employers' Assessment.....	\$	\$ 44 00	\$ 749 57	\$ 556 40	\$ 1,349 97
		Alta. 1	Man. 5 N.S. 4	Man. 4 B.C. 1	
Workmen's Compensation.....	Alta. 2 40 88	15,631 50	17,332 65	16,216 32	49,221 35
		Ont. 9 Alta. 40 N.S. 1 Man. 2	Ont. 158 Alta. 47 N.S. 12	Ont. 80 Alta. 11	
Grand total.....	40 88	15,675 50	18,082 22	16,772 72	50,571 32

The operation of the foregoing Orders in Council has proved most satisfactory in many cases. It has been impossible for many employers to refuse employment to a disabled man on the grounds that his disability would make him an additional Workmen's Compensation risk.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4432, dated the 29th

December, 1921, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2247, dated the 27th October, 1922, be extended for one year until the 1st September, 1925.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## REHABILITATION OF DISABLED CIVILIAN WORKERS AND OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

**A**TENTION is now being directed in Canada to the problem of retraining industrial workers who have been disabled through injuries from following their accustomed occupations. Such retraining has already been given for some years past, with remarkable results, to disabled soldiers, through the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,

and it has been suggested that this work might be extended so as to include injured civilian workers in the benefit of "rehabilitation."

### Vocational Training for Returned Soldiers

The Government of Canada was the first of the Allied Governments to recognize that the retraining of the disabled men at public

expense was a definite and necessary post-war problem and the Military Hospitals Commission was authorized to provide facilities for such retraining and for the issue of pay and allowances while it was in progress. At the commencement of the vocational training work arrangements were made for the opening of special schools for the utilization of existing provincial and private institutions, and for the placement of men in industry, where an intensive apprenticeship to the new trade could be carried out. As an adjunct, a special employment and "follow-up" service was established. Large numbers of disabled men availed themselves of these facilities, the peak of the load being reached in March, 1920, when upwards of 26,000 (inclusive of minors referred to below) were undergoing training.

The total number who had commenced training up to December 31, 1923 was 52,228; these are accounted for as follows:—

Graduated, 1919.. . . . .	9,455
" 1920.. . . . .	27,371
" 1921.. . . . .	5,086
" 1922.. . . . .	693
" 1923.. . . . .	309
In training at 31-12-23.. . . . .	101
Cancelled or discontinued since commencement.. . . . .	9,213
Total.. . . . .	52,228

Practically 64 per cent of those trained obtained employment in line with their training. Owing to the unsettled state of industries in general during the post-war period, this high percentage reflects the training provisions in a very favourable light. It should be borne in mind that many of those who did not obtain employment in line with training, but accepted employment in other lines, did so by preference and not through necessity, and were enabled to do so because of their training.

Employed as trained.. . . .	27,448	63.96
Employed otherwise.. . . .	10,724	24.99
Total.. . . . .	38,172	88.95
Presumed employed.. . . .	2,553	5.95
Not a success.. . . .	219	.51
Gone abroad.. . . . .	991	2.31
Sick.. . . . .	866	2.02
Deceased.. . . . .	113	.26
Total.. . . . .	42,914	100%

Those who received training have ranged from youths to men of 50 years, from the illiterate to the university student, and from the lowest grade labourer to the highly skilled mechanic.

Owing to the marked decrease of training activity, the Department has now been able to close all vocational schools. Men now

accepted for training are, in the majority of cases, placed with industries on promise of employment upon completion of course. Other cases are placed with business colleges or schools.

Another aspect of the training activities has been developed, namely occupational therapy in the hospitals. It was found in the early stages of the work that time hung heavily on the hands of those who were becoming convalescent and classes and ward occupations were established to relieve the tedium. A special corps of ward aides was trained, and it has now become a regular part of the procedure in all departmental hospitals for men to spend a portion of the day in performing some useful occupational work. This training is often commenced while the patient is bed-ridden. The sale of the articles produced has proved a welcome addition to the Departmental allowances.

### Retraining of Injured Civilians

*Ontario Act.*—A beginning in the application of the principle of "rehabilitation" to civilians has already been made in the province of Ontario, where the Workmen's Compensation Act was amended at the last session of the legislature to provide for the retraining of injured civilian workmen. The amending act, however, has not been proclaimed, as required, and is, therefore, not yet in operation. The new section is as follows:—

2. The Workmen's Compensation Act is amended by adding thereto the following section:—

44c. To aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries, the Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may deem necessary or expedient, and the expense thereof shall be borne, in Schedule 1 cases, out of the accident fund, and in Schedule 2 cases by the employer individually, and may be collected in the same manner as compensation or expenses of administration; provided that the total expenditure under the provisions of this section shall not exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year.

*Progress in United States.*—The United States Government now participates with the States in establishing and maintaining retraining services. The movement started in 1920, when Congress enacted the Civilian Rehabilitation Act. As the result of this Act a rehabilitation service is now flourishing in thirty-six states.

Something of the economic and social gain effected by these services is indicated from the fact that last year 4,530 persons started earning \$4,530,000 in wages instead of having \$1,359,000 expended for their maintenance.

During the year closing June 30, 1923, 4,530 handicapped persons were rehabilitated, and there were under the care of the 36 State



bureaus on July 1, 11,267 active cases. In 1921 there were only 457 rehabilitated and in 1922, 1,890. The increase of 2,640 during the fiscal year of 1923 indicates that the rehabilitation effort is reasonably well established and is becoming effective. Less than 50 per cent of the Federal appropriations have been called for by the States and the total expenditures from Federal and State funds for the last year amounted to \$1,159,811.63, or a per capita cost of \$253.84. Obviously, the per capita cost in the large industrial States will be much lower than in the sparsely settled States. It is a significant economic and social fact that physically handicapped persons can be returned to gainful occupations at a per capita cost of little more than \$250, which includes all administrative expenses, tuition, supplies, travelling expenses, artificial appliances, and everything that is done for them. The exact cost of maintaining a dependent person in a public institution for the whole country is not known, but in many States it costs \$300 per capita, and in private homes or institutions, a larger amount.

The information given below is derived from the Year Book of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education for 1923.

A special branch of the Federal Board for Vocational Education has been organized to administer the Civilian Rehabilitation Act of 1920. Under this Act Congress set up a programme of co-operation with the States, under which persons disabled in industry or otherwise, to the extent of being vocationally handicapped, should be retained and returned to remunerative employment. Because the direct responsibility of this work rests with the individual States, the Federal Government did not undertake to organize and direct the work, but rather provided for financial contributions or grants to encourage the work within the States and to give advice and assistance in all matters of organization and administration.

The Federal Act, which provides for the participation of the National Government in the vocational rehabilitation of civilians, contemplated a permanent programme, but it provided funds for four years only. The annual appropriations were as follows:—

Year	General	Special
1920-21.....	\$ 750,000	\$ 46,000
1921-22.....	1,000,000	34,000
1922-23.....	1,000,000	34,000
1923-24.....	1,000,000	34,000

part of Congress to limit Federal co-operation to this period. Allotment to a State from general appropriations is based on the proportion of the State's population to that of the United States, excluding Territories, outlying possessions, and District of Columbia. Five thousand dollars is the minimum allotment to any one State for one year. The special appropriations are for raising allotments to the minimum that otherwise would fall below that figure. For the administration of the Federal Act an annual appropriation of \$75,000 is made. Federal money expended in the States out of these appropriations must, under the provisions of the Act, be matched with State or local money, dollar for dollar.

The Federal civilian rehabilitation act provides, as one of the conditions under which a State will receive allotments of Federal money, that co-operative relations be set up between the State board for vocational education which administers the rehabilitation work, and the State agency which administers the workmen's compensation law. In a number of the States, co-operative relationship between these two agencies means considerably more than the reporting of potential cases to the rehabilitation service. They are found working hand in hand to the common end of restoring disabled workers as completely as possible to positions of self-support.

Due largely to an experiment which was begun in one of the States at the instance of the Federal board two years ago, a number of States have discovered the possibilities of what has been designated as "organized co-operation." The plan varies from State to State, but in general it is one of securing in each community, city, or county some clearing agency which will take the responsibility of locating, reporting, and investigating cases, and which will co-operate with the State department in carrying out the details of the complete plans of rehabilitation. In some communities the clearing agency works under the direction of a rehabilitation committee or, as it is sometimes called, council composed of prominent persons representing different fields of business and other activities, who feel a responsibility for the handicapped, and who very often are interested in all phases of social work and contribute money for it. These committees or councils have periodic meetings, at which methods as well as the specific needs of cases are discussed. Many placements are made simply through the influence or connections of persons on these committees. The work of the committee in general is, of course, subject to the approval of agents of the State rehabilitation depart-

While the Federal Act of 1920 provided appropriations for a four-year period, there appears to have been no intention on the

ment, and, wherever expenditure of State and Federal funds is involved, the plan under which such expenditure is to be made must be approved by the State rehabilitation department. In smaller communities such duties are often assumed by individuals, such as a public health nurse, a Red Cross secretary, the president or secretary of a manufacturers' association, a Rotary or a Kiwanis Club or other similar business men's organization, or by a prominent interested employer.

As an evidence of the great extent to which the rehabilitation work has aroused the interest of agencies, it may be pointed out that in one State one fraternal organization alone has raised a fund of \$70,000 to be devoted in one year to the rehabilitation of disabled minors. The work is being done in co-operation with the State department of rehabilitation. Church, fraternal, civic, and business organizations are investing time as well as money in the rehabilitation movement, both locally and nationally. Another outstanding development of the national programme of rehabilitation is the effect it has had on the activities of the medical and surgical fraternities all over the country, who are awakening to the need for improved methods of vocational restoration of the physically disabled.

Illustration of the beneficial effects of this awakening of interest in physical rehabilitation is the experience of one Southern State which has been very active in developing facilities for rendering this service. An orthopedic surgeon in the State has, in a little over

a year performed successful operations on 65 persons, resulting in restoration of function of disabled members. These cases were referred to him by the rehabilitation service of the State. Because of crowded conditions in the local hospitals it has been impossible for him to handle a large number of cases. This limitation upon the work will, however, be removed in the near future, since a local church organization has leased its hospital—a three-storey building—to the surgeon for a period of three years without charge, on the understanding that it will be used for rehabilitation cases.

It was not until the establishment of the rehabilitation programme under State and Federal auspices that employers were generally convinced of the feasibility of employing the disabled. In the past employers have been loath to employ disabled workers, since they have assumed that production by such workers would be below normal and that paying them regular wages would, therefore, be a poor investment. State departments of rehabilitation, through the process of re-education, have demonstrated beyond any doubt that a disabled person can, in most instances, be made an efficient employee. The problem is one of adjustment. Experience under this act, during the brief period elapsed since its passage, has demonstrated conclusively that in a great majority of cases vocational handicaps can be completely overcome and the wage-earning capacity of the disabled person completely restored.

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## ASSOCIATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS OF CANADA

THE Annual Convention of the Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, composed of representatives of the Provincial Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, was held in Winnipeg on September 15-16-17. Mr. V. J. Paton, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Board, and Chairman of the Association, presided over the sessions and among those in attendance were Messrs. J. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the New Brunswick Board; Samuel Price, Chairman of the Ontario Board; H. G. Wilson, Commissioner of the Manitoba Board; and John T. Stirling, Chairman of the Alberta Board. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, attended the conference by invitation for purposes of information on behalf of the Government of Canada.

The agenda comprised the following among other subjects: Preparation of a permanent partial disability schedule to be used as a guide by the Provincial Boards; preparation of a schedule for merit rating for the consideration of the Provincial Boards; present methods of rate making and suggestions for desirable changes; problems arising with respect to strains and hernias; methods of procedure against a principal when a contractor of that principal has been assessed; advisability of employing doctors in large centres to examine disabled workmen on behalf of the Provincial Board; cost of medical aid for accident where unlimited medical aid is allowed; adoption of a definition of the term disaster; problems arising out of the administration of the Dominion Workmen's Compensation Act by Provincial



Boards; advisability of uniformity of decisions as to accidents occurring on premises when an employee is going to or coming from work; methods of determining compensation which should be paid to non-residents; consideration of recent amendments to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts and the desirability of any further changes.

The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada addressed the conference in relation to the proposed Draft Convention and Recommendation which were adopted, respectively, at the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) in June last concerning "Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents." It was explained that the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, meeting in Geneva next year, would be devoted in the main to the consideration of problems connected with workmen's compensation.

A resolution was adopted by the conference in the terms following:—

That inasmuch as the assumption by the Dominion Government of responsibility for industrial accidents to great war pensioners of twenty per cent or more war disability has worked out very satisfactorily and has been of great advantage to injured veterans in securing employment, this association is of opinion that it is very desirable that the same should be continued.

It may be noted that a Federal Order in Council providing for the continuance of this policy for one year was adopted on September 18, 1924. (This order is printed on another page of the present issue).

The sessions of the conference were devoted to an exchange of views on the various items of the Agenda. It was decided that the conference next year should be held in Vancouver. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. G. Wilson, of Winnipeg, President; E. S. H. Winn, K.C., of Vancouver, and V. J. Paton, of Halifax, Vice-Presidents; and N. Fletcher, of Winnipeg, Secretary.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA AND MANITOBA IN 1923

### Alberta

THE sixth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta covers the operations of the calendar year 1923. Owing to amendments to the act from time to time the records of payments, accidents, etc., for last year are not strictly comparable with those for the previous years. Thus, in 1920 new classes were brought under the act, including clerical workers in the industries covered, and in the following year the Legislature changed the method employed in determining the amount of individual compensation from a stated sum to a percentage of the worker's earnings as in other provinces. Compensation payments therefore now vary according to the injured worker's wages. In 1921 moreover the Board was authorized to accept applications from new classes of employers to come under the act.

The act now covers practically all industries in the province with the exception of agriculture, ranching, the "running trades" of the railways, and the operation of retail stores and office buildings. Injured workers have hitherto received compensation on the basis of 55 per cent of their average earnings (this was raised during the session of 1924 to 62½ per cent), while awards to widows were at the rate of \$35 per month, and in addition \$7.50 for each child (a sliding scale is now established, ranging from \$12 for one child to \$8

each in cases where the family is large). The cost of compensation includes also burial expenses and the cost of medical aid.

The number of employers within the scope of the act on December 31, 1923, declined to 2,857, from 3,004 in the previous year. On the other hand the number of wage earners in 1923 was 37,760 males and 3,969 females, as compared with 37,365 males and 3,130 females in 1922. Of the employees in 1923, 8,991 were in schedule 1 (mines, etc.), and 40,495 were in schedule 2 (the general industrial group). The total pay rolls in 1923 amounted to \$62,289,344 as compared with \$58,677,484 in 1922. Of the total payroll of 1923, \$18,109,458 was in the mining, and \$44,179,887 in the general industrial group.

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 9,160 as compared with 7,518 in 1922; 7,069 in 1921, and 6,418 in 1920. Of these 9,160 accidents 58 proved fatal, 76 resulted in some degree of permanent disability, and 9,026 resulted in temporary disability. The total amount paid on account of compensation and medical aid during the year was \$485,101, as compared with \$399,578 in 1922; \$367,102 in 1921; and \$243,936 in 1920. In addition to these payments the sum of \$363,290 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards made to dependants and pensioners on account of fatal and permanent disability cases. At the close of 1923 the sum of \$1,024,-

721 stood at the credit of the Pension Fund, out of which 409 dependants of deceased workmen, and 58 pensioners, were receiving monthly payments totalling \$124,039 during the year.

The total number of cheques issued during the year was 23,300, of which 9,114 were in payment of compensation, 8,945 were for medical aid, 2,559 for pensions to dependants and permanently disabled workmen, 1,881 for general accounts, and 801 for mine rescue accounts.

The administration expense (excluding expenditure on account of Mine Rescue) shows a reduction of \$9,473.37 as compared with the year 1922, while the expenditure on account of Mine Rescue was also reduced \$10,886.94 as compared with the previous year.

Assessments outstanding and unpaid at the end of 1922, together with those levied during 1923, totalled \$793,689, of which amount \$747,897, or 94.23 per cent were collected and \$23,971 was cancelled, leaving \$21,821 unpaid on December 31.

For medical aid the collections during the year totalled \$164,357. (The Alberta act authorizes the Board to require employers to deduct a fixed amount, generally about a cent a day, from the wages of their employees to be paid into the accident fund.)

The loss in time caused by accidents in connection with which compensation or medical aid was paid during the year was, in permanent disability cases, 6,548 total days, or 225.78 average days, and, in temporary disability cases, 106,114 total days, or 25.46 average days. The average age of the injured workers is given as 33.98 years, and their average weekly wage at \$31.07.

*Accident Prevention.*—The Board now makes a practice, before issuing safety regulations, of holding conferences with groups of employers and workmen in the various industries, and the existing accident prevention regulations are based largely on conclusions thus reached.

An interesting section of the present report describes the mine rescue and first aid work carried out during the month with the co-operation of the Board. The Accident Prevention Committees, joint bodies composed of workers' and employers' representatives, now number 101 and their suggestions are incorporated in many of the Board's safety regulations. The Board's chief inspector reports that "while there have been a few cases where workmen have expressed a fear of being discriminated against by employers on account of their activity in these committees, such cases have been very few, and our ex-

perience generally in connection with the operation of Accident Prevention Committees is that employers generally are now actively co-operating with their workmen and the Board in bringing their various plants up to the standard required by the Regulations." He states that safety conditions have been greatly improved in woodworking factories and sawmills, but there are still many cases where the workmen discard machinery guards and consequently meet with serious accidents.

Many new first-aid classes were organized during the year, and the employees of the Alberta Government Telephones and the Canadian National Railways are mentioned as being specially interested in this work. During 1923, 204 male and 33 female employees received industrial certificates.

The report also contains an account of the work done during the year under the Electrical Protection Act, which is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

### Manitoba

The report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board for 1923, recently issued, contains information in respect to the cost of administration, the total number of accidents, and the aggregate days of disability for all cases treated during that year. It also gives an analysis of the accidents occurring during 1922.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1920 became effective on January 1, 1921, and is applicable to all cases of injury arising on or subsequent to that date, but the Act of 1916 remains applicable to all cases of injury arising between March 1, 1917, and December 31, 1920, inclusive. The act, it is noted, provides that the assessments or insurance rates levied on employers shall be sufficient to provide in each year capitalized reserves which shall suffice to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year. The Board has adopted the tables used by the Ontario Board for the rating of permanent disabilities, and for the calculation of capitalized values of payments awarded to workmen who suffer permanent disabilities, and to the dependants of workmen killed in industry. During 1923, nineteen employers in industries not formerly under the Board's authority were brought under Part 1 of the Act, in conformity with the section which provides that "any industry or workman not within the scope of this Part may on the application of the employer be admitted by the Board as being within the scope of this Part



subject to such terms and conditions and for such period as the Board may deem adequate and proper." There were also forty-eight employers who secured protection for themselves and their dependants under Part 1 of the Act on application approved by the Board. The number of employers in Class "G," which represents the general body of employers, assessed by the Board during 1923 was 4,116, as compared with 4,315 in 1922, a decrease of 4.6 per cent.

The total number of accidents reported by employers to the Board in 1923 was 9,546, as compared with 9,676 during 1922, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. During the year the Board's chief medical officer treated 870 cases of minor injury for which, had fees been paid, the sum of \$6,621.50 would have been disbursed. The number of cases treated during 1922 was 893, with fees chargeable \$7,366. The aggregate days of disability for all cases treated in 1923 was 2,872 days, an average of 3.3 days per case, as against an average of 4.2 days per case in 1922.

There was an increase of 18.3 per cent in the amount of money disbursed by the Board in 1923 as compared with the previous year, the figures being \$670,524 for 1923 and \$562,316.55 for 1922. It is explained in the report that the Board's disbursements will continue to increase year by year owing to the continual addition of beneficiaries by reason of fatal and permanent disability accidents, until the number of beneficiaries being added to the Board's books is equalled by the annual number removed by cessation of pension owing to death or other causes. The number of cheques issued by the Board was 20,934 in 1923 as compared with 18,781 in 1922. The value of the Board's orders during 1923 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees and also amounts set aside to provide for pensions awarded, was \$844,289.27, as compared with \$858,785.45 for 1922, a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

1922:—The number of accidents which occurred in 1922, (including those reported by employers as given above), was 9,747, these being divided as follows:

Medical aid only.....	1,962
Temporary disability (over three days).....	3,305
Permanent total disability.....	3
Permanent partial disability.....	171
Fatal.....	39
Rejected claims.....	147
Minor disabilities (under three days, no expense).....	4,120

Of the 39 fatal accidents during the year, 17 occurred to workmen in the steam railway service, and 7 to men engaged in the general

contracting industries. The greatest number of permanent disability cases also occurred in these groups, there being 48 cases reported in the steam railway service, and 16 in the general contracting and construction group. The total days lost through permanent disability during the year numbered 22,931, and the average days per accident were 131.78. There was lost through death cases a total of 1,026 days and an average per accident of 26.30 days. The total days lost through temporary disability was 66,639, and the average days lost per accident, 20.16. The average age of all classes injured during the year was 31.51 years, and the average weekly wage of the injured workers was \$26.07.

In regard to the nationalities of the injured workmen, 2,787 owed their allegiance to Britain (of these 2,610 incurred temporary disabilities, 150 permanent disabilities, and 27 received injuries resulting in death); 145 to Austria, 97 to Poland, 71 to Russia, 62 to the United States, 61 to Ukraine, 48 to France, 47 to Italy, 35 to Sweden, 27 to Belgium, 19 to Roumania, 16 to Germany, 12 to Iceland, 9 each to Denmark, Finland and Norway, 5 to Switzerland, 3 each to Spain and Holland, 2 to China, and one each to Bulgaria and Japan. There were 49 cases where the nationality was not specified.

The actual payrolls on which employers were assessed for 1922 amounted to \$54,869,710.85 compared with \$59,678,980.88 for 1921. Figures showing the details for the various classes are as follows:—

Class	1921		1922	
	actual payroll		actual payroll	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	8,578,609	64	8,826,879	98
B. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.....	827,826	18	800,000	00
C. Canadian National Railways.....	9,715,726	65	9,307,547	52
D. Province of Manitoba.....	2,594,720	87	2,145,165	02
E. City of Winnipeg.....	2,617,882	33	2,409,759	40
G. General body of employers	32,843,129	46	28,876,219	23
H. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.....	2,501,085	75	2,504,139	70
Totals.....	59,678,980	88	54,869,710	85

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death in the case of an employee of the parks and playground department, Montreal, Quebec, who was electrocuted while engaged in trimming trees, on September 13, last, when he touched a wire concealed by branches. They recommended that all civic employees engaged in such work be issued gauntlets and compelled to wear them.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario recently issued orders numbers 34, 35 and 38. The first of these orders governs female employees in factories making or preparing food (excepting seasonal canneries) and supersedes earlier orders of the Board, numbers 2, 7, and 8, which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1921, page 1157, and January, 1922, page 72. Order number 35 governs female employees in all factory trades not dealt with in other orders (excepting seasonal canneries), and order number 38 female employees in the jewellery trades throughout the province. The mini-

imum rates of wages for the electrical trades (number 30), the tobacco trades (number 36) and the rubber trades (number 37) were given in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1924, and September, 1924, respectively. Owing to an error in the order governing the electrical trades, as first issued, in regard to inexperienced adults over 18 years in the population group "All below 5,000 population and rural parts," attention is again drawn to these orders. Orders numbers 34 and 35 took effect on September 1, and orders 36, 37 and 38 on October 1, 1924. All orders are subject to annual revision by the Board.

TABLE 1.—MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE ELECTRICAL TRADES, FACTORIES MAKING OR PREPARING FOOD (EXCEPT SEASONAL CANNERIES), ALL FACTORIES NOT DEALT WITH IN OTHER ORDERS (EXCEPT SEASONAL CANNERIES), THE TOBACCO TRADES, AND THE RUBBER TRADES.

Population Groups	Experienced adults (over 18 yrs.)	Inexperienced adults (over 18 years)	Young girls (under 18 years)
Toronto.....	\$ 12.50	6 months at 10.00 6 months at 11.00	6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00
Cities of 30,000 population or over.....	11.50	6 months at 9.50 6 months at 10.50	6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 30,000 population.....	11.00	6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00	6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.50 6 months at 10.00
All below 5,000 population, and rural parts.....	10.00	6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00	6 months at 6.00 6 months at 7.50 6 months at 9.00

TABLE 2.—MINIMUM RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE JEWELLERY TRADES.

Population Groups	Experienced workers	Inexperienced adults (over 18 years)	Young Girls (under 18 years)
City of Toronto.....	\$ 12.50	6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00 6 months at 11.00	6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.50
Cities of 30,000 population or over.....	11.50	6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00	6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.50
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 30,000 population.....	10.00	6 months at 7.50 6 months at 8.50 6 months at 9.50	6 months at 6.00 6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.50
All below 5,000 population and rural parts.....	10.00	6 months at 7.50 6 months at 8.50 6 months at 9.50	6 months at 6.00 6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00



## EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA IN 1922

**S**UMMARIES of reports prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on employment and wages in the various industries in Canada are published from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A report on the pulp and paper industry was outlined in September, and reports on various other industries appeared in earlier issues. Statistics showing the number of employees and the wages paid in some of the principal groups of industries in Canada in 1922 are given in the following table.

*Wages in agriculture.*—In certain industries such as agriculture and fishing it is impossible to state exactly the total wages paid. The wages paid to farm helpers during the summer season of 1922 were for men \$59 and for women \$39, including board, the average value of which was \$21 for men and \$17 for women. For the complete year 1922 the average value of wages and board was \$594 for men and

\$418 for women, as compared with \$669 for men and \$449 for women in 1921. The average yearly value of board in 1922 was \$235 for men and \$191 for women, as compared with \$248 for men and \$200 for women in 1921. By provinces the average wages for men and women respectively in the summer season, and including board, were in 1922 as follows, the figures for 1921 being given within brackets for comparison:

- Prince Edward Island, \$40 and \$27 (\$45 and \$27).
- Nova Scotia, \$50 and \$29 (\$56 and \$31).
- New Brunswick, \$53 and \$32 (\$54 and \$31).
- Quebec, \$53 and \$29 (\$58 and \$32).
- Ontario, \$57 and \$37 (\$60 and \$38).
- Manitoba, \$63 and \$43 (\$79 and \$50).
- Saskatchewan, \$64 and \$46 (\$80 and \$51).
- Alberta, \$64 and \$45 (\$78 and \$54).
- British Columbia, \$75 and \$54 (\$79 and \$54).

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, in 1922

Groups and Kinds of Industries	Salaried Employees			Wage Earners			Total Employees	Salaries and Wages
	Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	\$
Agriculture (Farm operators, farm labourers and farmers' sons over 14 years).....							(estimated) *988,000	
Fur farms.....							494	313,365
Fishing.....							57,880	
Logging.....	1,297	45	2,041,961	25,068		18,387,822	26,950	20,519,783
Mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries.....	†4,189		8,636,280	†58,060		66,390,221	62,249	75,026,501
Metallics/Metallurgical works.....	†364		809,067	†3,020		4,233,720	13,138	18,361,667
Metallic mining.....	†610		1,408,212	†9,144		11,910,668		
Non-metallics (other than coal).....	†599		1,031,959	†5,521		4,643,314	6,120	5,675,273
Coal mining.....	†1,742		3,777,626	†30,096		35,773,001	31,838	39,550,627
Structural materials and clay products.....	†874		1,609,416	†10,279		9,829,518	11,153	11,438,934
Manufacturing.....	58,743	16,176	133,922,125	295,957	92,988	356,229,338	463,864	498,154,060
Vegetable products.....	8,742	2,243	19,325,777	35,931	16,301	45,099,145	63,217	64,424,922
Animal products.....	8,758	1,719	15,627,177	30,277	8,841	34,306,502	49,595	49,933,679
Textile products.....	5,547	2,166	15,313,325	31,658	48,677	60,911,036	88,048	76,224,361
Wood and paper products.....	13,713	3,762	33,190,715	92,551	8,436	98,894,199	118,462	132,084,914
Iron and its products.....	9,162	2,361	22,005,972	61,435	2,376	69,623,519	75,334	†91,632,088
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	3,161	1,040	7,426,358	11,245	2,776	14,025,271	18,222	21,451,629
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,961	531	4,085,427	11,518	1,120	14,652,628	15,130	18,738,055
Chemical and allied products.....	2,964	918	7,456,219	7,624	2,579	9,314,584	14,085	16,770,803
Miscellaneous industries.....	4,735	1,436	9,491,155	13,718	1,882	17,402,454	21,771	26,893,609
Transportation.....							211,555	281,895,755
Steam railways.....							165,635	233,294,040
Electric railways.....							18,099	24,988,118
Telegraph.....							8,500	6,307,838
Telephones.....							19,321	17,305,759

\*Estimated figure based on a comparison of the number of farms in 1921 with number of farms in 1911 and on the number of agricultural workers given in census of 1911. †Female employees are included with male workers in the mining, metallurgical, structural material and clay products industries. ‡Including \$25.97 paid to 16 piece workers.

## REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO FOR 1922

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published statistics of the forty leading manufacturing industries of the province of Ontario in 1922. Flour and grist mills occupy first place in the value of production, followed closely by the slaughtering and meat packing and automobile industries. In capital investment the electric light and power industry

stands first, with pulp and paper second, and agricultural implements third. In the number of persons employed on wages, the hosiery and knit goods industry was in first place, pulp and paper second, and saw-mills third. The construction industries, hand trades, custom clothing stores, millinery shops and repair shops are not included in the tables which follow:—

FORTY LEADING INDUSTRIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1922

Industries	Estab-lish-ments	Capital Investment.	Employees on Salaries		Employees on Wages		Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Number	Salaries	Number	Wages		
			No.	\$	No.	\$		
Flour, grist and chopping mill products.....	660	34,236,778	420	806,064	2,768	2,743,047	76,180,668	92,841,756
Slaughtering and meatpacking	27	34,584,160	1,313	2,349,909	3,915	4,452,924	73,838,164	89,339,609
Automobiles.....	12	47,547,681	1,332	2,795,896	6,042	8,446,844	54,313,613	81,793,068
Pulp and paper.....	39	133,749,364	861	2,187,342	7,681	10,050,539	29,147,560	62,998,985
Butt er and cheese.....	1,033	13,331,506	2,780	2,336,144	1,628	1,740,411	35,121,214	45,285,744
Electric light and power.....	396	292,715,090	2,132	3,162,489	3,155	4,066,535	.....	40,400,551
Hosiery and knit goods.....	99	33,174,154	737	1,351,107	9,756	6,744,918	17,184,391	34,100,500
Electrical apparatus.....	73	45,851,598	1,781	2,943,673	5,798	5,446,949	12,312,317	30,749,671
Saw, lath and shingle mill products.....	607	43,086,333	580	1,096,589	7,496	6,097,632	15,421,544	30,477,737
Rubber goods.....	35	34,539,077	1,067	1,813,702	4,280	4,554,823	13,834,828	30,262,667
Clothing, women's, factory.....	150	11,409,105	1,029	2,107,777	7,242	6,270,291	13,773,977	26,263,828
Printing and publishing.....	342	18,754,587	2,506	4,134,655	4,260	4,451,916	5,748,911	24,634,439
Petroleum, refined.....	4	19,067,313	173	336,398	1,393	2,018,765	16,377,889	23,963,563
Bread and other bakery products.....	762	11,730,129	493	735,035	4,449	4,943,072	12,154,434	23,018,254
Biscuits and confectionery.....	199	19,938,628	1,076	1,813,028	5,168	3,953,415	9,972,139	22,833,349
Foundry and machine shop products.....	150	30,610,441	721	1,533,499	5,375	5,637,206	8,784,471	22,072,440
Woodworking, sash and door factories.....	337	24,451,402	680	1,212,598	3,973	4,264,723	11,595,740	21,174,160
Leather, tanned.....	39	27,852,404	239	629,234	2,757	2,744,175	13,653,135	20,829,844
Sheet metal products.....	66	19,234,700	676	1,137,238	3,286	3,334,249	9,511,307	18,809,499
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	126	25,226,245	864	1,563,652	5,608	5,228,363	6,631,603	18,526,343
Automobile supplies.....	36	16,274,105	359	725,830	2,665	3,355,294	10,478,790	18,459,542
Agricultural implements.....	49	88,038,264	1,220	2,081,455	4,539	4,531,704	7,649,326	17,214,375
Printing and bookbinding.....	311	17,252,243	1,021	2,115,726	4,142	4,632,253	5,369,220	17,037,171
Heating and ventilating appliances.....	40	23,550,915	854	1,551,760	4,364	4,668,190	5,327,214	16,260,695
Steel and rolled products.....	9	47,033,116	152	4,111,827	2,779	4,013,060	9,497,939	15,635,441
Clothing, men's, factory.....	65	10,789,500	693	1,348,167	3,564	3,328,056	6,921,078	15,281,570
Boots and shoes, leather.....	67	11,110,906	617	1,352,432	3,846	3,451,196	7,178,735	14,756,999
Cotton goods.....	13	16,583,447	112	267,120	4,306	3,163,912	6,557,610	13,433,225
Woolen goods.....	11	17,337,300	239	567,457	3,778	3,042,655	6,192,395	13,284,166
Acids, alkalies and salts.....	46	21,956,746	256	464,609	1,049	1,293,912	4,810,251	11,807,126
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	156	13,996,715	327	489,551	2,111	1,232,550	6,758,827	11,757,551
Industrial machinery.....	77	26,576,581	816	1,457,346	2,857	3,057,009	3,057,861	10,499,422
Hardware and tools.....	78	21,035,182	544	994,854	3,365	3,063,854	3,593,553	10,498,999
Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	22	25,651,460	476	633,595	1,473	1,954,184	4,645,653	10,089,862
Furnishing goods, men's.....	53	7,445,208	502	917,862	2,306	1,724,942	5,311,363	9,977,623
Soaps.....	16	9,766,984	286	491,103	695	653,635	5,110,754	8,973,927
Lithography and engraving.....	63	7,284,018	510	1,082,630	1,819	2,291,239	2,442,064	8,718,110
Wire and wire goods.....	28	9,161,412	306	557,947	1,633	1,558,119	4,564,338	8,354,475
Condensed milk.....	20	5,783,692	110	190,444	509	481,860	5,260,442	8,256,861
Boxes and bags, paper.....	54	8,310,771	304	652,040	1,902	1,475,592	3,653,802	7,882,366
Total—Forty Leading Industries.....	6,370	1,326,029,860	31,164	54,399,734	149,732	150,124,013	550,639,120	1,008,555,513
Total—All Industries.....	9,174	1,643,187,941	41,774	74,145,772	195,545	194,516,958	676,725,112	1,274,424,802
Per cent—Forty Leading Industries of Total.....	69.4	80.7	74.6	73.4	76.6	77.2	81.3	79.1



PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS OF ONTARIO IN ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AS CENTRES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION.

Cities and Towns	Establishments	Capital Investment	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Toronto	1,811	392,469,184	78,333	92,930,846	205,568,765	394,065,052
Hamilton	437	55,196,050	12,148	12,401,779	48,069,129	100,280,131
Ottawa	203	38,530,758	6,667	7,742,794	34,581,220	49,202,686
Oshawa	34	20,658,430	4,052	4,883,478	28,535,243	40,131,834
London	232	37,032,875	8,535	9,013,889	16,472,501	35,487,959
Ford	10	21,135,828	3,516	6,315,112	16,150,858	31,690,257
Kitchener	130	30,456,512	6,712	6,901,892	13,924,576	29,587,561
Walkerville	43	26,756,572	3,642	5,146,662	16,305,899	27,322,381
Peterborough	77	22,481,704	3,953	3,807,655	16,014,313	24,387,583
Brantford	117	50,060,770	5,778	6,127,567	12,043,365	23,521,571
Sarnia	41	23,498,739	2,467	3,386,413	14,240,797	23,101,080
Sault Ste. Marie	39	45,924,176	1,960	2,973,642	13,086,596	21,203,622
Niagara Falls	60	28,330,980	2,305	2,841,083	7,788,155	18,013,805
Galt	75	13,645,483	2,803	2,859,874	3,836,314	18,012,176
Windsor	111	15,361,999	2,802	4,002,199	7,381,047	16,561,621
Kuelph	94	13,236,761	3,710	3,731,743	6,881,762	14,918,221
Keewatin	4	4,481,503	446	700,538	11,377,063	13,597,116
Chatham	59	12,645,964	1,493	2,163,951	7,830,116	13,361,770
Thorold	17	18,252,046	1,493	2,087,136	5,678,590	12,037,964
St. Catharines	102	16,827,175	3,033	3,524,559	4,733,505	11,789,451
Welland	44	24,154,457	2,426	2,531,363	6,771,119	11,748,039
New Toronto	10	12,422,065	1,494	1,613,634	5,576,789	10,402,993
Cornwall	41	11,280,463	2,327	1,887,900	4,050,834	8,589,390
Fort William	42	21,837,753	944	1,174,964	4,185,809	7,716,375
Wallaceburg	20	3,276,886	858	953,076	4,992,487	7,282,784
Woodstock	70	9,276,886	1,930	1,907,257	3,883,740	7,277,329
Stratford	54	6,224,338	1,697	1,721,445	3,698,355	7,003,324
Fort Frances	9	4,186,911	626	944,027	2,866,378	5,775,662
St. Thomas	54	4,332,366	990	1,027,527	3,136,216	5,736,070
Preston	38	5,627,977	1,634	1,733,446	2,519,261	5,724,077
Pembroke	41	5,677,427	1,345	1,078,151	2,329,777	5,662,830
Waterloo	40	11,312,221	1,213	1,369,745	2,355,780	5,241,789
Kingston	66	11,513,370	1,259	2,215,747	2,326,223	5,161,528
Goderich	21	1,534,346	271	245,320	3,942,380	5,073,070
Owen Sound	53	6,937,267	1,643	1,594,944	1,920,436	4,681,518
Paris	16	4,180,474	1,035	830,204	2,500,058	4,319,023
Ingersoll	28	4,121,669	688	634,657	2,675,596	3,936,298
Brockville	43	5,579,495	888	971,738	2,066,829	3,815,461
Sturgeon Falls	10	7,288,434	479	692,270	1,661,119	3,610,446
Hawkesbury	12	6,028,285	536	447,173	1,898,027	3,235,042
Newmarket	13	2,460,641	683	635,576	1,830,320	3,233,562
Huntsville	11	5,303,589	342	283,014	2,164,334	3,120,330
Merriton	9	4,013,624	442	703,775	1,287,236	3,015,191
Brampton	20	2,441,686	765	917,917	1,468,756	2,983,211
Midland	16	3,448,777	433	439,637	1,833,582	2,689,165
Belleville	52	2,743,452	755	744,156	985,619	2,679,179
Renfrew	21	3,730,880	444	507,393	1,495,143	2,579,356
Simcoe	28	1,888,594	478	372,753	1,500,552	2,529,068
Dunnville	16	2,672,259	493	483,651	924,606	2,426,703
Port Arthur	18	5,831,838	520	528,605	706,267	2,305,207
Dundas	24	5,002,981	701	749,998	1,039,181	2,118,322
Hanover	17	2,602,520	563	556,587	883,985	1,905,952

PLUMBERS' EXAMINING BOARD IN NEW BRUNSWICK

THE Minister of Health of New Brunswick, under the Public Health Act of 1918, has issued a series of regulations for the examination and licensing of plumbers in the province. The provincial Board of Health of British Columbia has power to issue similar regulations (Revised Statutes, 1911, chapter 98, section 7). In Ontario the Consolidated Municipal Act (Statutes of 1922, chapter 72) enables municipal councils to pass by-laws for the licensing of journeymen plumbers.

The new regulations in New Brunswick are in part as follows:—

Examination and Licensing of Plumbers

(No. 264-272 Inclusive)

264. No person unless holding a Plumber's License as hereinafter provided, after the expiration of six

months from date of approval of these regulations by the Executive Council of this province, shall work as a plumber or engage in the art of plumbing within the province except under direct and immediate supervision by a plumber duly licensed by these regulations except that a person who has for three years been engaged in the mechanical work of plumbing may be deputed by his employer to perform minor plumbing work under the general direction of the latter.

265. There shall be established a Board to be known as the Plumber's Examining Board of New Brunswick, one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of New Brunswick and two others—one a journeyman and the other an employing plumber—and each of the latter two shall be qualified to hold a plumber's license under these regulations and shall be appointed by the Minister of Health.

266. The last two named members of said Board shall hold office during the current calendar year for which they are appointed and in the month of December in each year after the first said appointments the said Minister shall appoint two said like

members for the ensuing calendar year. Retiring members or either of them may be reappointed at the discretion of the Minister. In case of death, resignation or neglect to serve of either or both of such two members, the Minister shall forthwith make such other appointment or appointments as may fill such vacancy or vacancies.

267. Such Examining Board, upon appointment shall meet at some convenient place, and may draw up such rules for its governance and conduct as shall not be inconsistent with these regulations. It shall meet at least annually, and oftener, if thought necessary by the Board and shall appoint a place and time for the semi-annual examination of all such persons as shall present themselves before it for examination for license, and written application for such examination must be made by applicant to the examining Board at least one week before the date set for such examination. Such examination, which may be written or oral, or both, notice of the date and place of which shall be published by the Board in the Royal Gazette and in two daily newspapers of the province one month in advance, shall include questions upon the theory and art of plumbing and upon the Plumbing regulations of the province, as well as any ocular demonstration of the art of plumbing as may be required by the Board. The fee for examination and license shall be five dollars for each applicant, which fee shall be applied (1) to defray the expenses of

said Examining Board, and (2) the balance divided between the members of said Examining Board. Three dollars of such fee shall be returned to any applicant who fails to obtain a license.

268. Each plumber, who, at the time of the approval of these regulations by the Executive Council, has been working as a plumber for a period of five years prior to such approval, upon giving proof thereof to the Examining Board, and upon application for a license and upon payment of fee, shall be entitled to receive and be granted such license, without further examination, if such application and payment be made within six months after said approval, but not otherwise.

269. Any person, other than one mentioned in the last preceding regulation who shall satisfy the Examining Board that he has worked at the art of plumbing for a period of five years as a learner or assistant under direct and immediate supervision of one or more plumbers entitled to a license under these regulations, shall be deemed entitled to a license under these regulations and be granted such, upon the payment of aforesaid fee, and upon passing the examinations as provided for herein, subject to the following section.

(The next section relates to registration, etc.)

### AGE AND OCCUPATION OF BRITISH IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, 1921-1923

THE British Board of Trade Journal for September 18, contains tables showing the number of emigrants from the British Isles to various non-European countries, including Canada, during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. The numbers for each country are divided into age groups. In its issue of August 28, the same journal gave information as to the number of emigrants over 18 years

of age classified by their occupation. The following tables reproduce this information in so far as relates to Canada.

EMIGRANTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO CANADA IN 1921, 1922, AND 1923 BY AGE GROUPS

Males	1921	1922	1923
Under 12 years.....	6,296	3,895	6,041
12 to 17 years.....	2,565	2,056	3,598
18 to 20 years.....	2,053	1,523	4,653
21 to 25 years.....	5,314	3,749	13,208
26 to 30 years.....	4,859	3,124	9,916
31 to 45 years.....	8,876	6,094	13,649
46 years and over.....	3,429	2,616	4,329
Total males*.....	33,504	23,080	55,443

Females	1921	1922	1923
Under 12 years.....	6,130	3,741	5,988
12 to 17 years.....	2,133	1,386	2,290
18 to 20 years.....	1,760	1,312	2,187
21 to 25 years.....	4,940	3,341	5,347
26 to 30 years.....	5,710	3,612	5,425
31 to 45 years.....	9,394	6,091	8,182
46 years and over.....	4,195	3,234	3,590
Total females*.....	34,403	22,738	33,450

\*Inclusive of emigrants of 12 years of age and over, whose ages were not specified.

EMIGRANTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO CANADA IN 1921, 1922 AND 1923 BY OCCUPATIONS

Males	1921	1922	1923
Agricultural.....	4,996	3,601	9,815
Commercial, Finance and Insurance.....	2,526	1,492	2,243
Professional.....	835	494	552
Skilled Trades—			
Mining and Quarrying....	554	648	1,344
Metal and Engineering....	1,334	1,103	2,816
Building.....	340	208	687
Other.....	1,811	1,230	2,610
Transport and Communications.....	667	366	725
Labourers not in Agriculture or Transport.....	3,551	1,016	3,827
Other and ill-defined occupations.....	1,483	1,234	1,630
*Total (18 years and over)	18,097	11,302	26,249

Females	1921	1922	1923
Domestic, Hotel, etc., Service.....	4,764	3,279	3,852
Commercial, Finance and Insurance.....	850	380	426
Professional.....	802	524	486
Clothing Trades.....	324	215	270
Wife or Housewife (not otherwise described).....	10,975	6,455	8,622
Other and ill-defined occupations.....	908	652	1,040
†Total (18 years and over)	18,623	11,505	14,696

\*Inclusive of 152 males of 12 years of age and over in 1921, 75 in 1922, and 82 in 1923, whose ages were not specified.

†Inclusive of 138 females of 12 years of age and over in 1921, 99 in 1922, and 64 in 1923, whose ages were not specified.



## UNION AND NON-UNION JOINT COUNCILS

THE results of a study of "Workmen's Representation in Industrial Government" are given in a recent work by Earl J. Miller, an instructor in economics in the University of Illinois (University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Volume X, Nos 3 and 4). The author investigated the pronounced movement of recent years towards the formation of joint industrial councils, joint works councils, works committees, shop committees, and related bodies. His main purpose was to arrive at an estimate as to the comparative merits of joint schemes based on the recognition of existing trade unions, and the typically American schemes based on non-union employee representation. He notes a tendency among advocates of the non-union council movement in the United States to enlarge upon the virtues of this new form of industrial democracy, apparently implying that industrial democracy had not been previously developing in American industrial life. Against such an assumption he has brought together numerous examples of practical "joint industrial management" effected by the trade unions through shop committees, joint councils and trade agreements, and in existence long before the more recent movement began.

Both forms of organization are designed to counteract in some measure the "deadening and dwarfing effect" of minute subdivision of labour under modern industrial conditions. The early days cannot be recalled when the activities of the skilled artisan called for the full exercise of his diverse faculties. Scientific management, with paternalistic control intensifies the problem by imposing ever minuter tasks on the worker, and by relieving him of the last vestige of responsibility. At this point democratic industrial management offers the workers a new opportunity to study and think in connection with their occupations.

### Union Joint Councils

The sentiment of the labour movement now definitely favours joint management in some form. At the 1919 convention of the American Federation of Labour the following resolution was passed:—

"The Executive Council believes that in all large permanent shops a regular arrangement should be provided whereby,

"First.—A committee of the workers would regularly meet with the shop management to confer over matters of production; and whereby,

"Second.—Such committees could carry beyond the foreman and superintendent to the general manager or to the president, any important grievance which the workers may have with reference to wages, hours, and conditions."

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, writes as follows:—

"It is not urged that the 'Shop Committee' plan as a supplemental branch to the trade unions cannot be made to serve a most helpful purpose in industry. To the contrary, the necessity of team work between all workers in a plant or shop is fully and freely conceded. Indeed, the formation of shop committees is required by many trade unions as a method of considering problems of production with the shop management, to secure team work, to adjust conflicts, and if need be, to take up all shop questions with the highest officials of the plant.

"The trade unions fully recognize that there are many questions closely affecting daily life and comfort in the success of business, and in no small degree, efficiency in production, which are peculiar to the individual workshop and factory. Confined to these purposes \* \* \* \* shop committees, as supplemental branches of the trade union movement, are not alone favoured but recommended."

An instructive chapter deals with the constructive work that has been accomplished by trade unions in the direction of co-operating in industrial management. Details are given regarding numerous joint councils that have existed in many organized trades for the purposes of framing agreements between the employers and employees for regulating all matters in which the workers are directly concerned. For example, the joint conference plan for drawing up trade agreements has been followed in the coal industry since 1898: "An inter-state joint conference has been held annually in the central competitive field, composed of eight miners and eight operators from each state (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania). A unanimous vote is always necessary to reach a decision. The state joint conference follows the inter-state joint conference. It deals with local matters, and is very much the same in organization and methods as the inter-state conference. Most of the work of the state joint conference is carried on by a scale committee, which is composed of two operators and two miners from each of the nine districts." Agreements of a similar nature, in which the labour unions are directly concerned, are mentioned in connection with the moulders, glass workers, potters, brewery workers, garment workers, printers, and other trades.

Another phase of joint management, carried out with the collaboration of trade unions, is the Local Union Joint Council, which exists mainly for the purpose of applying the trade agreements locally. This is largely a matter of settling disputes which arise between the local parties to an agreement. Such joint bodies exist among the sheet metal workers, the stereotypers and electrotypers, the painters, decorators and paperhangers, the potters,

machinists, brewery workers, hod-carriers, etc., printers, pressmen, garment workers, pulp and paper workers, brick and clay workers, laundry workers, cigar makers, and other organized bodies of workers.

A third form of joint management in which unions participate is that of certain national or international joint councils, organized not for the purpose of making agreements, but "to promote a spirit of co-operation." Such a council was formed in 1919 in the photo-engraving industry, composed of five representatives of each party; and exists also in the commercial and periodical branches of the printing industry and the electrical construction industry.

The various forms of joint management that are carried on with the co-operation of trade unions show, in the author's opinion that the unions "have dealt with the same vital problems of industrial management as have non-union councils; they have dealt with them in essentially the same manner \* \* \* \* moreover, the total accomplishments of non-union councils have been insignificant in comparison with the accomplishments of the unions."

### The Non-Union Councils

The author finds that the non-union and the union joint councils represent two antagonistic movements. It is true that most of the non-union council schemes contain an express proviso that there shall be no discrimination against union members, and that employees forego none of their rights as members of labour organizations. He suspects however that this proviso is based on the employers' belief that the joint plans will create indifference among the workers as to the need for belonging to a union.

It has been estimated that between 700 and 800 non-union council plans are now in operation in the United States, and that more than a million workers participate in them. In theory these councils obtain for the workers a larger share in industrial control than they would have otherwise. They vary widely, however, in the degree in which they rely on democratic methods. In the settlement of disputes most of the councils make provision for the discussion and settlement of differences by joint action, with final arbitration in case of disagreement, but in practice, recourse is seldom had to arbitration, this fact suggesting that the workers are able to exercise sufficient influence in the joint council to secure their own interests. On the other hand there may be an element of domination by the managers, and in any case, as the author points out, the main consider-

ation in this connection is the grade of workers involved in the discussions and decisions of the joint council, and the reality of the workers' choice of their representatives.

Among the positive benefits that have resulted from the non-union councils the author states that they have fostered the spirit of goodwill and co-operation between the employers and their workers; that they have definitely increased the efficiency of the staffs; that mutually satisfactory wage rates are agreed upon more readily; that labour "turn over" has been greatly reduced; that discipline has improved; and that grievances are settled more promptly.

The advantages of the system are summed up as follows:—

"For the workers, it has broadened their knowledge of the problems of management; has brought them to see the importance of the problem of production; has helped to retain men to take more responsible positions; has shown them, in many cases, that their employers, according to their concept of justice and a square deal, are sincerely trying to treat labour fairly; and has taught them the advantages which can result from constructive co-operation.

"For the employers, it has greatly increased their ability to handle men successfully, by showing them the viewpoint, problems, and worries of the worker, as set forth in the joint council. In other words, it has been an education in industrial psychology, which many employers need. It has taught them the important fact that most of the trouble between labour and management is due to ignorance and misunderstanding, and is, therefore, easily remedied in joint bodies where each presents its view and the facts are jointly determined. It has taught them that the workers are fair-minded and capable of helping in management, instead of being radical, selfish, ignorant, and incapable of sharing in industrial control. It has shown them, through results gained, that there are great possibilities of increased efficiency if the human factor is properly managed so that its spontaneous constructive co-operation will be gained. And it has taught them that more democratic and less autocratic management is one pathway which leads to that spontaneous and constructive co-operation."

### Effect on Labour Unions

The author concludes with an estimate of the influence that is likely to be exercised by the "non-union joint council movement on the future development of labour organizations:—

"There seems to be little probability that the non-union council movement will destroy many existing unions in the near future. Nevertheless, the experience in the packing industry has shown that union leaders have a new and serious factor with which to contend. The council plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad is well established, and if similar plans are adopted in any substantial proportion of the railroad industry, the outcome of another great railroad strike might be such as to break the strength of even the strong railroad brotherhoods. In any event, their power would be seriously lessened. However, the non-union council movement, if the present rapid rate of increase continues long, cannot fail to check materially the growth of unions. It is in this direction, rather than in destroying existing unions, that its effects will be most harmful to the plans of organized labour."



## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

*Windsor, Ont.*—Plans are being made for the organization of classes in several subjects to be held in the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School under the auspices and direction of the Workers' Educational Association. The classes will include economics (both advanced and beginners) and public speaking.

*London, Ont.*—Several new courses have been organized in the London Technical and Art School. Girls who take the new course in marketing will be weekly visitors in London groceries, butcher shops and the city market. Girls taking this course will go out into life, it is hoped, prepared to effect real economy in their future homes or to take paying positions where knowledge of practical marketing may be required.

Another new course for girls announced is costume designing which, should any students concerned have real talent, would lead to a profession whose members consider a \$10,000 a year salary as a beginner's wage. Hitherto the Technical School dressmaking course has laid emphasis on following patterns set by teachers. This fall the senior year girl pupils will design their own model garments, make the pattern and then the dress.

House furnishing and interior decorating will also be offered girls and such boys as may have special ability. The course will cover the whole range of furnishings, colour harmonies, lighting and strength of materials.

*Toronto, Ont.*—A new programme reconstructing the elementary educational system in Ontario is of interest to teachers in vocational schools in that it provides for greater flexibility in the courses of study and aims at serving the needs of the various types of students in so far as practicable.

The reconstruction of the public school courses of study has been undertaken with the purpose of—

1. Adjusting subjects of study to meet more directly the needs of the pupils.

2. Reducing pressure, especially in graded schools, and giving greater opportunity for study during school hours, with a view of preventing an undue amount of homework.

Selecting material for carrying out the first of the purposes mentioned above, the course of study has been divided into two parts:—

1. A minimum prescription of work for pupils in all elementary schools.

2. Supplementary courses in certain subjects which are optional with schools on the approval of the inspector. These courses make it possible, where it is practicable and desirable, to extend instructions to meet varying conditions, depending, on the one hand, on the needs of pupils, and on the other hand upon the facilities for teaching which can be offered. For example, these supplementary courses make possible a certain amount of differentia between the courses offered in urban and rural schools.

The reductions referred to above are secured in the following ways:—

(1) Through cutting out material which has found a place in the past in the courses of study but which has a very remote relation to the needs of the child.

(2) Through postponing material which however good itself can be presented to the pupil at a later stage. This is made possible by the extension of the period of compulsory education. Mathematical and science problems demand a certain maturity of reasoning and a mistake has been made in the past in forcing these upon the attention of the children at too early a stage.

(3) Through combining and correlating subjects of study which are naturally related in subject matter. These combinations are provided for in the following cases: literature and reading, composition and spelling, nature study and agriculture, physical culture and health, art and constructive work.

The regulations then name as the obligatory courses; reading and literature, arithmetic, composition and spelling, grammar, history, geography, health and physical culture, art and constructive work (a minimum course). The courses listed as supplemental are art and constructive work, nature study and agriculture, music, manual training, household science.

The principal feature of the new regulations, so far as home-work is concerned, is that in each school day of five and one-half hours there is to be a non-teaching period of one and one-half hours during which the scholars will devote themselves to independent work and study, under the guidance of their teachers.

*Iroquois Falls, Ont.*—The Associated Boards of Trade of Northern Ontario, in a resolution passed at its recent convention in Iroquois Falls, recommended to the Ontario Government, the establishment of correspondence courses for children in the outlying districts

of Ontario. Such courses are now being given in British Columbia and Alberta.

*Moncton, N.B.*—The Moncton Central Amalgamated Labour Unions, at their regular semi-monthly meeting on September 26, discussed and approved of the evening vocational classes to be conducted in that city during the coming winter.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—The extent and variety of the evening school classes being conducted in Vancouver are indicated by the following extract from *The Vancouver Province*:—

The sixteenth session of the Vancouver city night school classes will be operated from October 6 to March 31.

The night classes are especially established to enable men and women to continue their education beyond what they have received in the day school and to further train them for the successful prosecution of the trade, business or occupation in which they are engaged.

The classes are open without restriction to any pupils more than 14 years old who are regularly employed during the day. Certificates, stamped with the approval of the Vancouver School Board, will be awarded to students who attend regularly and whose progress, shown by class work during the session, has been reported by the teachers and instructors as satisfactory.

The fees, payable in advance, are but nominal, and are returnable to students taking the continuation short course and who make 85 per cent or over of the total attendance of the entire season. Last year 1,200 attended the courses, and this year the trustees are preparing for 1,600 students.

Courses are given in such subjects as shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial English, cookery, millinery, cabinet-making, machine construction and drawing, electrical engineering, printing, wireless telegraphy, elocution, acting and the works of Shakespeare; also study in geology, mineralogy and mining, drawing, and English for foreigners, painting, advance choral and orchestral work, plumbing, technical drafting, public speaking, advanced accounting and auditing, and many other subjects of practical use to those in various occupations.

Special classes in lumbering are conducted during the winter months by the B.C. Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver. Membership in the classes is comprised largely of men who are employed in the mills of the city, and the course of study is designed to give them expert practical and technical knowledge. Various studies, in manufacturing, grading, tallying, inspection, lumber sales and export trade are carried on.

In addition, a series of lectures is arranged for each season on a wide range of subjects of interest to the industry. There have been as many as seventy-five enrolled in the classes in the past winter. This year the number is expected to be larger.

*Victoria, B.C.*—Apprenticeship and the need for training workers in the mills was discussed at the last quarterly meeting of the Pacific

Northwest Millwork Association, held in Victoria, on August 23. The subject was introduced by Mr. L. B. Travers, State Vocational Supervisor for the State of Washington. After pointing out the urgent need for apprentices Mr. Travers stated that the best system appeared to be an indenture system, commencing with an introductory probationership, as a *bona fide* indenture would check the boy's lack of responsibility. Mr. Travers thought the boys should begin about sixteen years of age, and have at least two years in part-time schools, as they had in Washington, where the work of the shops would be explained to the boys in the classrooms. When a boy had reached the age of eighteen he would appreciate the value of the evening schools, in which the students had a larger measure of freedom than in supervised half-time schools. On the part of the employer there must be a determination to teach the apprentices through the journeymen, and not allow them to waste so much time cleaning up the shops. Concurrently there should run a system of transfers, so that an apprentice who could not learn the whole of his craft in one shop could pick up the balance of it in another.

*British Labour Organizations and Education.*—In a lecture at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., on August 23rd, Mr. R. H. Tawney, British Labour Party economist, described the attitude of the British labour movement towards education. The new thing in education during the past decade, he said, was that the demand for improvement of educational facilities was coming from the rank and file of manual workers, while in the nineteenth century educational reform had come from above, from the churches, universities and the State. What the workers desired was not to destroy existing educational values, but to widen the range of their influence. The aim of educational organization was to prepare children to define their own attitude to the world for themselves, whether that attitude was acceptable or not to existing political institutions and accepted social conventions. The principal problems of the public education system in England, as seen by the labour movement, were improvement of the quality of primary education, including that of the teacher; development of secondary education in such a way that instead of 85 per cent of the children ending their education at 14, all normal children may attend secondary school from 11 to 12 to 16; strengthening of university education by provision of more liberal financial assistance; removal of economic barriers which still make access to a university



by men and women of small means too difficult, and development of extra-mural work undertaken by the universities in the shape of adult education for working class students. Labour was anxious, the speaker stated, to encourage the development of initiative among the children, rather than the acquisition of information. He described the educational facilities provided for men and women, mostly manual workers, through residential colleges, summer schools, evening classes and especially the modern educational association, with the co-operation of the universities and the state. The modern labour educational association, he explained, was a federation of some thousands of trade unions, co-operative societies and other working class organizations, together with universities and public education committees. Its object, he said, was not to turn manual workers into professional men, but to equip men and women in the trade unions, workshops and co-opera-

tive societies to spend their leisure reasonably and to understand the problems of political and industrial organization with which democracy in Europe is confronted.

*World Federation of Education.*—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education for Maine, and president of the World Federation of Education Associations, recently announced the appointment of a world-wide commission on the removal of illiteracy. The Crown Prince of Japan has placed a million yen in the hands of the Japanese Education Association to be expended in wiping out illiteracy in that country in ten years. China has opened a campaign and adopted a slogan "China a literate nation in one generation." A movement has been started in Honduras to make Honduras a literate nation in five years. Mexico is carrying on an effective campaign and has taught 200,000 to read and write in the last two years.

## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The employment exchanges in Soviet Russia owed their origin to the war, which showed the necessity of distributing labour, of which there was a shortage, on a more rational basis. After the Revolution of March, 1917, under the Provisional Government, employment exchanges developed and became the chief organizations for the recruiting of labour. After the Revolution of November, 1917, the Soviet Government allowed the exchanges to remain untouched for several weeks, and it was not until the beginning of 1918 that they were transformed into "labour distribution departments," attached directly to the Commissariat of Labour. As their name implies, the work of the departments was to distribute labour in accordance with the orders of the Commissariat of Labour.

When the "new economic policy" was introduced in 1921, the resuscitation of commerce and the reappearance of private undertakings necessitated a return to free labour agreements. The old order on employment exchanges was once more put into force and the labour distribution departments received the name of employment exchanges.

Discussions in the Soviet press show the probability of the extension of the reform to all employment exchanges. At a recent conference of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, the representatives of the Commissariat of Labour stated that, in view of the general discontent with employment exchanges

and of the inadequacy of measures hitherto adopted, there would be a progressive reorganization of labour exchanges.

Thus, the employment exchanges, or labour distribution departments, which under the Communist regime were alone competent to distribute labour according to the instructions of the Government and which, after the abandonment of the Communist system, preserved the monopoly of placing labour, are now having their rights more and more restricted, and are in course of transformation into mere optional institutions for placing the unemployed.

## Prices and Cost of Living

The International Labour Office reports that on the whole there were no important changes in the movement of prices during June and July. A further increase in wholesale prices was recorded in June for France and Belgium, while the figures for Germany, Italy, and Czechoslovakia show a noteworthy decline. Among the countries which publish cost-of-living index numbers a rise may be noted in the figures for Finland and Luxemburg. In the first-named country this was due almost entirely to the abolition of rent restrictions on June 1, which was followed by a substantial rise in rents. In Germany the cost of living declined about 3 per cent in June, thus following the movement of wholesale prices.

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Summary of the Proceedings of the 40th Annual Convention

THE fortieth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in London, Ont., from September 15 to 19, the meeting place being the Masonic Temple. The opening session was presided over by Mr. J. McGuire, president of the London Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour. Mr. G. A. Wenige, mayor of the city, and Mr. Frank White, local member in the House of Commons, extended a welcome on behalf of the municipality. Others who addressed the opening session were Rev. Quintin Warner, judge of the Juvenile Court, and Mr. Gordon Ingram, president of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome, thanking the local committee for the complete arrangements which had been made for the convenience of the delegates.

The first order of business was the report of the Credential Committee, which as finally submitted showed that credentials had been received for 258 delegates, divided as follows: fraternal delegates, 3; delegates from international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 44; 16 trades and labour councils, 28 delegates; 128 local unions, 183 delegates.

On the recommendation of the executive council the president appointed the customary committees, together with the associate secretary, sergeant-at-arms and translator, the services of the last-named officer being necessitated by the main business of the convention being conducted in both English and French.

Following the naming of the Resolutions Committee the chairman stated that there were 25 resolutions which had not been submitted 20 days previous to the opening of the convention, as required by the constitution. The subject matter of some of them were already covered by resolutions regularly presented. The convention decided that no action be taken on the resolutions which were not submitted within the prescribed time, except those from the postal workers and the Montreal police union.

The report of the committee on rules and order recommended that the same procedure be followed as at earlier conventions, except that to secure a roll call rate it should require 75 instead of 50 delegates to make the demand. After slight objection to the latter recommendation the report was adopted.

### Report of the Executive Council

The report of the Executive Council, containing 45 pages, gave an outline of the various matters which had been dealt with during the past year. The opening passages of the report stated: "Continual trade depression, with its consequent unemployment, and similar problems, coupled with the activities of those who seek to destroy the trade union movement, has made the work more difficult, and we wish at this time to extend our appreciation and thanks for the loyalty and support of our affiliated membership who have contributed so materially to the progress that has been made." The following is a synopsis of the report of the executive council:

*Legislative Programme, 1924.*—Under this heading the Executive Council referred to the interview with the Dominion Government on January 14, at which the legislative programme of the congress was presented (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924, page 126.)

*Legislation.*—In this section the executive council enumerated the legislation enacted at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, particular reference being made to the amendments to the Militia Act, and to amendments to the Canada Shipping Act by the adoption of four draft conventions of the International Labour Office pertaining to the conditions of employment of seamen. Reference was also made to bills 256, 257, 258 and 190, providing for the expenditure of money on harbours and railways, as well as to other matters which were before the House of Commons.

*Affiliations and Advisory Councils.*—The Congress has maintained its affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and the League of Nations Society in Canada. Representatives of the Congress had attended meetings of other bodies, brief reports of the proceedings of which were given.

*International.*—The report referred to the cordial relations of the Congress with the American Federation of Labour and its international affiliates, and outlined the proceedings of the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Vienna, which President Moore had attended.

*Position of Eight-Hour Day.*—In regard to the decision of the Dominion Parliament to



refer the Washington convention of the International Labour Conference on the hours of work to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision as to the power of Parliament to give legislative effect to the eight-hour day, the executive council made the following recommendations:—

(a) That we reiterate our demands for legislation to give immediate effect to the eight-hour day for all Government employees and those engaged on Government works.

(b) That we urge upon the Dominion Government to insert in all Fair Wage Contracts a clause limiting the hours of work to eight in the day.

(c) That the incoming Provincial Executives urge their respective legislatures to enact eight-hour day legislation as has already been done by the British Columbia Legislature.

(d) That the Dominion Government be requested to take such steps as will ensure the views of organized labour being properly presented to the Supreme Court when dealing with the defining of the jurisdictional rights between the Federal Government and the provinces.

"*Congress Journal.*"—A contract had been made with the *Canadian Railroader* to publish the official journal of the Congress. The executive submitted a statement showing that notwithstanding an appeal for financial assistance and a contribution from the funds of the Congress, there was still an outstanding debt of \$5,000. To liquidate this debt they recommended (1) that another appeal be made to the local unions for financial assistance, and (2) that the members be urged to subscribe for the journal so as to ensure its continued publication.

*Immigration.*—Under this caption the report stated "Your executive has kept the trade union centres of Great Britain and a number of European countries in touch with the facts as to the actual situation in Canada, and in that way offset, to a considerable degree, the campaigns of misrepresentation that have been carried on." A summary of the information furnished to the various countries was given, as was also a summary of a memorandum on immigration prepared for the proposed British Commonwealth Labour Conference, in which the official policy of the Congress on this subject was stated to be:—

To ask the British Government for closer supervision of immigration advertising and control of booking agents.

Provision in the Immigration Act (Canada) to place amongst the prohibited classes labour hired to replace strikers, or those hired without the sanction of the Employment Service of Canada.

Prevention of hiring of labour outside of Canada by private employers and closest co-operation with the Employment Services of Canada and of Great Britain.

The memorandum also sets forth that organized labour in Canada believes that all advances made to assist immigrants should be from Government sources and under Government control.

*International Legislation.*—This section of the report gave an account of a conference called by the Dominion Government, at which the congress was represented, for the purpose of considering the obligations of Canada arising out of the labour section of the Treaty of Peace. A list of the items dealt with and the decisions arrived at was appended.

*Old Age Pensions.*—To the committee appointed by the House of Commons to make inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada the Congress had submitted a memorandum incorporating the declarations which had been made in regard to this subject, and appended the recommendations which the committee had presented.

*Unemployment.*—Mention was made of the programme which had been adopted by the Congress at earlier conventions on the unemployment question, and also of the conference which had been recently held in Ottawa. The proposals of the labour group attending the conference were set forth, as were also the recommendations which had been adopted with a view to relieving unemployment during the coming winter season.

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*—In this section reference was made to the amendments in the act which had been sought by organized labour, and which had been rejected by the Senate. Attention was also called to the constitutionality of the act being challenged in the courts, the case now being before the Privy Council.

*Injunctions.*—Under this heading the executive council directed attention to two widely differing judgments in suits to restrain trade unionists from picketing. In this connection the executive reiterated the demand of the Congress for amendments to the Criminal Code to make clear the position of organized labour in regard to picketing.

*Conclusion.*—The concluding section of the report dealt with a number of items which had been referred to the executive council by the previous convention, as well as others which had been brought to their attention during the year. These included among others (1) release of Bernard Markson, J. B. McLachlan and others from prison, (2) the postal workers' strike, (3) anti-war day, (4) Chinese on Nova Scotia boats, and (5) fair wage violations.

#### Reports of Provincial Executive Committees and Provincial Federations of Labour

In addition to the above report the executive council submitted a synopsis of the legislative work of the provincial executive com-

mittees and provincial federations, together with a summary of the legislation requested and legislation enacted in the various provinces.

### Reports of Fraternal Delegates

Mr. Jas. A. Sullivan, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, submitted reports in which they summarized the more important matters which had been dealt with by the respective organizations.

### Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The above reports were referred to the committee on officers' reports which expressed satisfaction with the work of the executive council and concurred in the various recommendations submitted. The committee also recommended as follows:—

(1) That this executive council urge that work authorized under House of Commons bills Nos. 256, 257, 258 and 190 be proceeded with in order to relieve the unemployment situation; to this recommendation was added a request that the government be asked to grant money to the Canadian National railways to care for equipment; (2) That the executive council press for legislation providing for unemployment insurance along lines of a bill drafted by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council; (3) That further amendments to the Militia Act be sought in accordance with the resolution of the congress adopted in 1923; (4) That efforts be continued to secure the desired amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The committee further recommended that the executive council press for legislation providing for the transferable vote in Dominion elections and for the abolition of the Senate. The report of the committee on officers' reports, which was adopted, also commended the provincial executive committees and provincial federations for their efforts on behalf of the workers, and instructed the executive council to continue its efforts to secure desired legislation.

### Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, submitted the financial statement which showed that the total receipts for the fiscal year, including the balance from the previous year, amounted to \$27,190.01; the expenditures for the same period were \$24,875.71, leaving a balance of \$2,314.30. The total affiliated membership of the congress at the close of the year was 117,110, a decrease of 4,732 as compared with 1923. The secretary-treasurer also presented the report of the trustees of the congress headquarters in Ottawa. The receipts for the year were \$1,445, and the cost of maintenance was \$1,609.89, showing a deficit of \$154.89. The Audit Committee, to which

these reports were referred, subsequently reported that the accounts were found correct. The report was adopted.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee, which was approved without discussion, recommended an appropriation of \$900 to the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, and \$600 to the delegate to the American Federation of Labour, and also recommended referring to the executive council the payment of certain incidental convention expenses. A further recommendation was a grant of \$200 to the striking coal miners in Alberta.

### Representation Refused to Women's Labour Leagues

A resolution from the Toronto District Labour Council, which was referred to the committee on Constitution and Law, requested the Congress to admit to membership the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues. The committee recommended that as this Federation was not an economic organization it should not be admitted, and pointed out that working women were eligible for membership in the various trade unions. After a brief discussion the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### Union Label Committee

To the Union Label Committee was referred a resolution which sought to condemn the provisional officers of District 26 of the United Mine Workers for sending out printed matter without the union label being affixed. The committee in reporting regretted the absence of the union label on union printing and urged that trade union members demand the union label on all goods purchased. The committee recommended (1) that legislation be secured to protect the union label, (2) that a page be set aside in the *Congress Journal* for the purpose of union label propaganda. During the discussion of the report it was stated by one of the speakers, in referring to the charge against the officers of District 26, that the complaint should have been sent to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers and not to the Congress. The report of the committee was adopted.

### Hours of Labour

Sixty-five regularly submitted Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration and report. Some of them, however, were not dealt with, being covered by other resolutions on the same subject. In some instances the committee disapproved of the resolutions, and in nearly all cases the committee's report was adopted.



The first resolution reported upon asked that the Ontario Government should instruct the various commissions appointed under its auspices which have control of the erection of buildings or other public works to call for the adoption of the eight-hour day, which the resolution declared was the established working period in the building industry. The convention approved of the resolution and instructed the executive council to press for legislation to meet this demand.

By another resolution the Congress reaffirmed its declarations in favour of the eight-hour day, and demanded that the Federal Government bring into effect the Washington convention of the International Labour Conference on the hours of work.

This question was also brought to the attention of the convention in the report of the executive council previously referred to, in which certain recommendations were made regarding the eight-hour day, and to all of these the convention gave its approval.

### Unemployment

Three resolutions were submitted on the subject of unemployment. The first demanded that an appeal be made to all public bodies and the various governments to commence all work possible in order to give employment, "so that the public funds can be used for work instead of charity." This resolution was adopted, as was also a demand that the Government pass an unemployment measure suitable to the conditions of the country. The convention adopted a resolution laying down the principle that "the first charge upon industry is of right, and ought to be, the adequate maintenance of workers engaged in it," and urged the Congress to call on trades councils to assist in the organization of the unemployed with a view of co-ordinating their efforts to secure employment.

### Immigration

Three resolutions on the subject of immigration were reported upon by the Committee on Resolutions and all with slight amendments were adopted. One of the resolutions called upon the Government to provide means whereby the services of immigrants as well as those of the unemployed workmen may be utilized in the development of natural resources, and instructed the executive council to make the necessary representations to the Government. The executive council was also instructed to keep in close touch with the European trade unions, and to "inform them of the true situation in this country, thus offsetting the false advertising profusely scattered on the other side of the ocean."

Objection was raised to the immigration regulations of the United States, and it was decided to request the Dominion Government to approach the United States Government with a view to having the regulations amended so as to remove the barrier against naturalized Canadians.

### Fair Wage Regulations

A resolution was adopted that the Prime Minister be requested to have amendments made to what was termed an objectionable section of the fair wage policy of the Dominion Government as issued in April, 1924. The clause to which objection was taken is as follows:—

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which employee or employees belong or to the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It was also decided to ask the Federal Government to (1) have the fair wage policy adopted by the Harbour Commission of the city of Quebec; (2) instruct the fair wage officers to enforce the fair wage regulations.

The executive committee of the Province of Quebec was instructed to urge the Provincial Government to enact a fair wage law, based on equitable principles, and similar in character to that adopted by the Federal Government.

The convention approved of a resolution asking the Dominion Government to pay to all marine engineers the same scale of wages as is paid in the province of British Columbia.

### Picketing and Injunctions

Three resolutions were submitted on peaceful picketing and injunctions, one of which referred to recent injunctions against the Hamilton picture machine operators' union,\* and requested that the law-making bodies of the Dominion be petitioned to so amend the statistics so as to legalize peaceful picketing. In the event of the petition being refused it was requested that a demonstration, with a one-day cessation of work, be arranged by the Trades and Labour Congress. This resolution was not adopted, but the convention reiterated the protest of the Congress against injunctions in labour disputes, and instructed the executive council to take steps to have the Criminal Code amended so as to permit peaceful picketing, and if this is not sufficient, that efforts be made to have the provincial

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1924, page 814.

legislatures adopt amendments to the civil law along similar lines.

### Opposed to "Councils of Action"

A resolution presented stated that "further and more terrible wars are the inevitable result of modern Imperialism," and called upon the Congress to set up "councils of action" for the purpose of organizing the labour forces in opposition to all Imperialist wars. The proposal was defeated on the recommendation of the committee on resolutions.

Another resolution set forth that "only the rapid and thorough mobilization of the working class on the basis of the class struggle for the complete destruction of capitalism and the rule of the capitalist class, and the elevation to power of the working class, can give assurance of the prevention of future wars." The resolution also stated that the policy of the "leaders of the Amsterdam International\* and their support of the League of Nations and the International Labour Bureau would be chiefly responsible for any catastrophe that may again befall the international working class." This resolution was also defeated on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions.

### Defeat Proposal for International Congress

Through a resolution request was made that the Congress favour convening a congress of unions affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labour Unions for the purpose of arriving at a common programme and platform of action. The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence in the proposal. Before any discussion took place inquiry was made as to whether or not a telegram had been received from Russia. After a slight delay a copy of the telegram was produced and read as follows:—

Greetings fortieth convention Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. For relentless struggle against re-action and exploitation, and the emancipation of the workers of the world. Hail the unity of international trade unionism. Tomski, Gen. Sec. A.R.C. C.T.U.

After a brief discussion, in which the supporters of the Red International were condemned for their alleged disruptive tactics, the recommendation of the committee was adopted. No action was taken on the telegram from Tomski.

### Autonomy and Amalgamation

Resolutions introduced requested (1) that the Congress take the necessary steps to secure the autonomy of the labour unions of

Canada so that mass action by the Canadian working class may become a reality; (2) that the Congress press for the amalgamation of existing craft unions into powerful industrial unions on the basis of one union for each industry.

Another resolution sought to change the existing plan of organization, and suggested as follows—

1. That, to the end that the Congress may be the real centre of trade union power in Canada, power be given it to increase its per capita, levy assessments and accept the affiliation of any bona-fide trade union operating in the Dominion of Canada.

2. That each international union affiliated with the Trades Congress establish Canadian departments, with well defined power and autonomy, all economic and financial activity to be co-ordinated through duly elected officers at the department head.

3. That each department of the A. F. of L. set up Canadian sections as has been done by the metal trades and the railroad departments.

4. That Canadian departments of international unions be conceded the sole authority and the initiation and the right to strike; affiliate with the Canadian Labour Party, and participate in any economic and political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class.

The Committee on Resolutions pointed out that the above resolutions were similar in their demands to certain resolutions introduced at the convention held in Vancouver in 1923, and recommended the same substitutes as were adopted on that occasion. These resolutions which were designated A and B, reiterated the policy of the congress in regard to (1) organization and (2) political action, and were as follows:—

A. Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the Congress is in existence and deal with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the Congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent, wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labor; and, whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unionism that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled in annual convention in the City of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions which, in the opinion of your Committee, has worked so successfully in the past and been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers, not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

B. Whereas, at the Victoria Convention in 1906, a definite policy was laid down committing the Congress to a recognition of the necessity for labor political organizations as a means of securing the amelioration of industrial conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact in all walks of life;

\* The International Federation of Trade Unions, sometimes called the Second International.



and, whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and energetic enforcement of such laws can best be obtained by the presence in Parliament, in the Provincial Legislatures, and in other elective bodies of representatives elected from the ranks of labor for the direct interest of labor; and, whereas, following the decision of the Ottawa Convention in 1917, the Congress took steps to co-ordinate the different working-class political bodies in the various provinces, which action has later resulted in the creation of a Dominion-wide Labor Political Organization; therefore, be it resolved, that Labor political autonomy be left in the hands of this established labor political party, and the congress again urge all labour organizations to affiliate, and inasmuch as the Platform of Principles of this Congress contains the epitome of the best thought of Organized Labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this Congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for Organized Labour in Canada independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures or other elective bodies of this country.

After a protracted discussion, which was brought to a close by the previous question being called, the recommendation of the committee was approved by a large majority, the Congress thus maintaining its former attitude.

#### Postal Workers' Demands

A resolution was presented which protested against conditions in the Post Office Department (1) in connection with certain regulations issued to employees on termination of postal strike on June 29; (2) against the payment of helpers' wages to experienced employees; (3) the penalizing of employees who went out on strike; (4) the compelling of strikers to educate strike-breakers in the performance of their duties. The resolution also recommended the dismissal of all strike-breakers as a means of restoring harmony in the service.

After some discussion, during which a statement was made as to the part taken in the postal strike by the executive council, the resolution was adopted.

The postal workers' delegates also submitted four other resolutions which asked:—

(1) that amnesty be granted to all who participated in the strike; (2) that the Civil Service Act be amended to provide for an investigation board for the settlement of disputes, or that the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be extended to apply to postal workers; (3) that the government be asked to pay sufficient pension to retired postal workers (who are not covered by the compensation laws) who may be injured in the discharge of their duties, notwithstanding that they may not have the required 35 years' service to their credit; (4) that full citizenship rights be granted to all public servants.

All of the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

#### Favour Old Age Pensions

The convention adopted without discussion a resolution that the Dominion Government

be requested to promote legislation to provide adequate pensions for citizens of Canada who have reached the age of 65 years, and who have been residents for 20 years.

#### Recommendations as to Education in Quebec

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the executive committee for Quebec to petition the Legislature for the adoption of the following measures:—

1. Free and compulsory education.
2. Compulsory and uniform teaching of the French and English languages in all the schools of the Province.
3. All text books to be issued by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Boards of Education, and to be sold at cost price, pending their free distribution to scholars.
4. All school books to be uniform throughout the Province, it being one of the principal requirements for proper education.
5. All courses in the Provincial Government's schools, technical and others, to be given free of charge.
6. No person to be permitted to teach in any school who is not the holder of a Normal School diploma, except in the case of primary courses such as those given in kindergartens and similar institutions.
7. That all persons under the age of 21, working in factories, workshops or any other places of employment, who are not able to read and write one of the two official languages of this country fluently be compelled to attend an evening class.
8. The laws governing education to be amended by the Provincial Government, to provide for a minimum salary for school teachers in keeping with the cost of living and to permit the prosecution of School Commissions who pay less than said minimum salary.
9. A Minister of Education to be appointed whose duties should consist in supervising the proper administration of School Commissions, the enforcement of the programme of education adopted by the Provincial, Catholic and Protestant Boards of Education and all other rules and regulations pertaining to education.

#### Government Liquor Control

The last resolution on the agenda was one in regard to the liquor question. As recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions the resolution read as follows:—

Whereas, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, has gone on record as opposed to the Ontario Temperance Act, and whereas, a referendum vote is to be taken on amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act on October 23rd, 1924, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada favours Government control and the sale of light wines and beer.

A short debate ensued in which three delegates opposed the recommendation. The delegates from Quebec, on the suggestion of some of their colleagues, abstained from voting. The resolution as recommended was adopted by a large majority.

#### Defeat Demand for Full Time Services

A resolution was presented protesting against officers of the Congress holding Government positions, and requested that action

be taken to alter this condition by electing officers who are willing to devote full time services to the work and welfare of organized labour. While some of the delegates were opposed to officers holding dual positions, others defended the secretary-treasurer, who is a government employee, stating that the affairs of the Congress were ably attended to. The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence, and this recommendation was adopted.

Another resolution which was defeated requested that legislation be demanded to compel all employers employing more than ten employees permanently to give at least two weeks' annual holidays with full pay to all employees who have been in their service for more than ten months.

### Other Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions which were approved by the convention were briefly as follows:—

Protesting against the issuing of any orders in council permitting Norwegian or other foreign ships or crews to operate in Canadian coast-wise port to port waters and trade.

In favour of the Dominion Government having all bonds for Canadian loans printed in Canada from steel plates.

To ask the Dominion Government to lead the way in discouraging the practice of dispensing with the services of employees who have reached the age of 45 years, which, it is claimed, was in force in a number of industries in Canada.

To ask the Dominion Government to give preference to widows and self-supporting women in the appointment of office cleaners, and also that such class of employees be paid on annual salary basis with the same privileges as other employees.

Protesting against the high price of lumber and building material.

In favour of a complete rewriting of the Canada Shipping Act so as to prevent evasions of the law.

Protesting against the Canadian Pacific Railway "farming out" certain classes of work to private contractors.

In favour of Minimum Wage Act of Quebec being brought into operation.

In favour of the amending of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act so that all workers shall be eligible for compensation.

In favour of the Quebec executive committee continuing efforts to secure a more satisfactory compensation law for the workers in that province, and that a request be made for the publication of the proceedings of the Quebec commission which investigated the subject of compensation laws.

In favour of the use of paint-spraying machines being prohibited unless efficient ventilating systems are employed.

In favour of adequate regulations to protect the workmen employed in the construction of electrical lines.

In favour of sheltered quarters for men employed on the repair tracks of railroad companies.

In favour of requesting the Railway Commission to set the maximum length of railway sections and the minimum number of men to be employed thereon.

In favour of seeking legislation providing that all automobile mechanics must pass an examination, and that a minimum wage be set for such employees.

In favour of efficient locomotive inspection.

In favour of asking the Ontario Government to enact a standard code of building laws for all municipalities in the province.

In favour of amending Mothers' Allowance Acts to include mothers with one child, also mothers whose husbands are serving prison terms of three months or over, and urging that Provinces which have no mothers' allowance acts adopt such legislation at an early date.

In favour of compulsory school attendance for all children until they reach the age of 16 years.

Opposing the present system of granting free scholarships to students and favouring the spending of such money to attract to Canadian colleges professors of repute.

In favour of asking the Quebec Government for the complete abolition of private employment agencies, with the exception of those directed by trade unions.

In favour of the executive council appointing parliamentary representatives in each Province whenever possible.

In favour of the Government continuing to have Canadian currency bills, revenue and other stamps engraved and printed from steel plates, and that competent steel plate printers be appointed to act as inspectors of such work.

In favour of the Government doing all possible to reimburse Home Bank depositors 100 per cent.

Protesting against the subsidies to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and requesting the government to equip the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers to carry perishable goods between the Maritime Provinces and the West Indies, or to build new ships suitable for the trade.

In favour of the seizure of the goods and chattels of company directors or other persons responsible for fraudulent bankruptcies.

In favour of Canadian material and Canadian workmen being employed in the construction of the proposed war memorial to be erected by the Ontario Government.

In favour of Montreal policemen being permitted to belong to a labour union.

A resolution protesting against large corporations and private individuals holding millions of dollars' worth of tax exempt bonds was referred to the executive council for consideration.

### Collection for Striking Miners

Fraternal greetings were received from District 18 of the United Mine Workers (comprising Alberta and southeastern British Columbia), whose members have been on strike since April, 1924, in which appeal was made to the delegates to ask their respective local unions to endeavour to have financial assistance sent to the strikers. It was suggested that the Congress send a contribution, which on motion was sent to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration. This committee recommended a grant of \$200, which, as previously reported, was adopted. It was also decided to take up a collection for the strikers, an additional sum of \$207.50 being realized.\*

\*This strike was settled on October 10, subject to ratification by a vote of the men. (See page 830).



### Fraternal Messages

The special order of business for the Wednesday morning session was the hearing of fraternal addresses. Mr. W. W. Britton, Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the Metal Polishers' International Union, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in his address referred to the action of the organized workers in the United States in endorsing for President Senator Robt. M. Lafollette, a candidate who was considered to be more in accord with the views of labour. Mr. Britton stated that there was a serious unemployment situation in the United States, and believed that with the great advances being made in labour-saving machinery that there would be still more unemployment, to cope with which there must be shortening of the work day.

Mr. J. H. Brownlie, secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in conveying greetings to the convention said that the British trade union movement was the cradle of the organized labour movement in Canada. In referring to the loss in trade union membership in Great Britain, Mr. Brownlie stated that this condition was not peculiar to the British movement, but existed in other parts of the world. This situation, however, had been made the occasion for some young members of the movement to agitate for a different form of organization. This, the speaker stated, was not a new theory. He had heard it proposed more than 30 years ago. There were over one million unemployed in Great Britain and wages had been reduced, but the British workers were not discouraged. The British Trades Union Congress had refused to listen to the plea that immigration was the panacea for the ills of the unemployed. The reason for unemployment was under-consumption not over-production or other causes advanced. The speaker averred that the remedy for unemployment was to bring the power of consumption to equal production by increasing wages. While "ca' canny" had been practised, it was the fear of unemployment that caused the restriction of output. The employers were also guilty of the same practice, which Mr. Brownlie declared to be reprehensible. Mr. Brownlie said that the Labour Government, which had only been elected by the slow, patient work of the organized workers, had accomplished much during its short existence. He favoured the amalgamation of unions of kindred trades where it was in the interests of the workers to combine. To bring about a more direct

control, the speaker suggested the formation of shop stewards or works committees, which had proved eminently satisfactory in Great Britain. The workers of the British Isles were international because capital was international. The International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the British Trades Union Congress was affiliated, was the greatest international in the world, and was destined to wield great influence in the politics of Europe and other countries. Those who denounce the organization were young men who were carrying out instructions from elsewhere, and knew not what they were doing. The Communists had been responsible for the breaking up of the trade union movement in several European countries. The Red International wanted to get into the International Federation, but it could only be admitted by the acceptance of its rules and regulations. The wages of the Russian metal workers were so low, Mr. Brownlie stated, that they were a menace to the western European workers. He was anxious to have mutual relations between the Russian and the other workers, because the latter had something to offer the Russians which would be for their benefit, and he believed that the time would come when all would be united.

Miss Mabel Leslie, of Boston, Mass., fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, in presenting fraternal greetings gave an outline of the functions of the organization and reported on the progress which had been made. The league was endeavouring to assist the women workers in their efforts to improve their position in life. A school had been established in Chicago for the training of women for the trade union movement.

Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in extending greetings, stated that his organization was prepared to assist the Congress in its legislative activities, and hoped to see not only the Brotherhood of Firemen but all kindred bodies affiliated with the Congress.

Delegate Joseph T. Marks, of Toronto, was granted the privilege of addressing the convention on the proposal to establish a new labour paper for the province of Ontario, to be published under the auspices of the Ontario Labour Educational Association.

Delegate J. A. P. Haydon, Canadian representative of *Labour*, a paper published in Washington under the auspices of the sixteen standard railway organizations, was also granted the privilege of the floor to bring the publication to the attention of the convention.

Others who addressed the delegates were Mr. Robt. Birrell, chief of the London police force, and Mrs. J. H. Rose, president of the London Local Council of Women.

Fraternal messages were received from the Sackville branch of the Metal Polishers' International Union and from the Canadian delegation to the convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union being held in Indianapolis.

To commemorate their visit the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour were presented with diamond scarf pins; to the fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League was given a brooch. Mrs. Kathleen Derry and Mrs. Wells, members of the local ladies' entertainment committee, were also presented with brooches.

### Condolence

As a mark of sympathy for delegate Martin Guthro, of Glace Bay, whose daughter had died while he was in attendance at the convention, the delegates observed a minute's silence. A note of sympathy was passed to the families of the 70 miners who lost their lives in an explosion in the Wyoming mining district.

### Election of Officers

The election for the presidency of the Congress was presided over by Mr. W. W. Britton, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour. President Tom Moore was opposed for re-election by Mr. Tim Buck of Toronto, the Canadian representative of the Trade Union Educational League. Of the 200 ballots cast Mr. Moore received 156 and

Mr. Buck 44. Two of the former vice-presidents were defeated for re-election, being succeeded by two Toronto delegates. While two of the vice-presidents were elected on the first vote, it required three other ballots to complete the slate. The full list of officers, provincial executive committees and fraternal delegates for 1924-5 is as follows:—

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa.

Sec.-Treas., P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-Presidents, J. T. Foster, Montreal, James Simpson and Bert Merson, Toronto.

Provincial executive committees: Nova Scotia—Chairman, J. W. McLeod, Glace Bay; committee: Wm. McKay, New Waterford; N. Roberts, Glace Bay, and R. Clark, Reserve Mines. Quebec—Chairman, Gus Franco, Montreal; committee: Omer Fleury, Quebec; Joseph Pelletier and J. A. Beland, Montreal. Ontario—Chairman, Frank McKay, London; committee: H. S. Mitchell, Hamilton; Rod Plant, Ottawa; James M. O'Brien, Windsor. Manitoba—Chairman, J. L. McBride, Winnipeg; committee: J. Leslie, G. W. Howard and J. Addison, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—Chairman, A. M. Eddy, Saskatoon; committee: J. Hazeltine, Regina; A. Baker and C. J. Green, Moose Jaw. British Columbia—Chairman, R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver; Councils of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert to name other members.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress—J. F. Marsh, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour—J. Colbert, London, Ont.

Ottawa was chosen as the convention city for 1925.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

THE following notes contain an account of recent conventions of Canadian unions and of international labour organizations having branches in Canada. The recent convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is reported elsewhere in this issue.

### Canadian Federation of Labour

The twenty-second annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour opened in Montreal September 8, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Chartrand, President of the Central Council of Montreal. After the opening speeches of Messrs. C. Duquette, mayor of Montreal, T. Bertrand, representing the Federal Department of Labour, and A. Robert, representing the Provincial Government, Mr. D. Giroux, General President of the Federation, took the chair, welcomed the delegates and thanked the guests for their

attendance to the opening session and for their good wishes.

Thirty-five credentials were presented at the Convention and twenty-seven delegates were in session, representing approximately 17,000 members, divided between thirty-eight local unions and three trade federations as follows: Federation of Electricians, six local unions; Federation of Miners of Alberta, three local unions; and Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, eight local unions.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Requesting the amendment of the constitution of the Bricklayers' Federation in order to have its name altered to: "Federation of Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons and other Building Trades";

Requesting the executive to take the necessary steps to induce the Federal Government



to recognize the Canadian Federation of Labour as the representative national organization in Canada;

Requesting that the various Workmen's Compensation Acts be amended so that injured workmen be granted the privilege of choosing their own doctor, and that physicians' organizations be invited to co-operate to this end;

Approving the plan of the late Woodrow Wilson, ex-president of the United States, that the workers of each country organize nationally and appoint a Labour Council one or more representatives of which would be delegated to his country as the representative of the workers;

Protesting against the appointment of a non-eligible person as Canadian representative at the Geneva Convention, on account of his allegiance to an International Organization the headquarters of which hold their meetings outside of Canada;

Requesting the province of Quebec to re-establish the Museum of Appliances for the prevention of industrial accidents and to give to the Museum more life and vigour;

Recommending that means be found whereby the revenue of the Federation may be increased in order to make a success of the organization campaign;

Requesting the new Executive Committee to draw the Postmaster General's attention to the necessity of a satisfactory settlement of the Montreal Postal Workers' grievances;

Requesting the local organizations and the particular members to become subscribers to the *Canadian Trade Unionist*, the official organ of the Federation.

Fraternal delegates of the Postal Workers' Union attended the deliberations of the Convention and explained to the delegates the facts and conditions of their last strike.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, showed an effective force of 17,000 members and receipts for the year of \$1,397.24 and expenses of \$1,102.92, leaving a balance of \$294.31.

The meeting place of the next convention was left with the Executive. The election of officers gave the following results:—

General President, D. Giroux, Montreal, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, G. W. Potts, Toronto, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, G. Francoeur, Montreal; 3rd Vice-President, C. W. McCallum, Toronto; 4th Vice-President, H. Perrin, Quebec; General Secretary, C. J. Whitley, Toronto, re-elected.

The names of the Provincial Vice-Presidents who were elected follow: A. Marois, Quebec; A. Barnes, Ontario; W. Watts, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Photo Engravers' Union of North America

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America was held at Los Angeles, California, from August 18 to 23, with 43 delegates present, representing a membership of 6,548, of whom 291 are in Canada.

The law requiring the international union to collect payment of loans made by local unions to individual members was eliminated from the laws of the union, and a new law was added requiring six months of membership before issuance of travelling certificates to those admitted to journeymen membership other than by the apprenticeship system. A proposal to hold biennial instead of annual conventions was disapproved as was also a proposal to substitute the referendum system of electing the Union's officers.

Inquiries that had been made regarding the feasibility of providing an old age pension and also death insurance to the amount of \$1,000. showed that the latter could not be successfully undertaken unless made compulsory on all present and future members, and that a compulsory system might present many obstacles. The matter was therefore left for further consideration by the executive council.

The convention concurred in a recommendation that wherever agreements are entered into jointly between local groups of employers and local unions, such collective agreements shall be held to embrace collective obligations, and that failure on the part of one of such group of employers to observe these collective obligations shall be sufficient cause to cancel further negotiations for collective agreements, and to negotiate agreements with individual employers instead. In the event of the American Photo-Engravers' Association exercising influence, power or control over local collective agreements on the part of its members, it was held that the collective obligation referred to should apply immediately to their national association, so that the same guarantee of performance may be required of the employers in respect to their members as is demanded of the International Union in respect to its members. This policy should also apply to the newspaper publishers. The Conference decided to discourage the practice of newspaper plants producing engravings for other newspaper publishers, or else to insist that such a practice shall be on a basis fair and equitable to all employers and the International Union. It was resolved "that the practice of newspaper publishers in giving away engravings as a gratuity or other form of unfair competition in the soliciting of ad-

vertising be discouraged, and that the industry be placed on a standard of fair competition between all newspaper publishers and commercial employers."

The joint industrial council of the International Union was stated to have accomplished little of a practical character, but it was believed that "the existence of this body is fully justified by the potential possibilities inherent in such an industrial policy-making device." To enforce the decisions reached by this Council, it was claimed, requires determination on the part of both employers and employees' organizations. The executive council was vested with power to give enforcement to decisions of the Council in such matters as the formation of local industrial councils. Any arrangement between employer and member for the sale or transfer or gratuity of stock or any other form of reward or of financial interest, is to be regarded as a contractual relation coming within the terms of collective agreements requiring individual contracts to be first approved by the local union involved. The executive council is to appoint a joint committee on technical research, and further technical education among the apprentices.

Individual members were advised not to invest their savings in employees' stock arrangements, and the president was authorized to prepare a booklet for distribution among the members on the subject of stock jobbing under guise of stock buying.

Approval was expressed of the two year term of contract when the proper minimum wage standard warrants the making of an agreement for a period longer than one year. The annual international wage survey of the International Union was stated to be giving satisfaction, but some difficulties had been experienced, and it was recommended that local unions be advised how to compile wage statistics.

Closer co-operation between the employers and the local unions was urged in the selection and placing of apprentices in the several branches of work, and certain local unions were commended for not only providing for, but also requiring that apprentices should receive technical education in addition to the shop practice.

A recommendation was endorsed in favour of extending the service of the official journal to make available technical information to both journeymen and apprentices, with a more elementary series of articles for the apprentices

and more advanced literature for the journeymen, and for the distribution in pamphlet form of all contributions of a helpful, constructive and educational nature. The president was authorized to appoint an advisory and co-operative committee to assist in this work, and an appeal will be made to the employers and all interested in the craft for contributions to a technical education fund.

The research and technical education facilities of the Union are to be extended to include photo-lithography and offset. Efforts will be continued for the affiliation of members of the Amalgamated Lithographers with the Union.

The Convention discussed the weaknesses in the Union's plan of securing control of non-union shops, and the need for the broadening of the educational campaign against the further development of small shops. It approved a suggestion for the encouragement of attempts to gather cost data, provided such information is made available to local unions as well as to employers and that it is not used for checking the efficiency of workers or creating an artificial competition between them. Members of the organization were stated to have shown a keen interest in trade improvements, and in methods and means of production, and they were urged to give a fair and just trial to every process, device or machine presented for trial and experiment. Reports should be filed on this subject monthly with the office of the president and the patent rights of all rightful owners should be observed.

The president was authorized to negotiate an understanding on the subject of the influx of foreign craftsmen with workers' organizations abroad, in order to safeguard members of the Union and to assure the co-operation and goodwill of fellow-workers abroad. The Convention also discussed the problem created in Canada by the recent enacted American Immigration law.

Industrial hygiene was also discussed, and it was shown that there is a growing need for the study of lighting in the engraving shop, general sanitation, the posture of the workers, etc., as well as of trade diseases and ailments.

The president, Matthew Woll, first vice-president E. J. Volz, and secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, were re-elected by acclamation. It was decided that the next convention should be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1925.



### International Allied Printing Trades Conference

A meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Unions, called by the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, was held at London, Ontario, on September 13. The purpose of the conference was to deal with the situation described in a statement taken from the records of the interprovincial typographical conference held in the same city last June (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 570); as follows:—

Matters have reached the stage where we believe a greater measure of co-operation should exist between the various crafts employed in the printing industry. Our industry at the present time is in a chaotic condition, due in part to the forty-four hour week struggle, handicaps under which our industry is now operating owing to high taxation—notably the Sales Tax—and to the installation of the multigraph machine. Large numbers of the most skilled mechanics in our industry have been compelled to migrate to the United States in order to follow their calling. While this movement has been general throughout Canada little concentrated action has been taken to stop it. Notwithstanding the above, printing mechanics are being recruited in Great Britain and this movement will undoubtedly lower the standard of living of those already resident in Canada. Protective laws now on the statute books are being assailed and further beneficial legislation retarded.

While individual unions, councils, etc., have protested against a continuance of this policy, we believe the most effective way to combat it would be by joint action on the part of all allied printing trade unions.

Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, presided, and Mr. Hugh S. Bentley, of Hamilton, acted as secretary of the conference. The delegates included representatives, both international and local, of the International Typographical Union; the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. A communication was also received from the president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

The delegates described the conditions prevailing in their several districts. Unemployment was attributed in part to the common practice by Canadian firms of having their printing done abroad. The bulk of such work carried no union label, it was stated. According to several speakers unemployment resulted from the existence of too many small shops, with consequent price-cutting. One speaker deplored the prevalence of one-man or "bedroom" printing shops, and stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had its printing done in New York, and that the Health Department of Quebec had a four-coloured pamphlet printed in Paris. Another delegate alleged that employers, during the recent 44-hour struggle, had killed business by circularizing the consumers of printing, ask-

ing them to withhold orders until absolutely needed. Much of the work formerly done by printers was now done by multigraph and mimeograph machines. The 44-hour week dispute had the result in Toronto, it was stated, that much printing was sent out to small towns. Employers in Toronto, however, were adjusting prices to meet outside competition. The present immigration policy of the Government was also mentioned in connection with unemployment. Attention was called to the "sticker campaign" of the Montreal Allied Printing trades, which was meant to educate consumers of printing in the advantages of having their work done in Canada by Canadian workmen.

### American Flint Glass Workers Union

The forty-eighth convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 30 to July 9. The membership of the Union at the close of the fiscal year, May 31, 1924, was 7,323. Of these 5,530 were employed in the trade, 1,327 were employed outside the trade, and 466 were unemployed. (The Canadian members of the Union in 1923 numbered 135, these being in three locals, one in Quebec, one in Ontario and one in Alberta.) Statistics showed that the organization had lost 629 members during the year, the membership figures being the smallest recorded since 1908. From a financial standpoint, however, the year was successful, there being \$685,197.15 in the treasury at its close, notwithstanding the fact that \$22,500 had been expended for strike benefits during the year.

The president called attention to the changed conditions in the industry at the present time as compared with forty-six years ago when the Union was in its infancy, especially through the use of automatic machines. At that time twelve hours constituted a day's work for which the worker was paid \$2. During the past year the average wage for each employed member was \$35.40 for 50 weeks, and the average yearly income was \$1,770.27, while the time worked was four hours for a turn and eight for a day. Another change mentioned was that during the past seven years girls had been brought into the industry to do work formerly done by boys. The president stated that the conditions under which these girls and boys are required to labour was not always congenial. There had been complaints as to the way some men treated these children, and he urged the members to see that the "small help" are well treated. He also urged them to use their influence with the legislatures of their various states to ratify the proposed amendment in the

United States constitution with regard to child labour. On the subject of journeymen doing boys' work he explained that a number of men were willing to do boys' work if an equitable wage scale were agreed upon that would give them a compensation in excess of what is now paid boys for doing this class of work, but this scale must be lower than the journeyman's regular rate in order to secure the co-operation of the manufacturers.

With regard to summer vacations with pay, which had been discussed at the previous convention of the Union, he explained that a proposal had been made to the manufacturers at a conference held in March last, but it had been rejected by them. Other matters dealt with in his report included "turn work," the three shift system, and a warning against members taking stock in so-called co-operative factories.

Dealing with the subject of "turn work" the convention asked the locals to see that members exercise more care in this work in order to protect the conscientious workmen who may need the protection of the turn work rule. With regard to journeymen doing boys' work, it was decided that in no case should members take the place of boys on strike unless in the judgment of the local union and of the national officers the boys were in the wrong. It was also decided to refer the question of wages paid members when doing boys' work to each locality in order to obtain the best wages possible. The executive board and national officers are to bring this matter before the manufacturers with the object of increasing the wages of the older members above the boys' wages.

The delegates were asked to bring the question of members taking stock in co-operative factories to the attention of their local unions. With regard to the three-shift system it was felt that the present was not an opportune time for its adoption.

The National officers were empowered to investigate and to act if they deemed it ad-

visable, to establish a co-operative bank, and to investigate and report at the next convention with regard to the home for the incapacitated members.

The following officers were elected: president, William P. Clarke; vice-president, Joseph M. Gilhooly; secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Shipman, and assistant secretary, Harry H. Cook. Toledo, Ohio, was chosen as the place of meeting for the 1925 convention.

#### **International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada**

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, at a recent convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, considered the question of the increasing number of unknown and financially irresponsible individuals who are organizing and taking out theatrical troupes. It was stated that the majority of such enterprises failed, and that members of the Alliance had been unable to collect salary and transportation dues. A resolution was adopted instructing the International President to take up with the proper managerial interests the subject of requiring irresponsible theatrical promoters to enter into bonds covering salaries and railroad transportation for members of the Alliance before service is furnished. A full report will be made on this subject to the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

#### **Dates of Coming Conventions**

American Federation of Labour, at El Paso, Texas, on November 17.

Industrial Workers of the World, at Chicago, Illinois, on November 17.

International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers, at St. Louis, Missouri, on December 6.

### **Progress of Co-operation in Great Britain**

The Co-operative Union of Great Britain has recently published statistics relating to co-operative societies in 1923, which show that the membership in 1923 reached in some branches the highest figure ever recorded. The statistics cover 1,441 societies, including all types, with a total trade turnover of £258,449,666. The membership of these societies was increased by 49,730 members; share

capital was increased by £2,612,424; loan capital by £3,882,809; and reserve funds by £991,945, or little short of a million sterling. In 1923 the movement employed 186,500 workers, the total wages bill for the year amounted to £24,218,709. Farming is carried on by 158 societies, with £2,451,943 invested in land, £976,509 in implements, etc. The societies own 66,447 acres and rent 9,124 acres.



**TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN**

THE fifty-sixth annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain was held at Hull on September 1 to 6. The membership in 1924 showed little change from the previous year, the principal change being a decrease in the public administration group, due to the amalgamation of a large municipal union with a general labour union, and a corresponding increase in the general labour group. The delegates in attendance numbered 724, representing 4,328,000 workers, distributed by industries as follows:—

Agriculture. . . . .	30,000
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	789,411
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding . . . . .	670,782
Textile . . . . .	405,807
Clothing . . . . .	160,086
Woodworking and furnishing. . . . .	74,206
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	159,835
Building, decorating, etc. . . . .	303,553
Railway service . . . . .	446,241
Other transport . . . . .	411,867
Commerce and finance . . . . .	162,250
Public administration . . . . .	146,864
Miscellaneous . . . . .	85,875
General labour . . . . .	481,458

A. A. Purcell, M.P. (Furnishing Trades Association, Manchester), who had been elected president of the Congress by the General Council when Miss Bondfield took office in the Government, referred in his presidential address to the advent of the first labour government and commented on the work it had already done. He pointed out, however, the danger of relying too much on parliamentary action. "The political labour party," he said, "is only strong and healthy in proportion to the health and strength of a united and scientifically organized industrial movement." The president concluded a review of home conditions with a reference to the million unemployed workers in Great Britain. "Relief work, digging holes and filling them up again, is not a remedy," he said. "Emigration offers no way out; additional training in other industries and every such method will not cut out this cancer in our social system \* \* \* \* Our task is to deal with the problem of poverty at its roots and to solve it by bringing about a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by the labour of our class."

The Canadian delegate to the Congress was Mr. J. A. McClelland, of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who referred in his address to the problem of migration from the Canadian workers' point of view.

*Industrial Workers Charter.*—The Congress unanimously adopted a charter embodying the following principles:—

- Public ownership and control of natural resources and services.
- Legal maximum working week of 44 hours, and legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.
- Suitable provisions in relation to unemployment, with adequate maintenance of the unemployed.
- Establishment of training centres for unemployed juveniles.
- Extension of training facilities for adults during industrial depression.
- Provision of adequate housing accommodation.
- Provision of educational facilities by the State from elementary schools to the universities.
- Adequate maintenance and compensation in respect of all forms of industrial accidents and diseases.
- Pensions for all at the age of 60 years, and pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children.

*Fair Wages.*—In regard to the "Fair Wages Clause" it was proposed that trade union labour should be employed on all government and municipal contracts; that clerks should be included within its operation, and that the clause should be extended to include requirements as to working conditions and housing of the workers.

*Safety and Health.*—The safety and health of workpeople were the subject of numerous resolutions, including the following: Proposing minimum limits of age for those in charge of locomotives and capstans or engaged in shunting, pressing for an enquiry into the mechanical departments of the mining industry, supporting the Offices Regulation Bill, revising the regulation as to certificates of competency for officials under the Mines Act, and drawing the attention of the Government to the insufficiency of inspection in the textile industries. Other resolutions urged the compulsory employment of trailer men on trailers, and the improvement of workshop accommodation.

*Industrial Disputes.*—A series of resolutions were put forward by the General Council, and carried, extending the powers of the General Council in regard to industrial disputes. Under these resolutions trade unions are required to keep the Council informed upon all disputes arising between themselves and employers or between one union and another, and the Council is to disseminate, if deemed advisable, such information to all affiliated unions that might be directly or indirectly affected. If negotiations break down, the Council are authorized to take steps to call the representatives of the unions concerned together, and to render such advice or assistance as they deem necessary, any unions who

refuse such assistance or advice to be reported to Congress. If, in spite of this procedure, a stoppage takes place, the Council are forthwith to take steps to organize on behalf of the union or unions concerned all such moral and material support as the circumstances of the dispute may appear to justify.

Arising out of the strike of porters at Covent Garden Market a resolution was unanimously approved reaffirming "the vital constitutional right of trade unions to assist each other by direct industrial action or moral support in any strike or lockout that may arise."

By another resolution that was carried unanimously the Congress reaffirmed its determined opposition to compulsory arbitration, and declared that under no circumstances would it permit any interference with the right to strike.

*Education.*—A composite resolution on education was agreed to, recommending that the school-leaving age should be raised to 15 years, with maintenance allowances where necessary; that fees in municipal secondary schools should be gradually abolished; that the scholarship system should be extended with a view to the development of free secondary, technical, and university education; and that education in continuation schools should be made obligatory in the employers' time up to 18 years.

After a considerable amount of debate a resolution was also approved instructing the General Council to take a more active part in the furtherance of working class education.

*Trade Union Organization.*—A composite resolution dealing with trade union organization declared,—

- (a) that the time has arrived when the number of trade unions should be reduced to an absolute minimum.
- (b) that the aim should be as far as possible organization by industry, with every worker a member of the appropriate organization.
- (c) that it is essential that a united front be formed for improving the standards of life of the workers.

The General Council was instructed to draw up (1) a scheme for organization by industry; and (2) a scheme which may insure unity of action, without the definite merging of existing unions. After some discussion this was agreed to by 2,503,000 votes to 1,428,000.

Another resolution, carried unanimously, instructed the General Council to use all possible influence in urging all trade unionists to secure the enrolment in their appropriate trade unions of all members of their families and their relations working at any occupation.

*Other Resolutions.*—Other resolutions passed by the Congress related to the Russian treaty, the international organization of workers; safeguarding the interests of emigrants; Asiatic labour on British ships; representation of workers on Royal Commissions; payment of wages to ship-wrecked and sick sailors; political rights of civil servants, etc.

## Agricultural Labour in Japan

The 'Agricultural Workers' Labour Union of Japan, with 395 affiliated local unions and a total membership in 1924 of 40,857 persons, was founded in 1921, and is the largest union in Japan. It admits as members both so-called tenant farmers and agricultural day labourers. At present it is not affiliated to the General Federation of Labour in Japan, but there are close ties of friendship between the leaders, and the union also maintains friendly relations with other organized groups, such as miners and factory workers.

Statistics concerning, agricultural holdings in Japan are as follows:—

Acreage	Number
Less than 1 acre. . . . .	1,916,583
1 to 2 acres. . . . .	1,822,173
2 to 4 acres. . . . .	1,142,930
Over 4 acres. . . . .	573,995

## Labour Court in Argentina

The President of the Argentine National Department of Labour recently submitted to the Minister of the Interior a bill for the creation of a labour court to deal with questions arising out of the application of Acts on labour, social betterment, salaries, benefit funds, and decisions of the courts of conciliation and arbitration. It would have a body of three members to exercise the powers conferred by the proposed Act, which also provides for proceedings for exacting fines for the infringement of labour Acts, the inspector of the Department of Labour to act as plaintiff in such cases. It provides that 30 per cent of the proceeds of such fines shall be used to provide a fund for social betterment, and 70 per cent for the expenses incurred by special studies to improve the application of Argentine labour legislation.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization

THE number of ratifications of draft conventions reported at the sixth session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August as 126. The Director's report to the twenty-fourth session of the Gov-

erning Body, Geneva, on October 9, 1924, shows that 136 ratifications of the draft conventions were registered, that 23 ratifications were authorized, and that 135 ratifications were recommended. The previous report of the Director, of May 15 last, gives the number of ratifications registered as 96, the forty additional ratifications being as follows:—

DRAFT CONVENTIONS	RATIFICATION REGISTERED BY
<i>1st Conference (Washington), 1919—</i>	
Hours of work in industry.....	Austria*
Unemployment.....	Austria, Poland
Night work of women.....	Austria, Belgium
Night work of children.....	Austria, Belgium, Poland
Minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment.....	Belgium, Poland
<i>2nd Conference (Genoa), 1920—</i>	
Fixing the minimum age of admission of children for employment at sea....	Japan, Spain, Poland
Unemployment indemnity in the case of loss of ship.....	Italy, Poland, Spain
Facilities for finding employment for seamen.....	Italy, Poland
<i>3rd Conference (Geneva), 1921—</i>	
Age of admission of children to agricultural employment.....	Austria, Italy, Poland †(Latvia)
Right of association and combination for agricultural workers.....	Austria, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, †(Latvia)
Workmen's compensation in agriculture.....	Irish Free State, Poland
Use of white lead in painting.....	Austria, Spain, Poland †(Latvia)
Weekly rest in industry.....	Italy, Spain, Poland †(Latvia)
Minimum age of admission of young persons as trimmers and stokers.....	Italy, Poland, Spain
Compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea.....	Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain †(Latvia)

### Ratifications Authorized

The Director's report also contains the information that the Bulgarian Parliament on June 6, 1924, approved the ratification of all the Geneva Conventions (1921), and that the ratification of these draft conventions has already been published in the Bulgarian Official Gazette.

*Fourth Conference (Geneva) 1922.*—Recent information with regard to the progress of ratifications in Norway is contained in *Industrial and Labour Information* published by the International Labour Office. On July 22, 1924, the Parliament unanimously adopted the proposals of the Social Committee that effect be given to the recommendations adopted by the Fourth session of the International Labour Conference concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December,

1922, pages 1270 to 1280). The report of the Ministry of Social Affairs, which the Committee had approved, states that the Recommendation can be put into effect in Norway without any considerable cost. On June 22, 1923, the Ministry issued the necessary instructions for the application of paragraphs I and II, dating from, and including, the third quarter of 1923; the Central Statistical Bureau had stated, however, that paragraph I could be carried out as regards immigrants only with great difficulty, and only partial effect is therefore given to it. Paragraph II is stated to require no special measures. (Paragraph III is still under consideration by the Ministry of Social Affairs.)

### Ratifications Recommended

*Belgium.*—On June 26, 1924, the Chamber of Representatives adopted a Bill approving all the Genoa draft conventions (which were signed by France and Belgium on June 1, 1921).

\* A résumé of the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December 1919, pages 1425-1440.

† A résumé of the proceedings of the second International Labour Conference, together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations, was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October 1920, pages 1316-1323.

‡ A résumé of the proceedings of the third International Labour Conference, together with the text of the Convention and Recommendations, was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January 1922, pages 40-59.

\* The application by Austria of the convention on hours of work is made subject to its ratification by the European countries "of the greatest industrial importance" (Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy) and by the states adjoining Austria (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary).

† In addition to the 40 ratifications mentioned above, as reported by the Director, a report has been received showing that Latvia registered 5 ratifications on September 9, these being included in the above table. The authorization of the ratification of these conventions was mentioned in the Director's report.

On July 2, 1924, the Belgian Government submitted a Bill to the Chamber of Representatives approving the Convention concerning the weekly rest in industry, which was signed by France and Belgium on January 28, 1924.

*Canada.*—In May, 1924, the Federal Government tabled resolutions in the House of Commons proposing the ratifications of the Genoa draft Conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea and unemployment indemnity in the case of loss of ship, and of the Geneva draft Conventions (1921) concerning the minimum age of admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers and the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia on April 30, 1924, adopted a resolution approving the principle of the Washington Draft Conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment and the night work of women, and the Geneva (1921) draft Conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of children to agricultural employment and the right of association and combination for agricultural workers.

The Legislature of Saskatchewan, on March 19, 1924, adopted a resolution approving the principle of the same draft conventions as those approved by the Nova Scotia Legislature above mentioned.

*Chili.*—On August 7, 1924, the Government submitted proposals to the National Congress for the ratification of all the draft conventions adopted at Washington, Genoa, and Geneva (1921). (Later information has been received stating that the Chilean Government on that date recommended to the National Congress the acceptance of the decisions of the five sessions of the International Labour Conference 1919 to 1923.)

*France.*—On August 25, 1924, the Government tabled a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies for the ratification of the Geneva draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. On July 31, 1924, a Bill for the ratification of the eight hours' draft convention was tabled in the Chamber of Deputies.

*Great Britain.*—On April 3, 1924, the Government brought in a Lead Paint Bill in the House of Commons. It proposes the ratification of the Geneva draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. It passed its second reading in the House of Commons on June 20, 1924.

*Hungary.*—On May 23, 1924, the Government introduced a Bill in the National Assembly for the ratification of the draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. If the Bill is passed, it will only come into force when the draft convention has been ratified by Germany, France and Great Britain. (This Bill proposes to incorporate the convention in the Hungarian Code.)

*Latvia.*—On May 6, 1924, the Cabinet approved the ratification of the Washington draft conventions concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, the night work of women, the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment, and the night work of children in industry. On June 5, 1924, the Cabinet approved the ratification of the draft conventions fixing the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea and concerning facilities for finding employment for seamen, as well as the conditional ratification of the draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in the case of loss of ship. The latter draft convention is not to be put in force in Latvia until it has been ratified by the "principal maritime states."

*Measures which may Facilitate the Ratification of Draft Conventions.*—Some important measures have been taken in certain countries which may themselves facilitate the subsequent ratification of certain of the draft conventions. In Belgium, on July 31, 1924, the Government introduced in the Senate a Bill concerning the use of white lead and paints containing white lead. In Canada, an act amending the Canadian Merchant Shipping Act gives effect to the Genoa draft conventions fixing the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea and concerning unemployment indemnity in the case of loss of ship, as well as to the Geneva (1921) draft conventions fixing the minimum age of admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers and concerning the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea, which will come into force at a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1924, page 574). In France, on August 25, 1924, the Government introduced a bill to amend the Labour Code so as to give effect to the draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. In Great Britain a bill giving effect to the Genoa Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss of ship, and to the Geneva Conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, and concerning the compulsory med-



ical examination of young persons employed as trimmers and stokers, and concerning the compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on June 16, 1924. The Lead Paint Bill mentioned above gives effect to the Geneva draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting. In Czechoslovakia the Bill concerning the use of white lead in painting was amended by the Senate on April 25, 1924, and sent back to the Chamber of Deputies.

#### Canadian Delegation at Geneva

On September 25 the International Labour Office received a visit from the Canadian delegation to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations—the Hon. Senator R. Dandurand, Minister of State and representative of the Government in the Senate; the Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister for National Defence; Mr. O. D. Skelton, Counsellor to the Ministry for External Affairs; and Messrs. R. O. Campney and E. M. Macdonald, Jr., secretaries.

The visitors were received by the Director, Mr. Albert Thomas; the Deputy Director, Mr. H. B. Butler; and the Chiefs of Divisions and Services of the Office.

In the course of an exchange of greetings, the Director cordially acknowledged the close and continuous interest which Canada had always displayed in the work of the International Labour Organization. He referred to the efforts which were being made by the Dominion Government, not only for the ratification of those International Labour Conventions which concerned questions within the federal jurisdiction, but also to bring about the application in the various Provinces of those Conventions which concerned questions within provincial jurisdiction. Canada had not been content merely to fulfil strictly its obligations as a Member of the Organization but had also demonstrated by its gift of doors for the new premises of the office the wholehearted support which it extended to the Organization. He rejoiced to know that in Canada the Organization had a powerful ally with whom it was in perfect harmony.

Senator Dandurand, in expressing the pleasure of the delegation in making the visit, said that Canada occupied a somewhat special position with regard to industrial questions. In Canada, the interests of workers and employers had not so far clashed to the same extent, perhaps, as in some other countries, and Canada was therefore not quite so directly preoccupied with those labour questions which engrossed the attention of European countries. Nevertheless, Canada realized that just

as it was necessary to work through the League of Nations for the maintenance of international Peace, so it was equally essential to collaborate in the establishment of internal social peace in every country. Canada recognized the good results of the collaboration of Governments, employers, and workers around the table in the International Labour Office. Canada had a growing population, and its children would have hard problems to solve. He believed that the solution of those problems would be made easier by the work which the International Labour Office had begun and pursued with so great zeal.

The Deputy Director spoke of the special importance of the part played by Canada in the Organization as the representative of the North American Continent, in view of the regretted absence of the United States. In a great many questions with which the International Labour Organization had to deal, particularly questions relating to emigration, the free and full expression of the point of view of North America through the voice of Canada was of the utmost value.

Mr. Macdonald associated himself with Senator Dandurand in declaring Canada's lively interest in the work of the League and of the Labour Organization. Canada was proud to be one of the eight States of chief industrial importance which had a right to participate in the work of the Governing Body of the Office. He thought that Canada had perhaps not given sufficient attention in the past to the continuity of representation in the Governing Body, and on his return to Canada he would, he hoped with the support of Senator Dandurand, press on the Government the need for appointing a permanent representative on the Governing Body.

#### Concerted Ratification of Hours Convention

The Labour Ministers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany held a conference at Berne, Switzerland, on September 8, to consider the question of a concerted ratification of the Washington Convention on the Hours of Labour. The official report of the Conference was as follows:—

The Ministers were agreed in thinking it desirable, particularly on social grounds, to arrive at a practical application of the principle of the Eight Hours Day on the basis of the Washington Convention. They then proceeded to discuss the Draft Convention article by article. The purpose of the discussion was to remove any difficulties as to interpretation which might exist between them and thus to facilitate the process of ratification for each of their respective governments. They were glad to find that on most points their views coincided exactly and that where divergencies existed they were not considerable. Thus the Conference closed with the unanimous feeling that the common ratification of the Convention was possible.

### Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene

The Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Office, a committee composed of technical experts which was set up in 1921 (see *LABOUR GAZETTE* August, 1921, page 979) as a result of a suggestion made by the First Session of the Conference at Washington in 1919, met in Geneva for three days during July, last. (The Office consults the members of the Committee from time to time, mainly by correspondence, and occasionally by holding meetings of members of the Committee who are experts on the particular questions under examination). Experts were present from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. The meeting was called for the examination of various questions in connection with industrial hygiene and pathology, including anthrax infection among workers, the possibility of placing in-

dustrial diseases on the same footing as industrial accidents from the point of view of compensation and the preliminary enquiries which would be required to prepare for uniformity of colour vision tests for railwaymen and seamen. The Committee formulated various suggestions with regard to the disinfection of hair, horns and hoofs, and with regard to measures for the protection of workers in certain occupations against the risk of anthrax infection. On the subject of workmen's compensation, it was of the opinion that workers who were victims of specified diseases, of which it compiled a list, should have a right to compensation at least equal to that which they would receive if they were victims of industrial accidents. Views were expressed with regard to the functions of medical men in connection with factory inspection, and lines laid down which it was believed should be followed in any scheme for periodical medical examination of workers in unhealthy occupations.

## RIGHT OF ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS INTO PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

**F**OLLOWING is the text of a memorandum which was submitted to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, containing a summary of information as to the practice in various countries with regard to the right of foreign nationals and companies which have been duly admitted into the several countries to exercise a profession, industry or occupation, also as to their freedom of residence and travel. The information was presented to the Assembly in the form of an interim report and will be extended later.

### 1. Ordinary open professions, industries and occupations

The practice as to individuals is as follows:—

In the majority of states—Belgium, Canada, Denmark (in the case of "non-licensed" trades), Finland, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, The Netherlands, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, New Zealand, etc.—national laws in principle assure to foreign nationals the same treatment with regard to the right to carry on any open profession, industry or occupation as is enjoyed by the nationals of the state. This right is, however, subject to certain restrictions. Foreigners are either excluded from the exercise of certain professions

or occupations or they are subject to special conditions as regards their admission (right of residence, etc.).

The national laws of certain states—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland etc.—make the granting of national treatment contingent upon equal treatment being accorded to their nationals in the respective foreign country. In the absence of general reciprocity guaranteed by treaties, foreigners can (in Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc.) carry on an industry, trade, etc., only upon receiving a special license and after having proved the existence of reciprocity in each particular case.

The laws of other states (*e.g.* Denmark, Norway) impose special conditions. The laws of Denmark regarding "licensed trades" require either a residence of five years or the existence of a special treaty, or in the absence of both a special royal decree. In the case of trade, Norway requires a residence of one year.

Some of the professions and occupations from which foreigners are excluded in certain states are:

Hawkers (Czechoslovakia, Hungary); stockbrokers (Hungary, Japan, Roumania); agents or other exchanges (Roumania); bookmakers (Hungary); members of the Bourse (Japan);



printers; hotel or restaurant keepers (Finland); exploitation of cinematographic enterprises (Hungary); maritime insurance agents (Roumania).

The practice as to foreign companies is as follows:—

Except in certain cases, the regulations with regard to the right of foreign companies to carry on industry and trade are analogous to those applying to foreign individuals.

Among the additional restrictions which apply chiefly to the composition of the managing board the following may be mentioned.

In Denmark, foreigners can only be members or directors of a joint stock company on the condition that they have resided therein for five years or that they have the right of denizenship.

Hungarian laws prescribe that foreign insurance companies not established in Hungary must submit all policies taken out with them to the Government for approval.

In Finland, foreigners cannot be members of the managing board of a joint stock company; further, they cannot be partners in an "open" banking company, neither active partners of other "open" commercial companies.

The Italian law prescribes that all members of managing boards and at least one-third of the capital of a company exploiting sulphur or phosphate mines must be Italian.

In Latvia, two-thirds of the controlling board of a commercial company and one-third of an industrial company must be Latvians.

### *2. Liberal professions and other similar occupations*

As regards liberal profession, such as medical practitioners, dentists, midwives, pharmaceutical trade, veterinary surgeons, legal practitioners, etc., the general practice may be said to be that foreigners are excluded or only admitted in exceptional cases and upon fulfilment of special conditions required by law. Some countries (e.g. Canada) admit foreigners if they possess the necessary qualifications prescribed by law; others (e.g. Spain) admit them on the condition of reciprocity. Several countries exclude foreigners from medical practice (e.g. with a few exceptions Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc.), dental practice (e.g. Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc.), pharmaceutical trade, (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, etc.) from practising as veterinary surgeons (e.g. Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc.), legal practice (South Africa, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain in the case of solicitors only, Denmark,

Japan, Poland, etc.). Other countries admit foreigners to practice certain of these professions upon fulfilment of special conditions, e.g. medical practitioners (Great Britain, South Africa, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Switzerland, etc.), dentists (South Africa, Great Britain, Denmark, Hungary), midwives (Great Britain), pharmaceutical trade (South Africa on condition of reciprocity), veterinary surgeons (Hungary, Switzerland).

### *3. Occupations the carrying on of which is conditional on obtaining a concession or permit from the State*

The information received only refers to a very few countries and, in the first place, refers to the restrictions to which foreigners are subject as regards their admission to exercise such professions. In most cases the restrictions apply to shipping, pilotage, exploitation of mines, railways, tramways, gas and water supplies, undertakings for obtaining light or electric power, trade in alcoholic liquors, etc.

### *4. Occupations the exercise of which by foreigners is prohibited or subject to restrictions for the protection of essential national interests*

Information obtained up to the present shows that foreigners are generally excluded from service in the army, navy, air force and civil service. In certain countries the manufacture of, and trading in, munitions and explosives is reserved to nationals (e.g. Austria, Poland, etc.). Some countries impose special restrictions on foreigners with regard to the right to own shares in certain banks (e.g. Japan) and others on the right to vote on the general assembly of certain banks (e.g. Denmark).

### *5. Occupations which are the subject of monopolies*

From the spare information available it appears that the trading in products (salt, tobacco, etc.) which are subject to Government monopoly, if permitted at all, is in most cases reserved to nationals.

### **Freedom of Residence and Travel**

Generally speaking when duly admitted into a country, foreigners enjoy full freedom of residence and travel, subject, however, to certain police regulations as regards registration, changes of address, etc. Most of the existing commercial treaties in this respect are based on most-favoured-nation treatment.

## BRITISH EMPIRE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

AN interesting feature of the recent British Empire Exhibition at Wembley was the conference held during the summer on the "British Empire and International Labour Legislation." Canada was represented at this conference by Messrs. F. A. Acland, formerly Deputy Minister of Labour, Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Wm. N. England, of the Federated Labour Party of British Columbia.

Lord Burnham, in his opening address, said the International Labour Organization was probably the best and most lasting part of the Treaty of Versailles. It was the only part of the organization of the League of Nations that was built on a popular and responsible basis.

Miss Bondfield (Parliamentary secretary, British Ministry of Labour) suggested that the next subject of a world inquiry should be wages. After statistical and economic committees had issued their reports, each country, she suggested, should collect and furnish statistics as to what its real wages were and should be, taking into account the stage of cultural development, and the degree to which money wages might be supplemented in agricultural areas. What real return for their labour did the workers get, and what was their standard of comfort? There were thousands of obstacles to overcome before they could employ a uniform measuring rate between countries, and yet this was most vital. They might be unable, in their lifetime, to get any international legislation on the subject, but they must make a beginning somewhere, and it would be best made through the International Labour Office. So long as sweated labour existed anywhere upon earth every country was responsible for it.

The discussion brought out the opinion that there were two questions calling for immediate inquiry. The first was that of the relation and contrast between wages paid in the sheltered and unsheltered, or, the competitive and non-competitive industries. The other question was that of conciliation in disputes between employers and workers. The International Labour Office could by investigation and research shed light on these practical questions by means of information gathered from all the industrial states of the world.

Mr. W. L. Hichens, of Great Britain, while not claiming authority to speak for British employers, stated his conviction that the great majority of them would welcome international legislation on labour matters. They

had long accepted national legislation in this connection. The theory of *laissez-faire* in industry was dead. The reasons which justified national legislation, justified international legislation. Just as the former not only protected the worker, but protected the humane employer against the unscrupulous, so the latter protected the more progressive nation against the competition of nations which worked longer hours and paid lower wages, and whose standards were generally lower.

Mr. S. W. Pascall, another British employers' representative, believed that both employers and workers in Great Britain should heartily welcome the establishment of an organ of international labour legislation. But whatever legislation was introduced by the "International Trade Board" of the future must carry with it the informed public opinion of all the nations concerned. It would be impossible to bring some regulations into force until the chief industrial countries were prepared to recognize them, with full knowledge and acceptance of their effects upon world trade and industry. If too many progressive conventions were passed by a certain number of countries, but not ratified by their competitors, the former would feel that they were fighting with their hands tied behind their backs.

Mr. Tom Moore, referring to conditions in Canada, said that the ideals of Canadian labour were much the same as those of labour in the rest of the Empire—to give better education, to reduce infant mortality, and in all ways to promote child welfare; to give security to the worker against illness, accidents, old age, and periods of unemployment, a security that should carry with it no stigma of charity; to establish reasonable working hours and an adequate living wage, and generally to raise the status of labour. The attempt was now being made to embody all these ideals in both national and international labour legislation.

Officers of the Ford Motor Company are stated to have made records during the past summer of the production in the various shops that were operating only five days in each week, the results showing that the rate of production per employee in the short week almost equalled that for a week of six days. It is recalled that several years ago Mr. Ford suggested a "five-day plan" as likely to prove advantageous for both employer and worker.



## INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE

THE International Seamen's Conference, held under the auspices of the International Federation of Transport Workers, met at Hamburg in August. Organizations from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden were represented.

The principal subject discussed was the proposed International Seamen's Code, and the limitation of hours of work at sea. The seamen's code would establish uniform legislation in regard to such questions as procedure for the engagement and dismissal of seamen; the employment of coloured labour; fines and punishment; illness on board ship or abroad; indemnities in case of shipwreck; work of women and children on board, hygiene, safety, and civil rights.

The advisory committee of the Seamen's Section of the Transport workers union recommended the adoption of the draft Seamen's code (Part I) submitted to the Joint Maritime Commission by the International Labour Office, and which is now under consideration by the Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 778). The Conference however added three subjects which in their opinion should be included in an international code, namely, the right to indemnity in case of accident; penalties applicable to seamen; institution of ships' councils.

The Conference further requested the International Labour Office to work for the establishment of ships' councils to represent the seamen employed, and to defend their rights and interests with the master and the shipowners. The procedure for election and the functions of these ships' councils are laid down in detailed provisions suggested by the Seamen's Conference.

The following resolutions on the 8-hour day were adopted:—

In view of the fact that the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week figures in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles; that seamen of all classes and ratings have the same right to reasonable working conditions as land workers; and that the general introduction of the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week on vessels of the contracting States cannot be regarded as a burden for the ship-owners; the representatives of the Seamen, meeting at Hamburg on 4, 5, and 12 August, 1924, under the auspices of the I.T.F., decide and undertake to demand from their respective Governments the enforcement of the eight-hour day, and to make every effort and use every means at their disposal to create around this question such an atmosphere as will lead to its prompt and international realization.

The Bureau of the I.T.F. in submitting to the International Labour Office the above resolution adopted unanimously by the International Seamen's Conference held at Hamburg in connection with the international Transport Workers' Congress, requests that this question of the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week for seamen be placed on the agenda of the next International Conference of the International Labour Organization.

## Women's Thrift Fund in Great Britain

A recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information*, published by the International Labour Office gives the following details with regard to the special provision made for female employees in connection with superannuation and pension arrangements for the staff of the British Bleachers' Association, Limited. It is stated that such provision for women workers is something of a novelty in Great Britain:—

The staff pension fund proper covers only male members of the staff, there being difficulties in the way of including both sexes in a fund of this kind. During the past year, however, a thrift fund has been constituted for female employees, on a contributory basis. There is no question of providing pensions by this fund, but any member retiring for legitimate reasons from the service of the Association, or dying while in its service, is entitled to receive the whole of the moneys standing to that member's account, including

the contributions made by the Association, together with accrued interest. Thus provision is made both for women who leave the service of the Association after a few years for the purpose of getting married, and for those who wish to retire at the age of 45. Such provision for women workers is something of a novelty in Great Britain.

## France and the Hours Convention

The French Minister of Labour, Mr. Godart, has introduced a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies for the ratification of the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919.

It will be remembered that a Bill for this purpose is also before the British House of Commons.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**E**MPLOYMENT showed a further decrease at the beginning of September, paralleling the movement indicated at the same time in 1923 and 1921. The declines recorded at this time of year are usually due in part to the farmers' demands for harvest workers. The decrease in the index number (based on the number employed in January 1920 as 100) that was caused by the contraction recorded on September 1, was, however, larger than the average reduction on the same date of the last three or four years. The 5,942 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 767,204 persons on September 1, or 14,374 less than on August 1. The index number declined from 94.7 on the latter date to 93.1 at the beginning of September, as compared with 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The course of employment since the beginning of 1922 is illustrated in the accompanying chart.

Employment in manufacturing showed a further decline, in spite of improvement in some lines, owing chiefly to contractions in iron and steel. The re-opening of logging camps resulted in a considerable increase in employment in that industry; coal mining, building construction and trade also afforded more employment than at the beginning of August. Nickel mines, steam railway and water transportation, highway and railway construction, on the other hand, showed considerable declines.

### Employment by Provinces

The trend of employment in all provinces was downward. Firms in Ontario recorded the most extensive actual losses in payroll, although the percentage reduction in the Maritime Provinces was larger. Business activity in British Columbia showed the least falling off.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Rolling mills, construction and transportation registered pronounced contractions, but textiles and coal mines were busier. According to returns from 520 firms they had 64,610 persons in their employ as compared with 67,449 on August 1.

*Quebec.*—The largest decreases in Quebec were shown in iron and steel, textiles, transportation and railway construction. Starch and glucose, leather and non-ferrous metal factories and logging, also recorded curtailment of activity. Building and highway construction, trade, lumber, pulp, rubber, tobacco and electric current works, however, afforded employment to a larger number of workers

than in the preceding month. Returns were received from 1,316 employers whose staffs aggregated 216,622 persons or 2,280 less than at the beginning of August.

*Ontario.*—Declines in iron and steel principally caused the contraction in this province, although nickel-copper mining, rubber, railway transportation and construction afforded less employment, as did also leather, lumber, brick and non-ferrous metal works. Logging camps, on the other hand, were decidedly busier and textiles, food, musical instrument, chemical, pulp, paper and mineral product plants showed improvement. The 2,714 firms making returns employed 315,208 persons as compared with 321,088 on August 1.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Reductions in railway construction and operation were responsible for most of the decrease of between two and three per cent in this district; trade and railway car shops were also slacker. Abattoirs, coal mines and building contractors, however, reported increased activity. Statements tabulated from 767 firms showed that they employed 99,632 persons; in the preceding month they had 102,546 persons on their pay-rolls.

*British Columbia.*—Manufacturing, particularly in the lumber and canning divisions, and logging, recorded improvement, but highway and railway construction registered declines on a larger scale. The result was a decrease of 461 in the staffs of the 625 firms reporting, who employed 71,132 persons on September 1.

The following table gives the index numbers of employment in five areas into which the Dominion is divided in these statistics:—

(Number employed January 1920=100)

District	Relative weight	Sept. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922	Sept. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces.....	8.4	86.6	90.2	101.4	90.3	93.5
Quebec.....	28.2	97.8	98.7	100.1	91.6	87.4
Ontario.....	41.1	88.9	90.3	98.1	91.9	83.7
Prairie Provinces.....	13.0	93.9	96.4	101.1	101.2	98.5
British Columbia.....	9.3	106.0	107.1	106.6	102.0	95.6
Canada.....	100.0	93.1	94.7	100.0	93.7	88.7

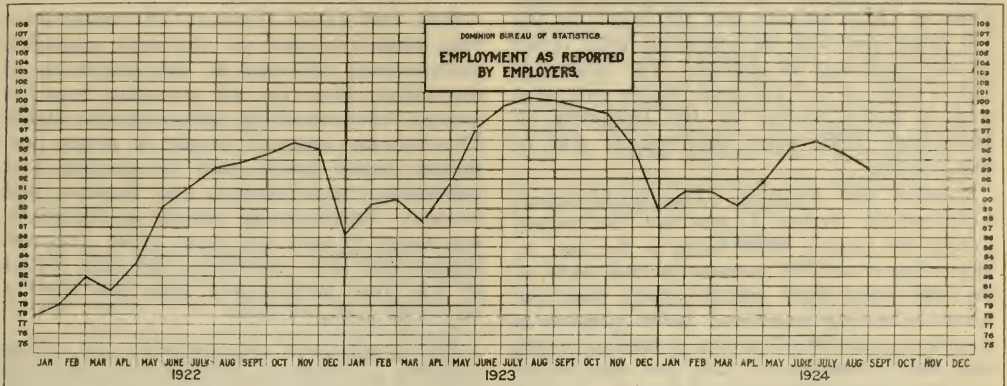
### Employment by Cities

Firms in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Hamilton reported reduced employment, while in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver increased activity was noted.



*Montreal.*—Textile and iron and steel factories indicated considerable decline, as did also shipping and stevedoring. Starch and glucose works showed smaller reductions. Building construction, on the other hand, absorbed a very much larger number of men and improvement was also indicated in trade

*Winnipeg.*—Further improvement was registered in Winnipeg; 290 firms reported 24,220 persons on payroll, or 276 more than in the preceding month. Building contractors, abattoirs and some other branches of manufacturing recorded the gain, while trade was slightly less active.



and in roofing and electric current works. According to the 719 reporting employers their staffs declined from 109,278 on August 1 to 106,899 at the beginning of September.

*Quebec.*—A slightly downward tendency was noted in Quebec city, largely due to curtailment in leather factories. A combined working force of 8,588 persons was indicated by the 95 firms reporting; these had 8,631 persons on payroll in the preceding month.

*Toronto.*—For the first time since the end of April employment in Toronto showed a favourable turn. This was largely owing to improvement in manufacturing, mainly in textile, food and printing works. Telephones afforded slightly less employment, as did also building construction. Statements were received from 787 firms employing 92,209 persons or 792 more than in the preceding month.

*Ottawa.*—A further decline was recorded in Ottawa; pulp and lumber mills showed the largest losses. A combined working force of 10,682 was recorded by the 128 firms making returns, who employed 10,929 persons on the date of their last report.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in iron and steel showed a pronounced falling off, which was partly offset by substantial recovery in textiles. With the exception of a moderate gain in electric current works, the changes in other industries were slight. Reports were compiled from 199 employers, whose staffs aggregated 24,077 as compared with 24,476 on August 1.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in sawmills, food factories, construction and transportation increased moderately in Vancouver, where 468 workers were added to the staffs of the 226 firms making returns. They employed 22,488 persons at the beginning of September.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities:—

(Number employed January 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.9	92.9	95.1	93.6	90.5
Quebec.....	1.1	96.4	96.9	.....	.....
Toronto.....	12.0	85.3	83.9	89.6	88.3
Ottawa.....	1.4	100.6	100.6	107.5	.....
Hamilton.....	3.1	79.4	80.9	92.2	.....
Winnipeg.....	3.2	86.4	85.5	89.9	98.9
Vancouver.....	2.9	104.0	102.3	104.3	102.2

**The Manufacturing Industries**

Further large declines in iron and steel caused a net reduction in employment in manufacturing; these pronounced contractions were supplemented by losses on a smaller scale in leather, textile, brick and non-ferrous metal works. There were, however, offsetting increases in meat-packing and slaughtering, musical instrument, fruit and vegetable canning, confectionery, paper goods, printing and publishing, electric current and electrical apparatus, petroleum and roofing factories. Statements were received from 3,862 manufacturers employing 416,728 operatives as compared with 426,440 on August 1. The trend

of employment during the corresponding period of last year was also retrogressive, although the index number then was rather higher than at the present time.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Employment in meat-packing and fish preserving establishments generally increased, while dairies were somewhat slacker. An aggregate working force of 15,331 persons was employed by the 170 firms reporting, as compared with 15,096 at the beginning of August. The difference was a gain of 1.6 per cent, which compares with a minor decline at the beginning of September, 1923, when employment was in less volume.

*Leather and Products.*—The improvement indicated on August 1, was not maintained during the month, there being a decrease on September 1, of 371 persons in the staffs of the 197 firms from which returns were received. As they employed 16,066 persons as compared with 16,437 in the preceding month this was a decline of 2.3 per cent which occurred largely in tanning and boot and shoe factories. Firms in Quebec and Ontario registered the bulk of the loss. Contractions had also been indicated on September 1, 1923, although they were then on a rather smaller scale and the situation was slightly more favourable.

*Lumber and Products.*—Varying movements in the different divisions coming under this heading resulted in exactly the same number of persons being employed by the firms making returns as on August 1. The payrolls of the 721 manufacturers reporting totalled 55,691 persons. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded further substantial improvement, but furniture, vehicle and match factories released a large number of workers. Employment in lumber increased on the whole in Quebec and British Columbia, while in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces there were declines. Contractions on a large scale had been indicated on the same date of last year; conditions then were better.

*Musical Instruments.*—Greater activity was registered in musical instrument factories, thirty-eight of which increased their pay-rolls by 195 persons to 2,761 on September 1. The improvement was reported almost wholly in Ontario. The trend of employment during the same period of last year was downward.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Continued, though smaller gains were apparent in this division. Fruit and vegetable canneries, chocolate and confectionery works reported considerable improvement, but starch and glucose factories were less fully employed. The additions of staffs were recorded very largely in Ontario,

while in Quebec there were declines. Reports were tabulated from 314 firms employing 28,421 persons, as compared with 27,708 in the preceding month. The difference was an increase of 2.6 per cent. The index number stands several points higher than on September 1, 1923, a slightly unfavourable tendency having been in evidence then.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Recovery from the losses recorded in the two preceding months was indicated at the beginning of September, when the 458 reporting firms increased their payroll by 365 persons to 51,371. This increase occurred largely in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments in Quebec and Ontario. Practically no change on the whole was shown in pulp and paper mills. Although declines had been recorded at the same period of last year employment then was slightly above its present level.

*Rubber Products.*—Improvement in rubber footwear factories in Quebec was offset by declines of practically the same size in Ontario footwear and tire works. According to returns from 32 employers, their staff aggregated 9,627 persons as compared with 9,649 in the preceding month. Substantial improvement had been registered at the beginning of September 1923; the situation then was rather more favourable.

*Textile Products.*—A further though very much smaller reduction in personnel was indicated by the 562 textile manufacturers reporting, who employed 62,437 operatives, as compared with 62,690 at the beginning of August. Substantial improvement was shown in cotton, hosiery and knitting mills, while garment and woollen works were decidedly slacker on the whole. Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showed considerable gains; but in Quebec there were large declines. The contractions registered during the corresponding period of last year were very much more extensive. The index number then, however, was rather higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Brick-yards, chiefly in Ontario, were slacker than at the beginning of August, and stone works afforded slightly less employment. Returns were tabulated from 118 employers who had 8,974 persons working for them, or 220 less than in the preceding month. Slight improvement was shown at the beginning of September, 1923, and the index number then was higher.

*Electric Current.*—The production of electric current showed an increase in Quebec, while elsewhere little change in the situation



was indicated. This expansion is very much more marked than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index number was several points below its present level. An aggregate working force of 12,279 persons was reported by the 87 concerns making returns on August 1, as compared with 12,077 in the preceding month.

*Electrical Appliances.*—An upward movement was shown in factories producing electrical appliances, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, according to reports from 34 employers whose staffs aggregated 8,478 persons. On August 1 they had employed 8,371. A somewhat larger increase had been recorded on the same date of last year, employment then being in rather less volume.

*Iron and steel products.*—Pronounced contractions were indicated in many of the groups coming under this heading; the largest of these occurred in railway car shops, automobile, rolling, forging and agricultural implement works. General machine shops, foundries, shipyards and structural iron and steel factories were also slacker. On the other hand, works producing heating appliances and tools were busier than at the beginning of August. All provinces shared to some extent in the losses, which were especially heavy in Ontario. The working force of the 646 firms making returns declined from 112,156 persons on August 1, to 101,283 at the beginning of September. This reduction was in contrast with the increase in employment indicated on the same date of last year, when the index number was considerably higher.

*Non-ferrous metal products.*—This industry employed a smaller number of persons than in the preceding month, chiefly in the lead, tin, zinc and copper division. Reports were compiled from 103 manufacturers with 10,583 employees or 326 fewer than at the beginning of August. The decreases occurred mainly in Ontario and Quebec. Employment in this industry was not so active as on September 1, 1923, on which date a slightly upward tendency had been evident.

*Mineral Products.*—Gas, petroleum and baking powder works in Ontario were busier than at the beginning of August. Statements were received from 70 firms in the mineral group employing 10,034 persons as compared with 9,865 in the preceding month. This improvement compared with a decline in the same month last year, when employment was on a lower level.

*Miscellaneous Manufactures.*—Roofing works in Quebec afforded more employment than in the preceding month, 160 persons having been

added to the staffs of the 64 concerns reporting throughout the Dominion. They employed 3,715 persons.

### Logging

Substantial improvement was indicated in logging camps at the beginning of September; the gain was very much more pronounced than that reported on the same date of 1923, although the index then was practically the same as at the present time. The expansion this year occurred mainly in Ontario and British Columbia, while in Quebec there was a further small decline. A combined working force of 17,002 persons was reported by the 211 firms making returns who employed 14,161 at the beginning of August.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mining in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces increased moderately, while in British Columbia there was a nominal gain only. Improvement on a larger scale had been reported on September 1, 1923, and activity in coal mines was then considerably greater. Returns for September 1, 1924, were compiled from 90 operators whose staffs aggregated 26,470 persons as compared with 25,895 at the beginning of August.

*Metallic Ores.*—Pronounced contractions were registered in metallic ore mines in Ontario while there was a small increase in British Columbia. Curtailment of operations in nickel-copper mines accounted for the loss in the former province. Forty-seven mines reported a working force of 13,284 persons as compared with 14,288 in the preceding month. This was a reduction of over 7 per cent. Although some improvement had been indicated on September 1, 1923, the index number at the present time stands some 15 points higher.

### Communication

A slight falling off in employment on the whole was reported in the communication industries; telegraphs afforded rather more employment, while telephones were slacker. According to 166 companies in the division, 23,252 persons were employed as compared with 23,424 in the preceding month. The reduction was registered largely in Ontario. Expansion had been indicated during the corresponding period of last year but the situation was less favourable than at the present time.

### Transportation

*Steam Railway Operation.*—A further and rather larger reduction in personnel was indicated by the operating departments of the

railways at the beginning of September; 1,885 persons were released after August 1 by the 103 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns, who employed 76,295 workers. All provinces shared to some extent in the contractions, those in the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. The number of persons employed in railway transportation during the corresponding period of last year exceeded the present payrolls. Employment on September 1, 1923, had shown an upward trend.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Water transportation in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec afforded considerably less employment on September 1 than in the preceding month. The declines, however, affected a much smaller number of persons than those registered on the same date in 1923 when the index number

was over 30 points lower. Statements were tabulated from 60 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,472 persons as compared with 14,582 on August 1.

**Construction and Maintenance**

*Building Construction.*—For the sixth consecutive month, employment in building construction increased substantially, according to returns from 316 contractors who employed 27,013 persons. This was 1,020 or 3.9 per cent more than at the beginning of August. Firms in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed expansion, but elsewhere employment declined slightly. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale were recorded on September 1, 1923. The index number then, however, was somewhat above its present level.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES, IN SEPTEMBER, 1924, ETC**

Industry	*Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1924	August 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922	Sept. 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Animal Products—						
edible.....	2.0	100.2	98.4	94.1	95.4	93.5
Fur and products...	.1	87.3	87.5	90.5	96.6	90.0
Leather and products.....	2.1	73.7	74.9	76.3	78.3	78.8
Lumber and products.....	7.3	110.5	111.0	119.7	114.8	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	5.3	143.5	142.1	153.1	142.0	111.6
Lumber products.....	2.0	68.2	71.9	76.5	78.9	74.9
Musical instruments.....	.3	62.3	57.8	64.7	59.4	54.5
Plant products—						
edible.....	3.8	101.8	98.9	97.9	99.0	102.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	100.5	99.9	104.5	96.6	88.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	107.4	107.3	116.8	101.6	89.2
Paper products....	.8	87.6	82.6	88.0	83.5	73.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	96.6	97.0	95.5	95.0	91.9
Rubber products.....	1.2	67.3	68.1	70.8	71.7	55.9
Textile products.....	8.1	79.9	78.9	85.0	85.7	80.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.8	84.7	85.4	91.6	100.6	90.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	82.3	78.6	93.0	86.0	71.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.7	72.6	70.8	73.7	73.1	76.4
Others.....	1.1	86.2	87.0	92.2	86.6	81.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	99.3	98.6	88.2	99.9	101.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	105.8	107.6	111.1	69.4	79.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	82.3	81.4	87.0	88.6	81.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	89.7	91.8	102.4	94.4	85.8
Electric current....	1.6	133.2	132.0	125.3	123.0	108.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.1	107.2	106.0	104.7	79.5	81.2
Iron and steel products.....	13.2	65.7	72.5	86.0	72.3	66.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.2	42.2	56.8	78.4	60.9	61.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	65.4	66.4	79.1	64.3	64.6
Agricultural implements.....	.5	39.5	49.5	61.6	53.1	38.9
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>
Land vehicles....	6.4	82.3	92.0	105.9	87.3	74.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.4	28.1	31.6	27.2	23.8	41.9
Heating appliances.....	.6	82.0	79.1	92.9	86.5	85.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.o.p.....	.6	74.0	79.5	100.8	84.6	82.4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	64.2	68.9	85.5	73.0	60.9
Others.....	1.9	67.1	67.2	76.8	71.7	67.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	78.0	80.2	91.0	78.5	65.0
Mineral products....	1.3	108.0	108.1	103.5	94.4	85.5
Miscellaneous.....	.5	82.6	76.4	86.5	90.1	83.4
<b>Logging.....</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>96.0</b>
Coal.....	3.5	84.8	82.9	94.6	93.9	100.4
Metallic ores.....	1.7	148.1	159.2	132.7	102.2	87.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	99.9	95.2	108.8	105.5	83.6
<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>106.8</b>
Telegraphs.....	.6	113.8	111.1	111.4	101.4	98.7
Telephones.....	2.4	112.9	114.7	105.1	104.0	108.8
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>106.6</b>
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	114.9	115.9	121.6	125.3	107.5
Steam railways.....	9.9	98.5	100.8	107.0	97.8	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	195.6	211.6	163.9	255.2	217.5
<b>Construction and maintenance.....</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>141.6</b>
Building.....	3.5	140.9	137.5	147.2	123.6	109.0
Highway.....	2.2	1945.6	1946.9	3667.2	3239.7	2269.0
Railway.....	5.4	132.0	144.6	163.2	149.1	137.3
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>107.3</b>
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	136.2	137.6	137.1	113.2	118.0
Professional.....	.2	101.0	110.4	111.4	94.3	81.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.6	105.3	104.3	100.7	95.9	98.8
<b>Trade.....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>
Retail.....	4.6	89.7	89.4	89.8	87.1	88.4
Wholesale.....	2.6	96.6	96.1	96.1	97.3	99.1
<b>All industries.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>

\*The term "relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph of the accompanying article.



*Highway Construction and Maintenance.*—For the first time since the end of February, employment in this industry showed a downward trend. All provinces except Quebec shared in the shrinkage; in that province there was a considerable increase in personnel. Reports were received from 114 employers whose payrolls declined from 17,738 persons on August 1 to 16,538 at the beginning of the month under review. Contractions had also been registered at the beginning of September of last year.

*Railway Construction and Maintenance.*—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated by the 35 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns in this division. They released 3,959 persons, reducing their staffs to 41,523. Decreases were recorded in all provinces, but those in the Prairie district were much the largest. The declines registered on September 1, 1923, were not so extensive as on the same date in this year

and a higher level of employment was recorded by the reporting firms.

#### Trade

Moderate improvement was shown in both retail and wholesale trade, repeating the movement indicated at the same time in last year. The largest increases were in Quebec and Ontario, while retail trade in the Prairie Provinces declined to some extent. Statements were tabulated from 579 establishments with a total sales force of 54,813 persons as compared with 54,632 at the beginning of August.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment reported by employers, by industries, as at the first of September and the first of August, 1924, as compared with September 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on September 1, 1924.

### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1924

**D**URING the month of August, 1924, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a marked increase in the volume of business transacted as compared with the preceding month. The expansion was recorded during the latter half of the month and was mainly in the prairie provinces where harvesting and threshing operations created an active demand for workers. The calls this year, however, were not so heavy as during August of last year, the decline being attributable to cold and unfavourable weather in the grain areas. A further expansion was anticipated, however, for the early part of September. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows that the curves of applications, vacancies and placements remained at approximately the same level during the first half of August, followed by a favourable upward trend, marking the expansion at the commencement of the harvest period. Further augmentation will, no doubt, be recorded for the following month. That the curves did not show the same expansion as in previous years was due largely to delayed operations on account of wet weather in the Western provinces, and also to the fact that other outdoor industries have not been so active during this year.

The offices reported that an average of 1,367 applications for employment were received daily during the first half of August, in comparison with 1,324 daily during the preceding period, and with 2,257 daily during the corresponding period of 1923. During the latter half of August applications for work averaged 2,060 daily, in contrast with 3,121 daily during the same period last year.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 967 during the first half and 1,749 during the latter half of the month, in comparison with 2,143 and 3,327 daily during the corresponding periods of August, 1923. During the preceding period (July, 1924) vacancies averaged 998 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of August was 885, of which the average number in regular employment was 659 daily, and in casual work 226. This is in comparison with an average of 884 during the preceding period and with 1,931 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 1,692 daily, in contrast with 2,828 during the same period a year ago. Of the placements during the latter period, the average number in regular employment was 1,429 daily, and 263 in casual work.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (8 months).....	147,663	86,617	234,280

During the month of August, 1924, the offices referred 34,911 persons to employment, and effected a total of 33,498 placements. Of the latter, 27,143 were in regular employment and 6,355 in casual work. Placements in regular employment numbered 23,459 men and 3,684 women. The Service received notification of 35,302 opportunities for employment, of which 26,768 were for men and 8,534 for women workers. Applications for employment numbered 34,665 from men and 9,892 from women—a total of 44,557 applications.

The placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—

- Nova Scotia: 307 men, 54 women.
- New Brunswick: 222 men, 65 women.
- Quebec: 991 men, 432 women.
- Ontario: 6,130 men, 1,111 women.
- Manitoba: 2,417 men, 482 women.
- Saskatchewan: 4,657 men, 469 women.
- Alberta: 3,182 men, 501 women.
- British Columbia: 5,553 men, 570 women.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES

A decline in employment was recorded in the Maritime Provinces. Work was available on provincial roads and highways, on bridge repair work and harbour development. In some localities street and sewer work was under way and a number of carpenters and building labourers were placed in short alteration and repair jobs. Few requests for lumbermen were received at Sydney and New Glasgow, a number of men having been sent to the woods, while from Chatham, Moncton and St. John orders for sawmill workers were satisfactorily filled. There was a steady demand for domestic workers for hotels, restaurants and residences, with a slight increase in the applications received.

#### QUEBEC

There was little change reported in the industrial situation, a decline being shown in the demand for farm workers. A very slight improvement was reported in the building industry, with bricklayers, plasterers and

building labourers required in considerable numbers. An increased number of vacancies was available in the lumbering industry, several shipments of men being made to the northern camps. A decline was recorded in the calls for hotel and restaurant workers, with an active demand for domestic help.

#### ONTARIO

A steady demand for farm help was recorded at all the offices, the calls for harvest workers, however, being fewer in number than in previous years as rainy weather had delayed operations to some extent. Toward the latter part of the month a large number of harvest and threshing hands were transferred to the Western harvest fields and this movement of labour tended greatly to improve the local employment situation. Building activities throughout the province were limited in scope, and numbers of building mechanics were unemployed. Road repairs and highway construction provided work for many men near Belleville, Chatham, Ottawa and Toronto, while street paving and sewer work was under way in most municipalities. A good employment outlet was provided in railway construction work at North Bay, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Toronto and Port Arthur. At the latter point men were required for the grain elevators. A few orders for bushmen, pulpwood cutters and tie-makers were received at Toronto, Timmins, and North Bay, and signs of an improved demand in this group were reported from Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie. Continued slackness prevailed in manufacturing industries, the number of calls for workers being at a minimum. Difficulty was experienced in supplying sufficient work in hotels and institutions for the trained women applying, but experienced resident household workers were greatly in demand.

#### MANITOBA

Unsettled weather delayed the cutting and harvest operations throughout the province, but toward the latter part of the month a marked advance was shown in the placement of experienced workers. The augmented demand for harvest hands was met satisfactorily by the large numbers of men transferred in from the Eastern provinces. This increased call for harvest labour is chiefly responsible for the improved employment situation as noted in this month's report, although a slight expansion in the work available in the building and railway construction groups has aided materially. In the Winnipeg district most of the work available was confined to residential construction, while a number of



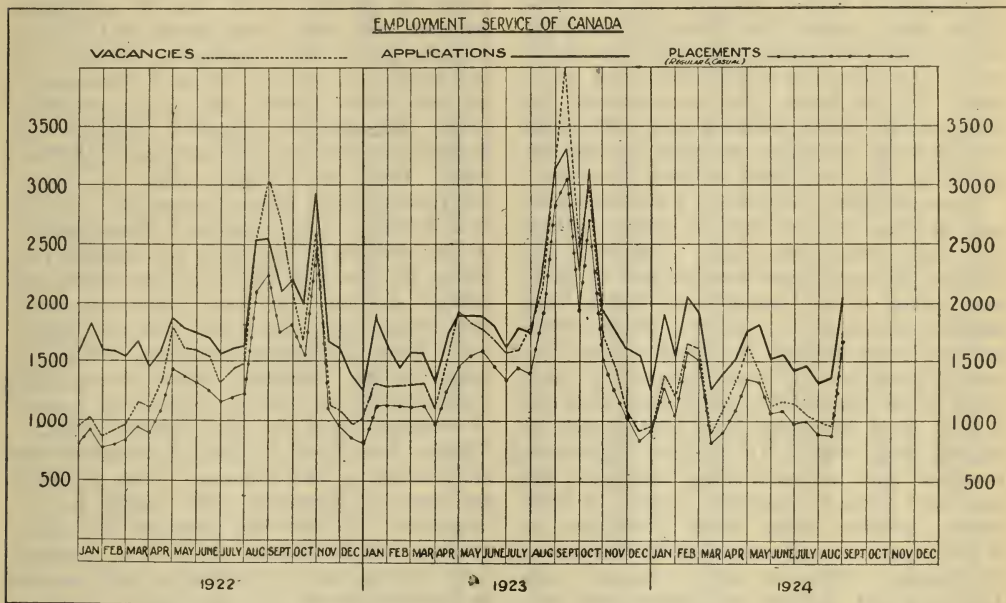
men were placed with the railways as section and extra gang hands. However, the offices continued to register a considerable number of unemployed building tradesmen. The activities in the Women's Section showed a decline in the urban orders, with a marked increase in the number of workers required as farm housekeepers and domestics.

SASKATCHEWAN

Harvest activities were not general as yet in Saskatchewan, but the work in this group provided the bulk of employment offered during the month. Cutting was well under way with an increased demand for workers

ALBERTA

With the improved weather conditions toward the latter part of the month, the calls for experienced harvest workers increased rapidly, but the demand was not so large as in previous years. Little improvement was shown in the construction groups; building activities were slack; highway, road and park development declined slightly, and only a small number of workers were placed on irrigation work at Calgary. Carpenters and building labourers were required for work at the grain elevators throughout the province. In spite of this and the continued activity in railway maintenance, many skilled trades-



in the districts near North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon. The larger number of harvest workers required toward the latter part of the period were readily supplied by local applicants and by men transferred in from British Columbia and Ontario points. In the building group most tradesmen were busy and few vacancies for workers were available at the offices. Near Estevan and Moose Jaw road work afforded several opportunities for employment, while teamsters, labourers and sectionmen were in demand for railway construction and maintenance work at Saskatoon, Yorkton and Swift Current. Logging was quiet, a few calls for river work being supplied from the Prince Albert district. A marked increase was recorded in the placement of domestic workers in rural sections

men and labourers were unemployed. No change was recorded in conditions in the mining group.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agricultural workers were not in great demand locally and many experienced men were sent to employment in the harvest fields of Saskatchewan and Alberta, these transfers lessening the number of unemployed in the province. Occasional requests for building tradesmen, carpenters, etc., were recorded at the offices, but the reports indicate that while the number of vacancies offered in this group were very slight few experienced and able-bodied mechanics were without employment in the larger centres. Some excavation, road work and bridge building were under way, and railway maintenance con-

tinued to provide employment for several. The logging group showed little of interest to report, the small demand for coremakers and swampers being easily satisfied. There was a slight improvement in the mining industry, though vacancies offered were small in number. A slight increase in vacancies for domestic and institutional workers was recorded at Vancouver and Victoria, with a ready supply of applicants. Numbers of women were sent as cooks and housekeepers to employers in the harvest fields and the prairie provinces.

#### Movement of Labour

During August, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 27,143 placements in regular employment, of which 21,464 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 7,315 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 2,360 going to points in the same province as the despatching office and 4,955 to other provinces.

From the office at Montreal 3 bushmen were sent at the reduced rate to camps within the zone and from Hull, Montreal and Quebec, 248 certificates were granted to bushmen going to the vicinity of North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. Of the workers who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario one was a baker going from Pembroke to Hull, Que., and one a farm hand travelling from Port Arthur to Moose Jaw, Sask. Of the 619 provincial transfers the majority were bushmen and labourers going to northern camps, 34 were potato peelers going from Hamilton to Windsor, one an engineer from St. Catharines to Niagara Falls, two stone masons from Hamilton and Toronto to Kingston and several carpenters and miners from Sudbury to the Ottawa zone. From Manitoba offices 936 workers were transferred at the reduced rate, 549 of whom were harvesters going to points within the province, the remaining 40 provincial transfers including housekeepers, do-

mestic workers, waitresses and hotel help for sections near Brandon and Dauphin. From the office at Winnipeg one general worker was sent to domestic employment at Vancouver, 3 harvesters, 4 cement finishers and 2 carpenters to Calgary, Edmonton and the rural districts of Alberta, 261 harvesters and farm workers to various points in Saskatchewan and 71 lumber workers including pulp cutters, post markers, river drivers and camp cooks were transferred to Port Arthur, Ont. Special transportation certificates granted by Saskatchewan offices number 675, of which 7 were issued to harvest hands going from Saskatoon and Regina to Manitoba and 3 were farm hands going from Regina to various points in Alberta. Of the 665 provincial transfers, 610 were farm hands and harvest workers going from Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Regina to various points, 7 were cooks, 10 were river drivers, the remainder being chiefly housekeepers, domestic workers and general help, for the rural sections of the province. From the Calgary office one logger was transferred to Prince George, B.C., and 46 farm hands to various points in Saskatchewan. Of the workers travelling at the reduced rate within the province 220 were farm hands and harvest workers, 134 were labourers, teamsters, dump men, carpenters and mill hands, going from Edmonton to points within the zone. British Columbia offices issued 4,431 transportation certificates, 1,573 being granted to workers going to the harvest fields in Alberta, and 2,685 to men destined to the grain areas in Saskatchewan. The 43 workers sent to Manitoba were chiefly harvest labourers. Within the province the offices granted 130 certificates, 50 to fruit workers, 5 to miners, and the remainder were granted to bushmen going to the camps north of Prince George and Prince Rupert.

Of the 7,315 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,910 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 5,398 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern.



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>725</b>
Halifax.....	248	51	325	224	51	169	368	261
New Glasgow.....	282	67	217	169	150	0	218	178
Sydney.....	134	7	313	209	160	37	268	286
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>590</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>588</b>
Chatham.....	99	11	103	87	56	31	129	50
Moncton.....	258	25	249	243	105	130	40	154
St. John.....	233	6	271	233	126	107	242	384
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,224</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>2,091</b>
Hull.....	78	21	288	153	153	0	84	196
Montreal.....	771	105	2,138	936	869	18	696	1,302
Quebec.....	133	1	503	234	181	2	40	325
Sherbrooke.....	171	38	210	189	177	0	14	177
Three Rivers.....	71	27	156	99	43	0	61	91
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,032</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>10,662</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>10,669</b>
Belleville.....	150	2	148	149	98	49	38	152
Brantford.....	112	4	189	109	81	25	127	95
Chatham.....	241	10	237	242	147	95	66	278
Cobalt.....	221	5	234	214	195	8	16	487
Fort William.....	210	2	252	212	122	11	60	477
Guelph.....	92	22	171	89	45	16	108	172
Hamilton.....	886	211	1,517	1,024	453	481	1,443	697
Kingston.....	195	46	231	183	123	53	74	113
Kitchener.....	121	19	258	111	75	31	136	114
London.....	311	67	551	331	186	100	475	349
Niagara Falls.....	212	36	234	190	114	60	172	259
North Bay.....	666	243	379	364	327	37	15	443
Oshawa.....	130	13	294	109	57	52	124	198
Ottawa.....	637	168	938	847	665	90	367	822
Pembroke.....	126	43	174	161	153	8	19	68
Peterboro.....	184	40	180	190	138	8	135	165
Port Arthur.....	848	67	779	780	733	47	5	1,077
St. Catharines.....	367	47	456	322	228	94	258	475
St. Thomas.....	177	10	184	176	107	69	88	193
Sarnia.....	163	10	173	157	137	19	75	181
S. S. Marie.....	367	276	482	306	242	43	90	221
Sudbury.....	1,806	964	591	587	583	4	5	485
Timmins.....	189	8	257	219	206	9	31	344
Toronto.....	3,123	527	5,252	3,101	1,650	1,160	2,627	2,359
Windsor.....	498	24	529	489	376	113	453	445
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,408</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>9,525</b>
Brandon.....	917	47	734	709	700	9	9	1,060
Dauphin.....	174	43	225	135	84	47	261	348
Winnipeg.....	3,317	106	3,984	3,670	2,115	1,371	614	8,117
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>7,942</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>5,716</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>14,442</b>
Estevan.....	324	33	276	269	265	4	7	529
Moose Jaw.....	2,387	199	1,568	1,517	1,370	89	220	3,471
North Battleford.....	206	13	112	112	107	5	4	442
Prince Albert.....	212	21	171	158	130	28	5	206
Regina.....	1,737	114	1,405	1,361	1,264	97	111	3,184
Saskatoon.....	1,484	79	1,143	1,087	1,036	51	81	3,467
Swift Current.....	773	66	417	417	412	5	4	1,406
Weyburn.....	404	20	295	287	279	8	24	923
Yorkton.....	264	49	178	185	143	42	2	455
Melfort.....	151	0	151	151	120	31	0	359
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>5,478</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>9,933</b>
Calgary.....	2,167	78	2,068	1,306	1,159	147	450	3,803
Drumheller.....	218	30	316	145	112	33	92	453
Edmonton.....	2,054	90	1,970	1,898	1,621	271	205	2,947
Lethbridge.....	235	0	330	569	482	87	184	2,147
Medicine Hat.....	235	0	330	336	309	27	40	583
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,964</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>7,682</b>
Cranbrook.....	113	23	146	140	112	17	6	232
Fernie.....	27	5	25	23	21	0	4	74
Kamloops.....	73	24	306	166	137	12	109	106
Penticton.....	63	19	147	124	109	6	30	128
Nanaimo.....	25	1	49	11	7	4	4	24
Nelson.....	152	10	172	180	171	11	12	245
New Westminster.....	73	0	616	437	420	17	264	524
Prince George.....	98	23	224	224	224	0	0	142
Prince Rupert.....	204	11	390	343	316	27	48	246
Revelstoke.....	37	15	47	29	28	1	18	39
Vancouver.....	1,768	23	5,764	4,588	3,842	644	940	5,168
Vernon.....	84	29	167	158	144	14	42	197
Victoria.....	247	27	821	738	592	113	411	557
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>35,302</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>44,557</b>	<b>34,911</b>	<b>27,143</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>13,411</b>	<b>57,481*</b>
Men.....	26,768	2,556	34,665	26,775	23,459	2,966	10,256	53,645
Women.....	8,534	1,901	9,892	8,136	3,684	3,389	3,155	3,836

\* 1,826 placements effected by offices since closed.

## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING AUGUST, 1924

REPORTS from 56 cities, tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that there was a decline in prospective building during August, when the value of the permits issued was \$9,463,756, as compared with \$11,090,760 in July, 1924. This was a decrease of \$1,627,004 or 14.7 per cent, which was considerably more than the average decline registered during August as compared with July, based on figures for 35 cities in the last fourteen years. In comparison with August, 1923, there was a falling off of \$1,548,002 or 14.1 per cent; the value for that month was \$11,011,758.

Detailed statements were furnished by 46 cities, showing that they had issued nearly 800 permits for dwellings valued at over \$3,000,000, and some 2,000 permits for other buildings estimated to cost more than \$2,000,000.

The value of the building authorized in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan was higher than during July, there being increases of 266.0, 22.7 and 91.4 per cent, respectively, in these provinces. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$1,629,794, or 34.3 per cent in Ontario was the largest actual loss, while the most pronounced proportional reduction, of \$688,093 or 86.1 per cent, was in New Brunswick.

As compared with August, 1923, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of

permits issued; those in Quebec of \$1,966,975 or 78.6 per cent and in New Brunswick of \$81,284 or 269.1 per cent, were most marked. The 26 cities reporting in Ontario recorded a decline of \$2,289,640 or 42.3 per cent, while in British Columbia there was a decrease of \$1,204,340 or 59.1 per cent.

The value of prospective building in Montreal was higher than in July, 1924, and also than in August, 1923. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, however, there was a falling off in both comparisons. Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Belleville, Chatham, St. Catharines, Welland, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Nanaimo and New Westminster recorded gains as compared with the preceding month and also with August of last year.

The value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during the first eight months of this year was 17.2 per cent lower than in the same period of 1923, and 24.4 per cent lower than in 1922. There was, however, an increase of 2.9 per cent as compared with 1921. The total for the January-August period 1924 was \$78,437,887; in 1923, \$94,737,438; in 1922, \$103,689,217 and in 1921, \$76,245,999.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during August as compared with July, 1924, and with August, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	August 1924	July 1924	August 1923	City	April 1924	March 1924	April 1923
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—</b> Charlottetown.....			12,700	<b>Ontario—Continued</b>			
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	87,675	23,955	53,225	Sarnia.....	63,940	79,015	79,535
*Halifax.....	77,420	13,200	16,425	Sault Ste. Marie.....	70,835	89,360	112,725
New Glasgow.....	805	355	11,000	*Toronto.....	1,098,530	2,370,715	2,077,425
*Sydney.....	9,450	10,400	25,800	York Township.....	310,500	329,400	780,100
<b>New Brunswick..</b>	<b>111,489</b>	<b>799,582</b>	<b>30,205</b>	Welland.....	44,640	5,275	9,885
Fredericton.....	16,000		4,625	*Windsor.....	375,385	382,495	527,680
*Moncton.....	5,530	11,425	19,580	Woodstock.....	4,643	25,576	84,321
*St. John.....	89,959	788,157	6,000	<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>392,250</b>	<b>438,065</b>	<b>537,742</b>
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,469,708</b>	<b>3,643,368</b>	<b>2,502,733</b>	*Brandon.....	6,500	4,000	27,052
*Montreal—Maisonneuve.....	3,219,825	2,922,665	1,839,367	St. Boniface.....	31,700	63,415	76,790
*Quebec.....	373,558	218,338	287,770	*Winnipeg.....	354,050	370,650	433,900
Shawinigan Falls.....	68,625	9,840	900	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>242,876</b>	<b>126,915</b>	<b>194,455</b>
*Sherbrooke.....	11,000	66,000	6,300	*Moose Jaw.....	12,930	10,710	9,300
*Three Rivers.....	560,450	163,650	35,695	*Regina.....	114,310	63,885	73,755
*Westmount.....	236,250	262,875	276,001	*Saskatoon.....	115,636	52,310	111,400
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>3,128,087</b>	<b>4,757,881</b>	<b>5,417,727</b>	<b>Alberta</b>	<b>197,677</b>	<b>361,370</b>	<b>224,637</b>
Belleville.....	42,400	200	6,000	*Calgary.....	86,690	163,325	78,000
*Brantford.....	12,072	10,950	18,284	*Edmonton.....	96,290	190,775	123,050
Chatham.....	110,325	19,234	21,675	Lethbridge.....	13,997	5,055	20,420
*Port William.....	71,175	83,475	57,825	Medicine Hat.....	700	2,215	3,167
Galt.....	5,744	13,290	21,040	<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>833,994</b>	<b>939,624</b>	<b>2,038,334</b>
*Guelph.....	30,577	32,110	76,387	Nanaimo.....	15,860	9,950	3,860
*Hamilton.....	254,050	363,925	458,550	*New Westminster.....	29,192	14,705	11,360
*Kingston.....	34,363	116,047	23,344	Point Grey.....	470,400	453,600	248,000
*Kitchener.....	45,281	59,824	80,855	Prince Rupert.....	13,875	44,877	19,498
*London.....	207,515	157,370	247,020	South Vancouver.....	47,002	42,225	49,450
Niagara Falls.....	20,895	74,745	31,015	*Vancouver.....	231,745	352,166	1,514,490
Oshawa.....	37,155	83,525	180,170	*Victoria.....	25,920	22,099	91,676
*Ottawa.....	106,030	238,930	267,505	Total—56 cities.....	9,463,756	11,090,760	11,011,758
Owen Sound.....	6,200	18,500	12,050	Total—*35 cities.....	8,067,515	9,781,108	9,222,832
*Peterboro.....	33,805	75,281	25,033	Accumulative total for first eight months.—56 cities.....	78,437,887	94,737,438	103,689,217
*Port Arthur.....	20,125	23,225	36,680	1924	1923	1922	
*Stratford.....	45,525	110,921	92,383				
*St. Catharines.....	65,997	51,613	64,970				
*St. Thomas.....	10,380	2,880	25,270				



## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1924

**D**URING September the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to fifteen fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works of Canada. Fourteen of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, laborers, or other persons who perform labor in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The remaining contract contains a fair wage schedule, the following clause being included in regard to labour conditions:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for

overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of seed laboratory and alterations to residence Collier street, Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractor, Britnell Contracting Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 2, 1924. Amount of contract, \$43,834. The fair wage schedule inserted in this contract is as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours not less than
	per hr.	per day
Stonemasons.....	\$ 1 25	8
Bricklayers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' labourers.....	0 75	8
Lathers—Metal.....	1 12½	8
Wood.....	1 12½	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8
Cement mixers.....	0 50	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 05	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers.....	0 90	8
Steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Electrical workers (inside wiremen).....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 80	8
Hoist engineers.....	0 85	9
Roofers—		
Felt and grave.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal.....	0 80	8
Slate and tile.....	0 90	8
Shingle.....	0 90	8
Building labourers.....	0 60	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 50	8

Terrazzo floors and alterations to toilets, immigration shed, Louise Embankment, Quebec, Quebec. Name of contractor, Messrs. Brousseau and Frere, Quebec, Quebec. Date of contract, August 30, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,150.

Construction of public wharf at La Reine, Quebec. Name of contractors, Messrs. Farley and Grant, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, September 4, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$3,650.10. Unit prices set forth in contract.

Alterations to heating apparatus and erection of a porch at Bellevue Office Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Farquhar Brothers, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, September 2, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,095.

Installation of an auxiliary water supply system in Immigration Building, Quebec Quebec. Name of contractor, J. B. A. Lachance, Levis, Quebec. Date of contract, September 3, 1924. Amount of contract, \$6,180.

Dredging eastern entrance at Toronto Harbour, Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractor, John E. Russell, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, September 4, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B," 54 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$26,295.

Cleaning out of a shoal in the King Edward Cut, Fraser River, British Columbia. Name of contractors, Pacific Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, September 2, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$19,800.

Dredging Rivière St. François, Quebec. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, Quebec. Date of contract, September 4, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B," 30 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$7,880.

Alterations to heating apparatus, Post Office Building at Arnprior, Ontario. Name of contractor, D. C. O'Grady, Arnprior, Ontario. Date of contract, September 3, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,185.

Fittings in post office, Southam Building. Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractor, Baird Construction Company, Limited, Calgary, Alberta. Date of contract, August 20, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,844.

Repairs to wharf, Tofino, British Columbia. Name of contractors, McDonald and Wither, Victoria, British Columbia. Date of contract, September 6, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$4,671.21. Unit prices set forth in contract.

Dredging of Pentecost River, Quebec. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ontario. Date of contract, September 11, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B," 52 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$38,000.

Breakwater at Portuguese Cove, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, W. E. Landry, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, September 8, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$15,203.10.

Installation of hot water boilers at the Customs House, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractor, Messrs. McKelvey and Birch, Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, September 11, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,683.

Repairs to breakwater at Port Greville, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, Reid Construction Company, Granville Ferry, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, September 22, 1924. Approximate expenditure, \$31,627.89. Unit prices set forth in contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in September, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	916 90
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	223 80
Making up and supplying letters carrier uniforms, etc.....	2,697 02
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	197 30
Mail bag fittings.....	8,58- 30
Scales repaired.....	200 07
Repairs to boxes, etc.....	70 00

#### Economic Cost of Fatalities

The United States Bureau of Statistics estimates the economic loss resulting from a fatality as being 6,000 shifts. If each fatality was to be compensated for this amount of lost time and at half-time wages, using an average wage of \$5 per shift, the amount required would be about \$15,000. An actuary of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department recently made a similar estimate, namely that the benefits payable for a fatality under the State Compensation Act, which are about \$3,000, amounted to no more than 20 per cent of the total economic cost of the fatality.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

**FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.**—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change be given.

Where employees belong to a trade which has no organization under the agreement they shall be members of the Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers' Union. When new men are hired preference shall be given to members of the organizations mentioned above when competent employees are available. An employee shall join a union within fifteen days of employment.

Operation of groundwood and sulphite mill shall be six days per week and six and one-half days when pulp is needed, or when it is necessary to prevent waste of water, and a longer period when necessary for operation of paper machines.

Hours of labour—day workers, eight per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Hours of tour-workers shall change at 8 a.m., 4 p.m., and midnight. Work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday shall be paid time and one-half. Tour workers working overtime at other than tour work shall receive time and one-half. Holiday work, time and one-half. Holidays: Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day.

The usual mill rules shall be effective.

When an occupation ceases by reason of shutdown of any part of the mill, the companies will endeavour to retain employees at other occupations. When employees are eliminated by the installation of labour saving devices they will be given preference for any position that may be open that they are qualified to fill.

Grievances shall be reported to the superintendent who shall reply within forty-eight hours. If grievance is then not adjusted, it shall be taken up by the president of the companies and the president or representative of the unions, and further if necessary re-

ferred to arbitration, decision being final and binding. If a discharged employee claims an injustice he shall present his grievance and if proven unjustly discharged shall be reinstated and paid for lost time.

In cases of promotion, or lay off the oldest man in point of service shall be preferred, efficiency being considered.

Wages per hour—wood room: oiler, 40 and 42 cents; sawyers and helpers, 40 and 42 cents; drumblers, 41 cents; drum cleaners, pulp unloaders, and conveyor man, 40 cents. Groundwood: head grinder man, 64 cents; repair man, 59 cents; grinder man, screen man, 45 cents; block handlers, 44 cents; oilers, 43 cents. Boiler house: head fireman, 68 cents; firemen, 59 cents; hog fuel and cinder men, 42 cents; steam engineers, 68 cents. Broke beater, 43 cents. Finishing and loading, checkers, roll finishers, loaders, 45 cents; new men, minimum 42 cents. Yard labourers, 40 cents. Mechanics, 70 cents; helpers, 59 cents; coremen, 44 cents. Storeman, 42 cents.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.**—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from June 5, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Wages per hour, carpenters and caulkers in the ship-yard, 61 cents per hour. In the case of one or more shifts, time over ten hours per day, time and one-half.

Work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

A place for tools and a place for eating lunches in fall and winter is to be provided.

The union representative is to be allowed access to the job.

In case of misunderstanding or violation of any of the clauses of the agreement work shall not be stopped before an appeal has been made to the commissioners.

### Service: Public and Municipal

**MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.**—CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND THE SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1924, until March 31, 1925, and for one year thereafter unless notice of change be given prior to January 31, 1925.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime first eight hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

The following shall receive fourteen days as annual holidays with pay:—

(a) Those on a monthly or weekly salary not receiving overtime pay.

(b) Those working regularly seven days a week.

Employees after twelve months' continuous service shall receive full pay for time lost on account of personal illness, not exceeding three weeks in one year, a medical certificate being furnished if requested.

In filling a vacancy, seniority of service shall receive preference.

Engineers and stoker operators shall give one month's notice of their intention to leave the employ of the city, and the city agrees in case of dismissal of such employees to give one month's notice or one month's pay.

Minimum pay: shift engineers, for an eight hour day and seven days per week, with no extra pay for work

on Sundays and holidays, \$197 per month. Stoker operators, for an eight hour day, seven days per week, no extra pay for Sundays and holidays, \$149.50 per month. Spare stoker operators, \$33.50 per week.

For work over 56 hours per week, other than that made necessary by weekly change of shift, shift engineers, 75 cents per hour; stoker operators, 58 cents per hour, time and one-half being allowed.

Oilers (eight hour day and seven day week) per month, first six months, \$50; second six months, \$61; second year (without certificate) \$72; second year (with third class certificate) \$90; third year with third class certificate, \$105; after three years with second class certificate or at option of the Superintendent, with third class certificate, \$125; master mechanic, \$190. Per hour, repairmen, 62½ cents; boiler washer, 58 cents. Per week, conveyor operator, for a seven day week, eight hours per day except on Sundays or holidays when only necessary work will be carried on, \$30.

Repairmen and boilerwasher are to receive pay for not less than forty-eight hours per week.

**MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 802.**

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1924, until terminated on thirty days' notice in writing.

A journeyman shall be an employee who has had four years' experience in one or more branches of the electrical trade. An apprentice shall have had three months' actual service at some branch of the electrical trade.

Hours per day, eight and one-half, and five hours on Saturday. The city shall have the right to order shorter hours owing to scarcity of work or interruption by weather conditions.

Overtime for the first six and one-half hours, time and one-half; work commenced after midnight up to 8 a.m. or until relieved, double time.

In emergency calls between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. men are to be paid for at least two hours.

Holiday rate, double time.

Holidays and sick leave are to be allowed as in the agreement of Steam and Operating Engineers summarized above.

Apprentices must serve at the trade four years.

A journeyman lineman in charge of from one to four men shall receive 2½ cents per hour over scale; if in charge of more than four men, sub-foreman's wages.

Vacancies are to be filled by seniority.

Electrical workers entering on employment may be required to pass an examination.

Minimum rates per hour—meter installer, 50 to 65 cents; sub-line foreman, 90 cents; journeymen lineman, 85 cents; apprentices, 45, 55, 65 and 75 cents. Helper, 50 cents.

## COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased in accordance with an agreement between certain mine operators and their employees, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending June 30, 1924.\* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representing the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms containing a list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of the miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices at the end of the quarter, over the prices at the end of the preceding quarter, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this in-

crease (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover a similar increase (or decrease) in clothing, etc.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1924, a decrease of 3 per cent was ascertained which amounted to a decrease in wages of 9 cents per day in the district where the base rate was \$3.15, such decrease to become effective on August 1, 1924, and to apply to all underground, surface, clerical and office employees.

No changes were noted in split peas, small white beans, brown beans, rice, canned peas, canned corn, white swan soap, copco soap, graham flour, rolled oats, cornmeal, cheese, bacon, evaporated milk, currants, raisins, prunes, apricots, matches, beef steak, roast beef, stewing mutton and mutton legs. Slight increases were noted in lima beans, canned beans, canned corned beef, canned roast beef, brooms, buckwheat flour, oatmeal, cookies, coffee, figs and peaches. Sharp increases were noted in canned salmon, flour, and flavouring extracts. Slight decreases were noted in molasses, syrup, barley, sago, tapioca, canned tomatoes, lunch tongue, fels naptha soap, master mechanic soap, vinegar, wholewheat flour, pastry flour, soda biscuits, lard, ham, stewing beef, mutton chops, mutton shoulders, veal chops, and veal legs. Sharp decreases were noted in sugar, jams, pickles, butter, tea, cream tartar, pork chops, pork shoulders, pork legs and veal shoulders.

\* For previous adjustments see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, and previous issues.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

**R**ETAIL food prices were slightly higher in September, due chiefly to seasonal changes, but substantial declines occurred in the various index numbers of wholesale prices.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.28 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$10.19 for August; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Potatoes were substantially lower, with slight decreases also in the prices of beef, evaporated apples and tea. The most important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and lard, while there were smaller increases in the prices of fish, salt pork, bacon, cheese, bread, flour and rolled oats. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.65 at the beginning of September as compared with \$20.57 for August; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices, the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, declined to 153.6 for September, as compared with 158.1 for August; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); and 213.7 for September, 1919.

In the grouping according to chief component material, five of the eight main groups were lower, two advanced, and one was practically unchanged. The vegetable products groups declined substantially because of lower prices for flour and milled products, vegetables, straw and hay, and in spite of increases in the prices of rubber, sugar, cocoa beans and coffee. Fibres, textiles and textile products were also considerably lower because of declines in the prices of raw cotton, cotton thread and cotton fabrics. Declines in the prices of steel billets and steel merchant bars caused a fall in the iron and its products group. The wood and wood products group and the non-

metallic minerals group were also somewhat lower. The animals and their products group advanced, higher prices for fish, butter, cheese and eggs, more than offsetting the declines in live stock, dressed beef, bacon and ham. The chemicals and allied products group also rose slightly, while the non-ferrous metals group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' and producers' goods declined. In the former group the decline in foods, beverages and tobacco was caused by the lower prices for flour, beef, bacon, ham and vegetables, which more than offset the advances in fish, sugar, fowl, coffee, butter, cheese and eggs. In producers' goods, both producers' equipment and producers' materials were lower, the former because of decreases in coal and gasoline and the latter because of declines in building materials chiefly lumber and in materials for the textile, the meat-packing, the leather and the metal working industries. Miscellaneous producers' materials were also substantially lower.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower. In articles of farm origin field products declined substantially while animal products advanced slightly. Domestic farm products were lower. Articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower, while articles of marine origin were higher.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 233 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an earlier date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings, but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly

\**LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1923, and September, 1924.

since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, declined to 221.7 for September, as compared with 223.2 for August; 221.3 for September, 1923; 220.5 for September, 1922; 232.7 for September, 1921; 326.6 for September, 1920; 285.3 for September 1918 and 141.3 for September 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of butter, eggs, salmon trout, whitefish, lemons, oranges, sugar, veal, lard, tallow, wool, raw silk, bar silver and rubber, while flax, hay, bran, shorts, cattle, hogs, dressed lamb, potatoes, onions, flour, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, tin and gasoline showed the most important declines.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 declined to 148.8 for September, as compared with 151.4 for July; 151.6 for September 1923; 145.3 for September 1922; 150.4 for September 1921; 229.9 for September 1920; 209.6 for September 1918; and 102.9 for September 1914. The decline was due to lower prices for cattle, hogs, beef, potatoes, flour, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, gasoline and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 advanced to 147 for July as compared with 145 for June; 143 for May and 151 for July 1923. In the grouping by stage of manufacture, producers' goods and consumers' goods declined, while raw materials advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports declined from 150.04 for August to 147.82 for September, while that of imports fell from 163.49 to 160.53. The combined index of both imports and exports fell from 156.76 for August to 154.17 for September.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined to 172.9 for September as compared with 175.5 for August; 178.8 for September 1923; 247.4 for September 1920; and 116.6 for September 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods were lower.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no al-



lowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices again averaged slightly lower in September. Sirloin steak averaged 29.3 cents per pound as compared with 29.5 cents in August. Prices in most localities were down. Rib roast averaged 21.6 cents per pound in September and 21.8 cents in August. Shoulder roast declined from an average of 15.4 cents per pound in August to 15 cents in September. Veal and mutton showed little change in the average. Both fresh and salt pork showed a general advance, the former from an average of 24.3 cents per pound to 25.7 cents and the latter from 22.6 cents to 23.4 cents. Breakfast bacon also advanced, averaging 38.1 cents per pound in September and 36.7 cents in August. Ham was up from 55.2 cents per pound to 57 cents. Fresh cod steak was slightly higher while halibut declined. Finnan haddie was slightly lower. Lard showed a general advance, averaging 22.6 cents in September and 21 cents in August.

Prices of eggs advanced substantially, fresh from an average of 34.8 cents per dozen in August to 39.5 cents in September and cooking from 31.0 cents per dozen in August to 34.6 cents in September. Higher milk prices were reported from St. John, N.B., and North Bay. Dairy butter rose from an average of 35 cents per pound in August to 36.8 cents in September and creamery from 40.1 cents in

August to 41.9 cents in September. Cheese advanced slightly averaging 28.8 cents per pound.

Higher prices for bread were reported from Montreal, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary and New Westminster. Flour continued to advance, averaging 4.9 cents per pound in September as compared with 4.6 cents in August. Tapioca was slightly lower. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were down from 8.2 cents per pound to 7 cents. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal decline, averaging \$1.73 per 90 pounds as compared with \$2.24 in August. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly lower, the former averaging 19.2 cents per pound and the latter 15.9 cents. Canned peaches and marmalade were slightly higher. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, advances in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee and tea averaged slightly lower.

Anthracite coal averaged \$16.78 per ton in September and \$16.69 in August. Higher prices were reported from Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton and Timmins. Bituminous coal was slightly lower at \$10.49 per ton. Hardwood was lower at Belleville, Brantford and Stratford. Coal was unchanged. No changes were reported in rents.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices advanced considerably toward the end of the month, but the monthly averages showed little change from the August levels. Wheat rose from \$1.33½ per bushel early in September to \$1.53¼ toward the end. Prices were low toward the first of the month because of favourable weather conditions, which, however, became bad later on, and this with unfavourable reports from Europe caused an advance in prices. Western oats rose from 55 cents per bushel to 58 cents, barley from 87 cents per bushel to 89½ cents, and American yellow corn from \$1.32 per bushel to \$1.34. Flaxseed was down from \$2.33 per bushel to \$2.21. Flour at Toronto fell from \$8.20 per barrel to \$7.80. Raw rubber advanced from 26 cents per pound to 28 cents. Raw sugar was up from \$4.98 per hundred to \$5.46, and granulated from \$7.70 per hundred to \$8.03. Coffee prices were higher because of short supplies due to drouth and the revolution in Brazil. Cocoa beans were

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, Page 1442.

also higher at 11½ cents per pound. Potatoes at Montreal fell from \$1.50 per bag to \$1.05, and at Toronto from \$1.58 per bag to \$1.05. Hay at Toronto was down from \$17.50 per ton to \$14.45. Prices of livestock were lower, western cattle at Winnipeg being \$5.22 per hundred, as compared with \$5.88 in August, and choice steers at Toronto being \$6.50 per hundred, as compared with \$6.63 in August. Hogs at Toronto were down from \$10.96 per hundred to \$10.28, while sheep advanced from \$6.25 per hundred to \$6.65. Beef, hind-quarters, declined from \$16 per hundred to \$14.80. Bacon and ham each fell 2 cents per pound, the former to 24 cents and the latter to 27 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal was up from 39 cents per pound to 40 cents. Cheese at Toronto advanced 1 cent per pound to 20 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 42-45 cents per dozen to 43-48 cents. Fowl at Toronto was up 2 cents per pound to 20 cents. Fresh halibut advanced from 12 cents per pound to 13 cents, and salt cod

from \$7.50 per quintal to \$7.75. Raw cotton at New York declined from an average of 29½ cents per pound in August to 24 cents in September. Prices, however, advanced toward the end of the month due to bad weather reports. Wool prices advanced one to two cents per pound. Jute was up from \$9.29 per hundred to \$10.10. Lumber prices were again lower. Birch at Toronto fell from \$65 per M to \$60, fir from \$48 per M to \$46, hemlock from \$30 per M to \$28, white pine from \$50 per M to \$48 and spruce from \$35 per M to \$34. Cedar shingles were lower at \$5 per M. Steel billets were lower. Steel merchant bars declined from \$60 per ton to \$50. Tin ingots declined from 56 cents per pound to 51 cents and copper from \$15.50 per hundred to \$15.15. Antimony advanced from 7½ cents per pound to 9 cents and bar silver from 68 cents per ounce to 69½ cents. Anthracite coal advanced slightly to \$12.24 per ton. Gasoline at Toronto declined from 26½ cents per gallon to 24½ cents.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER 1924, AUGUST 1924, SEPTEMBER 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	200.9	204.3	171.6	166.6	197.9	348.1	318.4	293.4	283.6	200.5	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	215.6	220.2	220.3	237.6	238.7	363.4	361.5	359.3	294.7	213.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	201.9	189.2	219.0	198.0	216.8	311.1	297.2	261.9	231.1	184.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—Fish.....	9	176.3	166.7	171.4	176.9	192.6	249.5	217.3	252.3	214.3	174.6	151.6	159.7	147.2
V.—(a) Fruits and Vegetables.	16	179.6	202.4	182.4	163.4	202.8	227.6	233.4	246.7	229.1	152.7	114.0	123.7	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous Foods...	25	188.6	190.0	187.3	172.4	196.2	300.8	261.2	254.2	217.7	161.2	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—Textiles.....	20	253.0	255.7	246.2	237.4	239.0	387.4	369.6	375.5	277.0	197.4	153.0	135.0	134.4
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	156.0	154.1	153.3	171.3	164.5	264.4	420.4	289.3	278.5	235.4	183.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—(a) Iron and Steel.....	11	193.5	194.9	199.3	196.0	197.0	282.9	201.3	281.0	297.1	153.1	109.4	100.6	102.6
(b) Other Metals.....	12	172.5	174.1	165.1	148.6	146.1	212.4	203.2	279.2	260.1	228.8	206.1	142.9	123.8
(c) Implements.....	10	225.2	225.2	225.6	230.7	248.1	273.4	243.7	236.6	198.6	139.1	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	195.5	196.5	240.3	287.5	243.1	349.9	236.6	266.9	254.0	176.4	145.7	118.5	111.6
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	231.2	232.2	194.8	189.3	194.0	254.4	214.8	243.8	224.9	128.2	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—Building Materials:														
(a) Lumber.....	14	235.8	334.3	342.7	324.2	342.2	494.5	331.2	277.6	225.5	182.9	174.1	180.6	184.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	221.4	221.3	222.0	209.1	230.2	273.2	222.9	235.4	215.6	160.8	118.9	110.5	113.3
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass	14	268.1	270.0	269.6	264.6	291.1	437.3	425.9	337.2	267.7	199.7	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	268.4	268.5	269.0	258.8	280.6	385.6	313.7	277.4	233.7	178.6	147.2	139.7	143.4
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	265.1	271.2	277.5	321.8	387.6	350.3	274.9	213.8	163.0	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	172.2	172.7	178.0	181.7	194.3	245.4	222.9	276.8	270.8	251.9	207.8	133.7	113.4
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	571.8	571.8	593.8	681.4	557.0	868.2	118.0	612.5	388.4	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
(b) Liquors and Tobacco	6	270.2	269.5	264.4	267.4	269.0	307.8	286.8	219.5	169.9	141.3	136.3	133.3	136.4
(c) Sundries.....	7	156.0	155.8	157.0	158.0	175.2	214.4	211.7	219.7	197.5	142.5	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	294.1	293.8	297.7	319.8	298.1	401.2	451.6	312.0	232.6	177.3	131.9	142.8	160.4
All Commodities.....	262	221.7	223.3	221.3	220.5	232.7	326.6	301.5	285.3	246.1	183.4	150.3	141.3	134.4

† Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	(Average Prices 1913 = 100)												
		Av'g 1922	Apr. 1923	Oct. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924
<b>Total Index 238 Commodities.....</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>153.6</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	148.4	151.2	141.6	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9	147.8	156.9	168.0	161.6
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	137.9	136.2	132.3	120.3	117.3	118.5	119.4	124.7	126.2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	174.7	202.9	197.8	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5	204.5	205.2	205.6	191.1
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4	159.3
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	169.1	167.4	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5	161.0	159.2	157.6	153.9
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.9	102.5	93.8	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2	93.4	93.1	96.5	96.4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	186.4	184.1	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1	184.7	184.9	184.2	183.2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	164.5	164.5	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9	167.4	154.5	154.1	154.6
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	132.4	123.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3	129.4	137.8	148.7	143.4
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	128.6	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1	131.6
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	173.5	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4	159.3
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	160.8	157.1	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0	157.1	155.6	155.4	154.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	108	148.5	148.2	143.1	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.6	140.5	141.4	144.0	147.1	153.0	149.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	164.6	157.9	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0	152.7	153.0	154.7	158.3	156.7
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	153.6	154.2	152.5	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.4	146.4	150.8	148.7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	149.6	150.1	147.6	151.4	150.6	145.3	137.7	135.0	138.2	138.4	147.8	145.4
Beverages.....	4	197.0	223.7	224.6	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.7	235.0	235.0	233.7	236.3
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	142.3	130.1	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2	131.9	143.9	161.8	155.7
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	100.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	128.6	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1	131.6
Fruits.....	8	216.1	187.3	197.1	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	168.7	183.0	192.7	192.2	193.7
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	132.0	131.6	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1	120.2	121.1	128.6	126.7
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	155.6	149.7	145.1	156.4	156.0	150.4	134.5	121.6	124.8	125.3	128.2	132.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	159.5	238.9	243.5	229.5	229.8	227.5	227.5	216.1	195.5	184.1	187.5	184.1	192.0
Vegetables.....	10	143.1	151.4	171.2	157.7	196.1	190.7	213.7	201.0	213.4	225.8	179.9	222.4	173.7
Eggs.....	2	133.9	108.2	134.4	130.1	169.2	159.6	103.2	90.3	92.2	100.0	105.5	121.0	126.0
Tobacco.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171.5	162.0	161.8	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3	161.0	159.1	159.6	159.6
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163.1	159.9	155.6	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3	159.1	159.0	156.4	154.5	152.9
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161.9	165.4	159.9	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2	157.2	157.2	153.6	153.6
Household equipment.....	13	163.5	158.2	154.2	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4	159.6	156.1	154.8	152.6
Furniture.....	3	220.5	229.1	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381.0	322.1	303.5	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	273.6	263.3	263.3
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	156.8	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7	155.2	153.9	151.7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	148	146.8	151.7	143.5	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4	142.6	143.8	148.3	151.7	145.1
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	188.8	186.4	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3	188.4	188.7	188.8	188.1	186.8
Tools.....	4	199.5	209.6	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0	222.0	222.0	222.0	204.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	188.2	186.0	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8	188.1	188.3	187.5	186.3
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	199.5	192.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	18.4	198.4	198.4	198.4	197.4	197.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	147.8	139.0	140.6	138.5	139.8	135.4	136.3	137.7	139.0	144.0	147.8	140.6
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	166.4	167.0	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	164.2	163.9	161.4	155.1	154.4	152.3
Lumber.....	14	160.3	163.9	167.0	166.3	166.1	165.1	164.8	161.0	160.9	160.4	151.5	150.5	147.4
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	215.9	192.5	198.0	199.9	206.2	213.9	204.6	202.3	194.2	187.4	186.8	187.4
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	168.1	164.8	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0	161.2	161.6	161.6	161.8
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	143.6	132.7	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4	132.1	134.3	141.9	146.8	138.3
For Textile and Clothing Industries..	21	177.7	210.8	205.4	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5	212.5	212.5	222.6	194.7
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	324.1	273.9	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	107.0	94.2	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	85.7	89.6	89.6	89.6	96.4	95.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	123.4	117.3	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0	113.4	112.2	113.5	111.4
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	157.7	155.5	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.7	152.7	152.6
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	103.9	95.8	101.0	94.7	96.2	90.0	101.6	106.5	101.8	100.0	102.3	98.2
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	138.1	114.2	125.0	111.1	111.4	111.7	112.7	116.8	128.9	152.3	161.5	161.7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials..	24	151.4	160.4	153.8	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0	143.0	149.2	154.8	135.0

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	29.3	23.6	21.6	15.0	11.5	17.8	28.2	25.7	23.4	33.7	38.1	57.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.5	23.6	21.0	15.5	12.7	14.0	28.8	25.3	24.0	31.7	34.6	53.1
1—Sydney.....	31.4	24.6	23.3	18	14.7	15.6	23.8	27.7	24.4	35.2	37.4	51.7
2—New Glasgow.....	28.8	23.2	19.2	14.1	11.1	12.4	22.8	24	24.4	32	36.3	54.2
3—Amherst.....	23.3	22.6	15.6	14	11.6	13.5	21	22.6	22.5	29.5	32.5	53.3
4—Halifax.....	24.3	23.9	25.7	15.7	13.3	14.5	27.5	27	24.6	30.5	32.2	49
5—P.E.I.—Charlottet'n.....	36.1	25.1	23.3	17.4	13.2	15.2	23	20.6	20.8	30.5	33.9	56.7
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.6	24.2	21.1	15.8	12.5	15.1	23.3	24.7	23.5	34.5	37.1	60
6—Moncton.....	30	23.2	21	16.5	11.5	16	25	26	24.9	34.5	38.3	57.8
7—St. John.....	35.8	25.1	25	16.2	12.5	14.7	24	24.3	21.2	34.6	37.7	54
8—Fredericton.....	31.6	26.6	22.5	17.8	14.5	14.6	21.6	24.2	23.9	31.2	33.3	55
9—Bathurst.....	23	22	15.8	12.7	11.6	15	22.5	24.4	24.1	37.5	39.5	55.2
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	23.2	22.9	22.5	14.4	9.8	14.4	23.1	21.2	21.5	29.7	33.5	52
10—Quebec.....	25.6	23.8	21.5	16	10.3	17.1	25.4	22.3	21.9	27.2	35.7	57
11—Three Rivers.....	24	23.7	23	15.1	11.1	13.6	22.6	22	22.7	30	31	60
12—Sherbrooke.....	25.5	26.7	31	19.3	13.7	15	22	22	22.9	34.3	35.3	53.8
13—Sorel.....	22.5	21	19.5	12	7.5	11	24	17.5	21.3	30	36	48.8
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	16.8	13.8	11.1	7.9	11.5	13.8	17.2	18.2	27.5	31.7	56
15—St. John's.....	23.8	24.1	24	13.3	10.5	10.5	25	19.8	20	27.5	32.7	57
16—Thetford Mines.....	20	21	16	11	9	9	19	20	23	30	31	57
17—Montreal.....	30	24.6	25.7	12.9	9	9.6	27	25.1	21	30	34.2	57.2
18—Hull.....	27.9	24.2	21.7	13.7	8.5	13.6	23.3	25.3	22.1	30.4	34.3	57.7
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	31.0	24.9	22.7	16.1	12.2	19.8	28.1	27.1	23.5	31.8	36.3	55.7
19—Ottawa.....	29.8	24.7	22.3	13.5	10.3	18	28.9	24.8	21.9	31.4	36.1	56
20—Brockville.....	34.3	27.7	25.7	15	11.3	15	27.5	25	22	32.5	36.5	54.3
21—Kingston.....	27.8	22.6	22	14.8	10.5	14.3	25.8	25	21.5	29.1	32.6	57.1
22—Belleville.....	27.4	21.2	22.2	14.6	9.4	19.4	27	26.4	21.8	34.3	37.8	56
23—Peterborough.....	29.6	24.4	21.4	15.5	11.6	18.8	24.6	26	25	33.1	37.7	57.5
24—Oshawa.....	30	25	21	14.1	12.9	19	23	26.3	23.5	30	35.5	55.4
25—Orillia.....	29	25	21.7	16.7	12.7	19	23	26.7	23.7	32.4	35.3	57.7
26—Toronto.....	32.6	24.3	24.6	14.2	12.3	20.1	30.7	27.1	22.7	31.7	37.4	58.6
27—Niagara Falls.....	33.5	26.1	25.4	17.8	11.8	23.9	30	29.2	25.4	29.5	32.8	56.7
28—St. Catharines.....	31.2	25	22	15.2	11.4	23	31.5	28.3	20.3	30.1	34.2	59.4
29—Hamilton.....	32.7	25.4	24.4	16.8	13.4	20.6	25.9	25.5	22	33.2	36.4	57.2
30—Brantford.....	31.5	25.1	22	15.8	13.1	20.1	25.9	25.5	22.5	32.9	36.2	58.3
31—Galt.....	33.5	25.5	24.7	17	14.5	22.7	26.7	28	22	31	31.8	55.7
32—Guelph.....	28.7	22.7	22	16.7	13	19.7	25	23.3	25	28.4	32.3	56.9
33—Kitchener.....	29.6	25.9	20.1	17.4	14.1	21.6	30.5	28	28	30	34.5	59.1
34—Woodstock.....	33.1	25	22.9	16.6	13	18.2	30	26.8	21.7	30.8	33.6	58.6
35—Stratford.....	29.1	24.1	21.3	17	13.1	20	26.2	27	22.6	27.7	33.4	58.1
36—London.....	31.7	24.9	23.2	15.2	10.9	20.2	27.3	28.2	25.4	33.2	40.4	58.4
37—St. Thomas.....	30	24.4	22.2	14.8	11.9	19.2	25	29	23	31.3	33.4	58.9
38—Chatham.....	30.4	25.1	22.7	15.4	12.3	21.3	26.6	28.5	25.3	31.5	37.2	60.1
39—Windsor.....	32.2	23.7	23.5	15.7	11.9	20	33.2	27.2	23	31.3	36.5	57.5
40—Sarnia.....	30	24.3	24.3	18.3	12.8	21.3	27.5	29.3	22.3	31.7	36.7	56
41—Owen Sound.....	29.5	25	20	16.6	13	19.5	25	25.2	21.6	31	33.5	59.1
42—North Bay.....	35.6	30	25.6	18.4	12.1	21.4	36.7	28.2	23.8	28	33.7	60.2
43—Sudbury.....	33	25	21.8	15.3	10.9	20	28	28	24.2	33.3	38.7	57.1
44—Cobalt.....	31.5	27.5	25	15.5	11.5	18	30	27.5	25	34.7	39.6	55
45—Timmins.....	28.6	24.3	20.6	18	12.5	23.3	29	28.6	23	30	37.5	57.3
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.5	27.1	24.6	19	12.2	21	26.6	30.5	24.4	34.4	38.6	62.8
47—Port Arthur.....	33	25	22.2	15.5	12.8	18	32	27.4	29	37.7	45	59.7
48—Fort William.....	29.9	21.6	19.5	15.5	12.8	18.3	27.5	25	26.7	35.5	38.2	57.3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	25.9	19.1	18.1	12.2	9.0	14.8	27.0	22.6	21.2	32.0	35.6	54.6
49—Winnipeg.....	27.1	19.1	19.2	11.2	9	13.6	25.5	23.8	22.4	33.6	37.6	60
50—Brandon.....	24.7	19.1	16.9	13.2	9	15.9	28.5	21.4	20	30.3	33.6	57.5
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	26.6	19.4	17.9	12.1	9.5	14.4	27.9	22.8	23.0	40.0	47.7	60.5
51—Regina.....	27.3	18.1	18.4	10.9	9.4	14.1	26.4	21.6	21.6	38.5	47.7	52.5
52—Prince Albert.....	21.7	16.7	16.2	10.8	8.7	12.3	26.7	23.3	20	42.2	48.3	52
53—Saskatoon.....	25	19	17.5	13.1	9	14.4	29	23.5	22.5	37.5	42.5	65
54—Moose Jaw.....	32.5	23.9	19.4	13.4	10.7	16.9	29.6	22.6	26.5	41.9	52.1	56.9
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	26.3	20.1	15.9	11.6	8.7	14.6	31.4	24.5	24.0	38.4	44.5	59
55—Medicine Hat.....	27.5	19	16.5	12.5	9.7	16.2	32.5	26.5	27.5	44	48.1	60
56—Drumheller.....	30	25	15	12	8	15	35	25	25	40	45	54.4
57—Edmonton.....	26.1	19.3	17.9	12.5	10.1	15.4	30	25.6	24.3	34.3	40	55
58—Calgary.....	22.3	16.7	13.9	9.6	7.5	14.2	29.2	24.2	21	37.5	45.3	56.1
59—Lethbridge.....	25.5	20.3	16.4	11.2	8	12.1	30.3	21.1	22	36	44	58.7
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	32.0	24.7	23.4	15.2	12.8	21.6	37.6	29.3	25.9	40.7	45.1	58.3
60—Fernie.....	29	23.1	21.5	14.1	11	18.8	36.7	27.3	28.3	43.3	48.3	53.3
61—Nelson.....	32	25	22	18	12.5	25	40	32	25	40	45	59
62—Trail.....	31	25	21.5	17.4	12.5	21.5	37.5	28.7	26.6	42.1	47	55.7
63—New Westminster.....	30	25	25	12.5	10	20	40	30	27	35.9	38.6	60.1
64—Vancouver.....	32.9	23.9	22.2	13.1	12.5	21.2	37.8	28.1	23.9	40.3	43.9	59
65—Victoria.....	33.1	22.7	24	13.7	13.4	22.1	33.7	25.1	21.6	41.3	45.4	60.4
66—Nanaimo.....	34	26	25.6	18.5	17.3	26.8	38	31	25.3	38.9	43.8	60.4
67—Prince Rupert.....	34.2	26.7	25	14.6	13.3	17.2	36.7	32.3	29.3	43.8	48.8	63.8



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, special and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1s and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-6	30-3	20-2	13-9	55-9	21-4	20-0	32-3	22-6	39-5	34-6	11-9	36-8	41-9	
11-5	27-8			53-8	17-1	17-1	24-9	23-2	42-5	41-5	12-1	36-0	43-7	
10	30			60	17-6	20	28-1	24-1	45-6	42	b 12-14	37-6	45-2	
12	30			60	16-1	18	26-2	22-1	38		13	37	42-7	
12	23			45	18	15	22-2	22-3	39	37-6	9	34	43	
12	28			50	16-6	15-2	23	24-4	47-5	45	13-3	35-5	44	
	35			60	15-5		34-7	24-8	32-3	28-5	8-10	33-3	39-1	
12-0	35-0			53-8	17-4	16-4	31-2	23-5	38-4	35-4	12-6	37-0	43-5	
12	35		10	60	18-4	17	36-8	23-3	38		11-12	38-6	43-5	
	35			60	16-5	14	32-1	23-3	46-2	41-3	15	39	42-8	
12	35			50	17-4	18-5	29-4	22-5	39-3	35	12	40-2	42-6	
	35			45	17-3	16	26-6	25	30	30	12	30	45	
14-5	31-5	20-0		57-5	20-8	19-4	29-7	23-3	40-2	35-2	10-9	37-0	39-9	
10		20		50	20	21	28-6	23-5	42-6	34-7	12	33-8	39-2	
15-20	30			50	20	18-5	26	23-7	40-7	36-2	12	39	40-8	
15	30				23		32-9	22-5	42-4	38-7	a 10	37-3	41-3	
							28-2	22-3	34-9		12		37-5	
		18						20-7	34-2	30	8		39-6	
		10		60			34-2	22-5	40	36	10	38	40-7	
				50		15	24-7	20-7	37-2	32-5	12	36-3	38-3	
15	30-35	22		75	21	22-4	32-2	21-5	48	39-5	12	37-3	41-1	
15	30			60	20	20	31-1	23-4	41-7	34-3	10	37	40-4	
19-3	30-7	22-0	10-4	58-0	21-5	19-7	33-3	22-7	39-3	35-4	11-7	37-6	41-1	
18	32	22	10		20-2	21	35-4	23-2	42-9	38-6	10	37-1	41-8	
2-2	35	22			21-7	20	29-2	24-7	36-2	28	10	35	40-7	
2-5-15	30-35	22	10		19	16-5	29-2	22-1	34-6	31-4	10	36-1	38-5	
		18			25	25	25-5	22-3	29-1	26-7	a 9	42-8	40-4	
20		25			25	25	29	23-1	35-7	31-5	10	36-5	38-2	
20	30	20				18	31-5	22-7	37		12	37	39-3	
		20			20	18	27-9	23-4	35-5	34	10-11-5	38-6	42-4	
14	28	18		60	22-5	18	34-4	22-7	46-1	38-3	a 11-8	36	42-1	
22	35	25			20	22	33-6	23-3	44-6	41	12	37	42-5	
20		28					35-1	22-4	40-4		12	39-5	40-5	
20	35	23		50	25	21-3	36-5	22-4	42-5	38-1	a 11-5	38-8	41-6	
20	30	23			25	20	31-8	22	34-9	34	11	35-9	38-9	
	30	20	12		20	23	28-1	22-5	35-6		a 11-8	39-5	39-9	
	30	25					33-5	21-8	35-6		10-11	36-8	40-6	
		22			20		24	20-5	35	33-5	a 11-8	36-8	39-9	
20	30	22			20	22	30-9	21-2	33-2	30	10	36-4	39-2	
20	35	25	10		20	20	31-2	21-1	34	29-4	a 9	36-5	40	
20	28	20		60	19-7	16-5	35-2	22-9	38-6	37-8	10	38-1	40-5	
20-25	30	25	10	50	20	18	37	23-8	37		10	39-5	39-5	
18	30	18	12		20	18	34	23-5	32-2	29-1	12	36-7	40-6	
19	30				25	18	37	22-3	42-9	38-3	13	37	40-9	
		25			20		42	22-3	35	32	a 12	40	44	
		10					28	22	33-1	32	11	36-3	37-8	
							39-5	24	46-9	41-7	12	36	41-3	
							41-7	22-7	47	43-8	15	38	43-7	
	30	15		70	20-8	20	34-6	24-6	44-9	40	15	42	42-6	
	25	25			18-6	20	29	23-5	56-2	42-5	a 16-7		46-6	
	22			25			37-6	24	47-1	40-2	13	37-5	42-1	
18	30	18	9		21-5	15-5	37	22	41-4	35	a 14-3	37-5	43-5	
	25-30				22-3	18-5	40-3	22-3	44	39	a 14-3	35	43-2	
	30-5	17-7			22-4	17-4	33-8	21-6	33-0	29-2	10-3	31-9	42-2	
	31	20			22-3	17-8	36-5	22-2	38-1	33-4	12	33-8	41-6	
24-7	30	12-5-18			22-5	17	31-1	20-9	27-8	25	a 8-5	30	42-7	
23-25	30-0	15-0			24-1	21-6	31-7	22-7	31-5	27-3	12-5	30-9	41-5	
25	30				22-3	21-3	31-6	21-8	36-1	30-7	13	30-6	43-3	
	30	15			25	20	27-7	24-6	28-6	27	10	30	40	
	30	15	15	50	25	20	33-5	22	31-9	26-3	12	30	38-3	
25	30	15			25	25	34	22-2	29-3	25	15	33	44-5	
22-4	29-1	15-6	18-3		23-3	22-2	34-9	21-5	37-1	29-2	10-5	34-1	41-6	
25	30	18	20		22-5	22-7	37-2	21-3	36	27-5	a 10	35	42	
25	30-35	15-20			25	25	29-2	20	31-3	22-5	a 12-5	35	44-7	
17-5-20	23-25	12-5	15		22-3	22-5	35-8	22-2	37-8	31-4	10	32-9	40-2	
25	30	15			22	21	35-9	23-6	44	34-5	10	32-8	41-5	
18		15	20		24-7	20	36-2	20-5	36-6	30	10	35	39-7	
21-6	28-0		19-5		24-1	22-7	33-6	22-0	46-9	39-5	14-3	40-3	46-5	
20-25	30	20	18		23-6	24-4	39-2	27-5	49	33	15	40	43-8	
25	30	20			25	25	32	22-5	42-5		a 17	40	45	
25	30	20			25	25	33	21-1	47-5	41-6	15	35	45-1	
					22-5	18	37-5	19-5	43-5		a 11-1	40	44-8	
18	28		20		19-1	19-3	31-1	19-9	44-2	41	a 11-1	37-2	44-8	
					24	20	30	20-7	45-9	42	a 12-5	43-8	52-6	
17-5	25				23-3	25	36-9	23-9	43-9		13	46	50-8	
	25				30	25	28-8	21	58-8	40	20	40	45	

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas standard 2 s. per can.	Corn, 2 s. per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28-8	7-1	18-0	4-9	5-6	10-5	14-9	20-2	18-5	18-1
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	28-2	7-7	17-5	5-3	5-9	9-6	16-1	21-5	19-4	19-3
1—Sydney.....	30-1	8	17-6	5-7	6-1	10-1	17-3	20-5	19-4	19-2
2—New Glasgow.....	28-4	8	17-2	5-1	5-4	9-6	15-2	22-1	19-2	19-1
3—Amherst.....	27-8	7-3	18-5	5-4	6-6	10	15	23	20	20-4
4—Halifax.....	26-6	7-3	16-8	4-8	5-5	8-7	17	20-5	19	18-3
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29-2	6-7	18-3	4-9	5-1	10-1	16-8	20-6	18	18-2
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28-4	8-0	17-8	5-5	6-0	10-9	17-0	20-7	18-1	18-0
6—Moncton.....	31	7-3-8-7	18	5-7	6-9	12-2	15-6	21-5	19-8	18-8
7—St. John.....	30-3	8	18-3	5-2	6-2	9-8	18	20-8	17-4	17-5
8—Fredericton.....	25-5	8	16-8	5-6	5-5	11-4	16-5	20	17	17
9—Bathurst.....	26-6	8	18	5-3	5-2	10	18	20-5	18-3	18-5
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27-2	6-0	18-0	4-8	6-1	9-3	15-4	19-7	18-8	17-4
10—Quebec.....	26-9	7-5	17-8	4-7	5-8	10	15-1	20-4	19-1	18
11—Three Rivers.....	27-6	6	19-1	4-7	6-5	9-5	17-1	20-8	19-7	17-1
12—Sherbrooke.....	30-3	7-3	17-3	4-8	6-1	9-5	15-3	20	19-1	16-9
13—Sorel.....	25-7	5-3	18-4	4-6	6-4	8-6	15-9	19	19-5	16-6
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	23	4-7	17-7	4-5	6-7	9-2	17	20	20-5	18-2
15—St. John's.....	30	5-3	17-7	4-7	6	9-9	14	17-8	17-5	18
16—Thetford Mines.....	26	4-7	18-9	5-1	6-5	8-4	13-3	19-6	20	18-6
17—Montreal.....	30	7-3	17-8	5-1	5-5	10-2	15-2	20-1	17-3	17-3
18—Hull.....	25-4	6	17-5	5-2	5-7	8-4	15-6	19-3	16-7	15-9
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28-6	6-8	17-3	4-7	5-3	11-1	15-2	20-5	17-6	17-2
19—Ottawa.....	29	7-3	17-6	5-5	5-9	11-5	15-5	20-1	17-7	17
20—Brockville.....	27-5	6-7	17-2	4-8	4-9	10-2	14-3	21-5	18-2	18-2
21—Kingston.....	26-5	6	15-4	4-7	5	9-1	13-6	19-6	15-3	15-3
22—Belleville.....	27-2	6	17-3	4-6	4-8	10-2	14-9	19-2	17	16-9
23—Peterborough.....	28	6-7	18-1	4-7	5-2	11	14-4	19-9	16-6	16-1
24—Oshawa.....	31	6-7	16-5	4-2	5-3	12-7	15-7	20-3	17	16-3
25—Orillia.....	29-4	6-7	17-7	4-7	5-1	12-5	16-1	18-5	18-1	17-5
26—Toronto.....	29-4	6-7	18	4-7	5-2	10-3	13-6	19-3	16-6	16-2
27—Niagara Falls.....	28-8	6-7	17-4	4-5	5	11-6	15-9	22-2	17-2	17-4
28—St. Catharines.....	26-7	6-7	16	4-5	4-9	11-5	15-7	20-6	16	16-5
29—Hamilton.....	30-4	6-7	17-4	4-2	5	11-4	14-4	18-7	16-6	16
30—Brantford.....	28	6-7	16-5	4-3	4-9	11-7	14-6	18-6	15-9	15-6
31—Galt.....	28-5	6-7	17-5	4-6	5-4	11-9	15-3	19-1	17-7	16-3
32—Guelph.....	29-5	6-7	17-3	4-6	5-8	12-1	13-4	20-1	17-5	17-1
33—Kitchener.....	28-7	6-7	17-8	3-9	4-9	11-8	15-9	19-1	16-1	16-9
34—Woodstock.....	27-8	6-7	17-6	4-1	5	11-6	15-9	19-5	17-1	16-6
35—Stratford.....	28-6	6-7	17-4	4-5	5-7	11-8	15-2	20-7	17-8	18
36—London.....	28-1	6-7	17-4	4-8	5-2	11-1	15-6	21	17-4	17-4
37—St. Thomas.....	28-3	6-7	18-1	4-5	5-1	12-4	16-1	21	17-4	17-4
38—Chatham.....	28-4	6-7	18-3	4-5	5-3	10-9	14-9	21-1	17-7	16-8
39—Windsor.....	28-1	7-3	17-4	4-4	4-9	10-5	14-5	21-6	16-4	17-7
40—Sarnia.....	27-5	7-3	17-5	4-8	5-4	11-8	15	20	19	19
41—Owen Sound.....	28	6-7	17-8	4-3	5	10-9	14-7	20-3	17-7	17-4
42—North Bay.....	29-7	6-7	15	5-4	5-8	10-4	17-2	21-3	18-7	18-6
43—Sudbury.....	30-3	6-7	.....	5-2	6	11	16-5	21-8	20-8	16-3
44—Cobalt.....	30-9	7-9	18	5-0	6-7	11-3	16-3	22-8	19-3	18-6
45—Timmins.....	29	7-3	15	5-8	.....	8-5	15	23-5	19-3	18-6
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	28-5	7-3	18-6	5-0	6	12-3	17	20	17-5	17-8
47—Port Arthur.....	27	6-7	18-2	4-7	5-1	9-5	15	21	18-8	18
48—Fort William.....	29-2	6-7	18-5	5-1	5-4	10-1	15-1	22-8	19-1	18-3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	28-4	5-9	19-6	5-1	5-5	11-5	16-2	20-9	19-8	18-9
49—Winnipeg.....	28-1	6	19-2	4-9	5-7	11-2	15-1	21-2	19-6	17-8
50—Brandon.....	28-6	5-7	20	5-2	5-3	11-7	17-3	20-5	20	20
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	30-3	7-4	18-7	4-9	5-2	9-8	14-1	20-1	20-3	20-2
51—Regina.....	29	6-4	20	4-6	4-5	10-6	13-3	19-3	19-6	19-3
52—Prince Albert.....	31	8	17-5	4-8	5-9	8-9	16-4	20-7	21-4	20-8
53—Saskatoon.....	31-1	7-3	17-7	4-8	5-1	9-3	15-1	20	19-7	19-7
54—Moose Jaw.....	30	8	19-7	5-3	5-2	10-2	11-5	20-4	20-3	21
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	30-0	8-4	18-0	4-9	5-6	10-8	13-7	20-0	20-3	20-3
55—Medicine Hat.....	31-2	8	16-6	4-9	5	10-6	13-1	20-7	20-7	21-2
56—Drumheller.....	32-5	10	20	5-0	5-7	12-3	15	20	21-7	21-7
57—Edmonton.....	28-1	8	17-5	5-0	6-3	10-2	14	19-7	19-4	18-9
58—Calgary.....	33-4	8	18-8	4-7	5-3	10-4	13-7	19-6	19-8	19-8
59—Lethbridge.....	25	8	17	4-7	5-6	10-6	12-5	20	20	20-1
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30-8	8-1	20-1	5-0	5-8	9-7	11-9	18-8	19-1	19-3
60—Fernie.....	32	7-7	16	4-7	5-5	12-1	13-3	20	20	20
61—Nelson.....	30	8-3	17-5	5-1	5	10	12-5	19-2	20	20-8
62—Trail.....	31-2	7-7	18-3	5-0	4-5	8-5	11-9	15	18-9	18-9
63—New Westminster.....	29-5	8-0	23-8	4-9	5-7	9-3	11-3	18-3	17-9	17-8
64—Vancouver.....	28-3	7-4	21	5-2	6	8-8	11-2	19-1	18-7	18-7
64—Victoria.....	29-7	8	19	4-8	5-8	9-2	10-7	18-8	19-1	19-3
66—Nanaimo.....	30-5	8	22-5	4-9	6-1	10	11-1	19-1	18-6	19-1
67—Prince Rupert.....	35	10	22-5	5-4	8	10	13-5	20-8	19-2	20



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8-3	7-0	1-728	33-3	24-2	19-2	15-9	17-2	20-4	939	30-5	823	48-9
8-1	7-0	1-845	36-8	23-3	19-3	16-9	18-2	21-0	974	31-8	881	
8-8	7-2	2-33	52	20-7	21-1	17-8	20-7	23-7	1-08	29-5	97	1
8-1	7-1	1-80	34-1	21-6	17	17	17-8	21-3	933	31-8	763	2
7-6	7-4	1-50	28	20	17	17-3	17-3	20	90	33-3	1-00	45
7-7	6-4	1-75	33-1	25	19	15-6	16-9	19	933	32-5	79	4
8	7-6	1-27	21-2	20	16	16-1	16-1	20-4	1-12	29-3	90	55
8-2	7-5	1-783	33-3	23-9	19-4	16-8	17-7	21-9	978	33-1	893	47-8
8-8	7-4	1-70	35-5	27-5	20	16-3	17-6	20-6	92	34-3	85	50
8-1	7-3	1-65	32	26-6	18	17-3	17-5	20-5	82	32-5	85	45
7-4	7		28-2	17-5	19-6	16	17-2	21-5	92	30-6	873	46
8-5	8-3	2-00	37-5	20	17-6	17-6	18-5	25	1-25	35	1-00	50
8-2	7-1	1-297	25-9	24-4	18-0	16-8	18-8	20-1	1-076	30-6	901	46-8
8-9	7-7	1-13	24-3		19-4	17-6	19-3	20-6	933	31-9	863	47-2
8	8-2	1-19	23	30	18-7	16-6	20-1	19-7	1-14	24-6	933	46-7
7-5	7-5	1-55	27-6	22-6	20-8	16-6	16-8	21-4	1-10	31-2	933	50
7-8	7	1-12	25		15	15-6	20	21-5	1-17	27-1	967	44-2
8-7	5	1-25	21-3	20	17-7	17-7	20	19	1-13	35		45
8	7-1	1-50	30	22-5	15	16-8	20	20	1-13	37-5	95	45
7-7	7-5	1-56	29-8	20	17-5	17	17-7	17-7	1-06	35-1	1-00	49
8-6	6-5	1-15	24-8	23-6	17-8	15	13-4	19-3	1-03	25-9	775	46-7
9	7	1-22	27-5	23-3	15	18-1	17-2	21-3	94	27	79	47-5
8-6	7-0	1-558	30-9	24-2	18-2	15-6	16-1	19-6	915	28-5	782	45-4
9-1	7-3	1-37	28-4	31	20	17-1	16-5	22-3	936	32-5	745	46-9
7-9	7	1-37	26-3	22-5		16	19-5	16-5	835	26-3	788	44-2
8	6-3	1-40	29-3	24-2	17-8	14	16-4	18-5	891	26-3	767	43-5
8-3	8-3	1-42	27-1	17	15	15	14-5	18-3	913	27-5	786	43-6
9-1	8-5	1-28	25-2	16-2	17-5	15-7	15-3	19-1	935	28	777	44-4
8-4	8-6	1-50	32	23-3	15	16	17	18-3	933	29	747	46-24
7-9	5-1	1-33	27-4	18-3	15	15-1	14-9	19-3	882	26-7	786	44-4
9-3	6-7	1-41	27-5	30-5	18	13-9	15-7	18-4	858	26-2	726	43-3
9-7	7-5	1-86	34-8	19-5		15-2	16-1	18-9	976	31-6	888	45-8
9-2	8	1-89	35-8	20		16-2	16	18-3	917	25	765	44-2
8-7	5-8	1-43	28-7	25	20	14-3	15-4	18-4	866	24-6	759	43-8
8-1	6-1	1-48	26-9	20		14-5	14-9	17	81	27-5	70	42-9
9	5-9	1-58	31-3	20	15	14-9	14-8	17	893	25-7	75	43-5
8	6-5	1-49	29-9	17-5	20	14-4	15-1	16-7	828	26-7	744	43-3
8-4	6-1	1-37	27-1	20	20	14	15	19-4	835	27	732	41-9
7-9	6	1-51	29-4	21-3	20	15-2	15-1	18-4	876	30	773	44-1
8-8	7-4	1-53	31-7	19-8	20	16-7	16-8	19-2	988	29-5	78	44-6
8-5	6-5	1-45	27-6	17-6	18	15-7	16-1	18-6	924	27	805	44-9
9-1	7-5	1-41	27-4	20-2		17-5	14-5	19-3	1-02	27-5	856	45-6
7-4	4-8	1-46	28	19-7	17-5	15-6	15-3	18-8	948	35	80	44-5
8-3	6-4	1-63	26	35		15-3	15-8	20-4	933	28-3	80	47-2
7-2	7	1-25	25	25		17-5	17-5	19	975	33-5	775	47-5
8	6-1	1-48	28-1	16-6	15	15-1	14-8	18-3	867	29-5	761	44-7
8-7	7	1-80	35-9	33-8	20	16-1	17-1	19-4	964	36-7	788	50
10	9-4	1-82	40		20	18	16-5	25	90	25	85	45
9-4	7-9	1-97	36-7		21-2	19-7	20-4	23-6	1-04	30	879	53-6
9-6	8	2-13	45	35	16	13	18	18	1-00	25	75	45
9-4	7-4	1-58	33-5	37-5	20-5	14-4	18-7	23	911	29-1	763	47-5
8-4	7-3	1-68	34	38-3	20	15-9	15	21-2	89	30-6	82	49
8-6	8-4	1-85	41-2	32-5	17-4	17-2	18-6	24	903	28-6	805	47-5
8-4	6-8	1-580	31-6		20-3	16-1	18-5	21-8	898	31-7	790	48-3
8-1	6-6	1-74	33-8		20-2	15-1	16-9	21	871	29-6	78	46-5
8-6	6-9	1-42	29-3		20-3	17	20-1	22-5	925	33-8	80	50
8-6	6-9	2-193	46-6		22-2	15-3	18-6	24-0	890	32-1	807	55-7
8-2	6-4	2-08	42-8		25	14-9	17-5	24-6	878	28-9	82	54-2
8-9	7-6		46-9		22-5	16-8	19-4	25	864	33	83	52-9
8-7	6-1	2-40	50		21-4	15-8	19-2	24	90	33-3	827	59
8-4	7-5	2-10			20	13-5	18-3	22-3	917	33-3	75	56-7
7-9	7-4	2-364	40-8	25-0	21-6	16-2	18-3	21-8	879	32-0	831	56-7
7-6	8-4	3-53	61-5		23-7	14	19-5	22-6	875	31-2	84	59
8-5	6-4	2-93			19	20	18-8	22-5	95	36-3	90	60
8	7-4	1-34	27-8		23	15-8	18	23-4	815	29-8	76	56-3
8-4	6-2	2-22	42-4	25	20	16-2	18-1	20-9	878	31-4	841	55-7
7	8-5	1-80	31-5		22-2	15-1	16-9	19-4	875	31-2	812	52-5
7-8	6-1	2-296	43-7		20-4	15-0	16-8	19-8	890	33-8	836	56-6
7-7	8	2-69	50		20	18-5	19-2	24-2	1-00	31-7	85	65
7-7	7-2	3-38			15	16-7	16-7	20	917	36-7	833	61-7
7-6	6-1	2-92	55		20	13-9	15	19-2	862	36-2	84	61
6-7	5-2	1-59	36-3		20	12-7	15-4	17-7	818	31-4	807	54-2
6-8	5-6	1-63	32-4	25	16	14-2	15-8	18-6	858	31-4	792	52-1
7-4	5-1	1-78	39		20	16-8	15-7	20	833	32-8	80	52
7-6	5-9	2-11	43-1		21-7	13-8	16-7	18-4	878	37-5	838	58
9	5-8	2-27	50		25	15	20	22-5	95	32-5	875	60

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/2 lb. tin	Vinegar spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	10-1	9-6	55-2	70-1	27-6	15-4	3-8	43-0	64-0	12-2	8-0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	10-3	9-6	59-2	68-3	28-7	13-0	4-1	46-3	47-6	12-9	8-3
1—Sydney.....	11	10-4	51	70-4	30	14-7	4-2	54-2	55-2	13-1	8-6
2—New Glasgow.....	10-4	9-9	62-1	68	29	11-7	3-9	47-1	42	13-2	8-1
3—Amherst.....	10	9-2	65	69-2	27-5	12-1	3-6	40	35	13-3	8-1
4—Halifax.....	9-6	9	58-5	65-5	28-3	13-5	4-5	44	58-2	12-1	8-3
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	10	9-4	57-1	64-6	27-7	14	4	46-5	44-8	13	8-0
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	10-0	9-6	61-1	67-5	26-5	12-1	4-1	42-5	44-1	12-6	8-0
6—Moncton.....	10-3	9-7	64-3	68-7	28	12-3	4-3	49	44	14-2	8-5
7—St. John.....	9-9	9-4	57-8	63-2	25-2	11	4-1	41	49-8	12-2	8-3
8—Fredericton.....	9-8	9-6	58-8	69	24-6	12-1	4-1	40	42-6	11-3	7-8
9—Bathurst.....	10	9-5	63-3	69	28	13	4	40	40	12-7	7-5
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	9-6	9-1	55-0	67-1	27-4	14-6	3-8	43-0	69-4	11-4	7-9
10—Quebec.....	9-6	8-9	56	70-2	27-4	17-7	3-8	40-2	66	10-7	7-7
11—Three Rivers.....	9-6	9-2	56-9	70-2	26-1	14-8	4-4	50	80	11-8	7-8
12—Sherbrooke.....	10	9-4	58-6	70	27-9	13-6	3-8	40	60	10-4	7-7
13—Sorel.....	9-6	9	50	58	28	11-9	4-8	42	80	11-2	8-4
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	9-2	8-6	50	61-2	27-5	13	4-4	40	80	10	7
15—St. John's.....	9-7	9-7	58-3	68	27-5	14-5	2-8	50	65	15	8-8
16—Theford Mines.....	10-2	9-6	57-5	63-7	26-3	16	3-4	36-3	63-8	11-3	8
17—Montreal.....	9-2	8-8	55-8	70-7	28-8	16-7	3-6	45-9	66-9	11-1	7-5
18—Hull.....	9-5	8-9	52	72-3	27-5	13	3-5	42-5	62-5	10-7	7-9
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	9-9	9-6	55-5	70-9	26-0	13-2	3-5	40-6	60-3	11-4	8-2
19—Ottawa.....	9-4	8-9	55	71	27-3	11-9	3-7	44-6	59-7	10-9	7-4
20—Brockville.....	10-1	9-5	53-8	69	24	11-6	3-3	36-3	52-8	10	7-9
21—Kingston.....	9-5	8-9	49-9	63-1	24-9	12-6	3-5	35-7	47	10	7-6
22—Bellefonte.....	9-8	9-4	53-3	68-1	25-9	12-5	3-3	35	58	10	7-7
23—Peterborough.....	9-5	9-2	60-5	67-4	26	13-7	3-6	38-5	52	11-9	7-7
24—Oshawa.....	10	9-8	60	73-3	26	12-7	4-5	40	60	11-8	7-8
25—Orillia.....	10	9-9	59-3	72-3	23-3	13-6	3-2	41	54-2	11-5	8-6
26—Toronto.....	9-3	9-1	53-9	71-1	24-4	11-8	3-6	39-9	56-7	10-2	7-3
27—Niagara Falls.....	10-1	9-8	56-6	75-4	26-1	13-3	3-4	43-3	55-6	10-9	8-1
28—St. Catharines.....	10-1	9-5	56-3	72-3	23-4	11-8	3-4	40	44-2	11-1	7-5
29—Hamilton.....	9-4	9-1	56-9	69-7	25-3	12-2	3-3	39-1	56-8	10-4	7-4
30—Brantford.....	9-8	9-5	53-8	71-2	24-9	12-2	3-4	41-4	66	11-3	7-7
31—Galt.....	9-7	9-4	54-3	70-3	24-3	13-1	3-4	46-1	59-9	10	7-2
32—Guelph.....	9-8	9-3	54-9	68-5	24-5	13-5	3-6	41-5	61-8	11-6	7-6
33—Kitchener.....	9-5	9-5	48-6	66-8	24-5	13-2	3-4	37-1	60-5	11	7-3
34—Woodstock.....	9-9	9-6	57	72-1	24-4	12-3	3-3	40-7	55-8	10-7	8
35—Woodville.....	10	9-6	54	69-8	25-3	12-5	3-4	40-5	55-5	11	8-4
36—London.....	9-9	9-6	57-9	72-6	25-6	14	3-4	44-2	54-1	10-7	8-5
37—St. Thomas.....	10	9-7	59-9	72-7	25-2	13-7	3-4	42	65-5	12	8
38—Chatham.....	9-9	9-6	52-1	69	25-2	12-2	3-3	38-8	65-8	11-4	8-3
39—Windsor.....	9-5	9-2	53	69-5	26-8	12-8	3-2	38-3	59-8	10	7-6
40—Sarnia.....	10	9	62-5	70	27-5	13-5	4	35	.....	10	10
41—Owen Sound.....	9-8	9-2	56-7	69-8	25-5	12-3	3-3	34-6	57-2	11-4	8-8
42—North Bay.....	10-3	9-9	62	75-4	29-6	15	3-9	50	60	10-3	8-7
43—Sudbury.....	10-5	10-5	55	77-5	30	17-5	3-4	42-5	80	15	11-5
44—Cobalt.....	11-0	10-2	59-3	72-9	30	14-3	4-3	43-3	67	14-4	8-9
45—Timmins.....	10-5	10-5	50	65	.....	15	4	.....	75	15	8
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	10-7	10-1	54	76-1	29	15	3-6	42-8	68-3	13-3	8-7
47—Port Arthur.....	10	9-7	47	72-6	26-4	13	3-2	43	72-5	11-7	8
48—Fort William.....	10-2	9-9	56-4	73-2	30	13-9	3-5	43	68	12-5	8-6
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	11-2	10-8	51-7	69-9	28-7	13-7	3-6	39-7	64-0	12-1	7-8
49—Winnipeg.....	10-5	10-2	49-5	69-8	27-9	12-9	3-7	40-5	61-7	12-6	7-8
50—Brandon.....	11-8	11-3	53-8	70	29-5	14-4	3-4	38-8	66-3	11-5	7-7
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	10-9	10-6	56-1	74-3	29-5	19-3	4-4	45-8	80-3	15-3	8-2
51—Regina.....	10-2	10-1	57-5	70-2	28-9	n17	4-1	40	80	14-8	8
52—Prince Albert.....	10-6	10-5	55	76-1	31	n20	4-6	48	65	15	8-9
53—Saskatoon.....	11-1	10-5	56-7	74-6	30	n22-9	4-3	50	82-3	16-3	8-4
54—Moose Jaw.....	11-7	11-3	55	76-1	28	n17-1	4-7	45	90	15	7-4
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	10-9	10-2	51-3	71-4	30-3	20-1	4-2	41-0	71-0	14-1	8-0
55—Medicine Hat.....	11-4	10-7	54	71-2	30	n22-5	4-1	40	-783	14-5	7-1
56—Drumheller.....	10-9	10-2	50	74-2	32-5	n21-9	4-3	40	80	14-5	9
57—Edmonton.....	10-8	10-2	49-4	72	29-6	n18-6	4-5	38-4	66-7	14-3	7-5
58—Calgary.....	10-6	9-8	55-7	70-2	29-3	n17-5	4-2	46-4	67-5	12-9	8-3
59—Lethbridge.....	11	10-2	47-5	69-4	30	n20	4-1	40	62-5	14-4	k8
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	9-9	9-4	51-8	70-5	30-4	23-1	4-1	50-2	79-3	12-8	7-7
60—Fernie.....	10	9-4	55	71-7	26-7	n20	4	56-7	80	13-3	k
61—Nelson.....	11	10-2	57-5	72-1	21-7	n35	4-2	46-7	80	12-5	8
62—Trail.....	10-2	9-7	49	68-9	29-4	n28-3	4-1	46-2	78-6	14-4	k8
63—New Westminster.....	9-4	8-9	50-3	68-6	30	n19-6	3-8	54	75	10-3	k
64—Vancouver.....	9-7	9	50-4	67-5	28-8	n20-5	3-8	45	77-5	11-4	k7-3
65—Victoria.....	9-3	9-2	50	65-8	30	n15	4-3	43	83-3	11-7	k7
66—Nanaimo.....	9-8	9-4	54-4	72-5	31-3	n21	3-9	47-2	75	14	7-5
67—Prince Rupert.....	9-8	9	47-5	76-8	35	n25	4-7	62-5	85	15	8-5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. Scotch coal. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. Small bar, 5c. n. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Coal oil,		Rent			
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	per gallon	Matches, parLOUR, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$		
16-778	10-490	12-434	14-692	9-165	11-586	10-201	30-9	13-8	27-863	19-808		
18-375	8-690	9-750	10-250	7-500	7-667	8-477	33-8	11-8	22-625	15-000		
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1	
	a7-00-7-35	b10-00	b10-00	b8-00	b8-00	b11-43	34	14	25-00	13-00	2	
	g20-00	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3	
p15-50-18-00	10-75	11-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	4	
17-00	10-50-11-50	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	b7-50	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00	5	
17-688	11-345	10-125	12-375	7-000	8-583	9-200	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250		
17-25	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	6	
15-50-17-50	11-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	b8-00-9-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	13-00-25-00	7	
17-00	8-00-12-00	8-00	12-00	7-00		b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	8	
20-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	b13-50	35	13	15-00	15-00	9	
15-529	10-167	13-239	15-303	9-000	10-854	11-188	29-7	14-1	23-056	15-500		
15-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b13-50	b12-00	30	15	27-00-32-00		10	
16-00	p9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	b8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00	11	
15-50	13-00	12-00	14-00				30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00	12	
14-50	9-00	12-00		8-00		10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	13	
14-50			b17-33		9-00		30		20-00	14-00	14	
15-00	10-00	12-00	b12-00	8-00	b10-00	b12-00	27-28	15	r23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00	15	
17-25-17-50			b12-00		b9-00		30	12-14	15-00	11-00	16	
15-25-15-50	7-50-9-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b16-00	35	13	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	17	
16-00		b16-00	b17-23	7-00	9-00	b9-00	25		22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00	18	
16-321	10-630	13-545	15-988	10-288	13-210	11-544	27-7	12-7	29-366	21-250		
16-00	9-50	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	19	
16-00	10-50		b16-00		b11-20		28-30	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	20	
16-00	8-50-10-00	13-50	16-00	10-50	13-00	14-00	25-29	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	21	
16-00	11-00	12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	10-00	23-25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	22	
16-00	9-00	12-00	13-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25	10	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00	23	
16-50		15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	b13-00	25-28	13	w20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	24	
16-25-16-50	10-00	12-00	13-00	8-00		b7-72	30	12-5	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	25	
15-50	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	14-00	16-00	16-00	30		35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00	26	
15-00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	27	
15-50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	28	
15-00	7-25-9-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	13-50	8-00	26-27	9	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	29	
15-50	10-50	15-00	16-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	28		25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	30	
15-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	28	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	31	
15-25		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b12-00	27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	32	
15-50	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-25		40-00	30-00	33	
15-00	12-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00		27	12-5	20-00	15-00	34	
16-00	13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	b13-33	28	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	35	
16-50	7-50-12-00	17-50	20-00		16-00	b15-00	27	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	36	
16-00	13-00	15-00-16-00			17-00	b13-67	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	37	
16-00	10-00-12-00		b20-00		18-00	b9-00-15-00	25	12-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	38	
16-00	10-00	c	b&c26-00	c	b&c20-00	b18-00	25	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	39	
16-50	12-00		18-00		14-00		30	15-5	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	40	
15-50-16-00	8-00-10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-50		28	11-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	41	
17-00	12-00		12-50		9-50	5-00	35	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	42	
17-75			10-00				25	15		30-00	43	
18-50	12-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	44	
20-00	15-00	10-00	12-75	7-00-7-50	11-75		28	12-5		25-00-35-00	15	
15-50	7-25-10-00	9-00	13-50	7-00	12-00	b7-00	30	15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	46	
19-00	9-50-13-00	11-00	15-00	10-00	13-00		25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	47	
18-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		30	11-7	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	48	
22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500		
21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-000		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	49	
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	50	
	10-813	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	14-500	34-6	14-6	35-625	22-500		
	9-00-12-50		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	35-00-50-00	30-00	51	
	d10-00-11-00	17-00	18-50	5-50	7-00		32-35	13-3	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	52	
23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00		35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00	53	
	11-50	f13-00	f&b18-00	12-00	b18-00	b16-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	54	
	7-470				10-833	8-750	36-3	15-0	28-750	19-500		
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25-00	17-50	55	
	d6-50				12-00		35	15	x	x	56	
	d5-50-6-50			8-00	b6-00-8-00	4-50	35	15	35-00	25-00	57	
	d5-75-12-00				13-00-14-00	b13-00	40	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	58	
	8-50						35	15	30-00	18-00	59	
	11-238			8-800	10-715	4-875	h36-8	15-3	25-500	19-813		
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	13-00	60	
	10-25-13-25			9-50	12-75		40	15	20-00-30-00	13-00-25-00	61	
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00	62	
	11-00-12-00			6-00	7-00-8-00	4-25-5-25	30-35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	63	
	11-60-12-10				7-25	4-63	30-35	17	29-00	25-00	64	
	12-00-12-50			7-50	b9-54	b4-49	29	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00	65	
	a8-30					5-50	35	15	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	66	
	14-50-16-00						35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	67	

bulk. p. The higher price for Welsh coal. r. New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. s. Mining company houses \$20; others \$45-\$60. w. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. x. Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40. z. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$40.00.





## RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS UNDER THE TREATIES OF PEACE

AT the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) a resolution was presented by Mr. Suzunki, Japanese Workers' delegate, requesting that an effort be made through the International Labour Conference to remove international legislation, wherever existing, which hindered the development of organized labour among working people. This resolution was referred to the Selection Committee of the Sixth Conference in the terms following:—

"The International Labour Conference, considering that respect for the principle of freedom of association is essential to the proper working of the Organization, which should unite in a common effort the Governments and the most representative associations of employers and workers.

That the development of international social legislation, the object for which the Organization exists, cannot be fully realized unless this right is freely recognized and conceded,

Recalls the fact that amongst the principles enumerated in the Labour Portion of the Treaties of Peace, the right of association of the workers is expressly affirmed.

Instructs the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to continue the documentary enquiry regarding liberty of associations and to enlarge its scope so as to deal with the actual application of principle in different countries.

And requests the Governing Body, when this enquiry is completed to consider the advisability of placing the question on the Agenda of a future Session of

the Conference, with a view to determining, measures to ensure full respect for the principles of freedom of association".

The Workers' Group in the International Labour Conference had previously requested the International Labour Office to undertake an inquiry into the application of the principle of freedom of association existing in different countries, and the resolution in the terms following had been adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1923:—

"The Governing Body considering that the Permanent Organization created by Part XIII of the Treaty is, under the terms of Article 387, entrusted with the duty of carrying out the programme set forth in the Preamble of that art of the Treaty.

Considering that the programme affirms, *inter alia*, the principle of the freedom of association,

Draws the attention of the Director of the International Labour Office to the value of collecting the most complete documentary evidence with reference to the position in all countries which are Members of the International Labour Organization with regard to the application of this principle.

The International Labour Office has since entered upon its study of the right of association in various countries and preliminary reports on certain countries have been prepared.

## EMPLOYERS PROVIDE COAL STORAGE

THE American Engineering Council has published the results of a study lately conducted by its coal storage committee on the possibility of financing the storage of coal for industries and also for employees. The committee found that banks were willing to finance storage for employers, and that employers would finance storage for their workers. The report states:—

The large army of wage-earners, because of financial and housing conditions, cannot store their coal unless some agency renders financial aid in some form. It is exceedingly gratifying to report that a number of industrial and commercial managers have realized that they could be of service to their employees and the community in which they live by promulgating plans whereby their employees could secure their coal upon satisfactory and easy terms.

This study indicates that such a procedure is being practised to some degree. Several employers purchase and store a quantity of coal, which is subsequently sold to employees at cost. A few render aid only in periods of severe coal shortage. One concern contracts and buys coal in April, delivery to be made at any time; payments are deducted weekly from May to November. Another obtains coal from a dealer, paying in full, and deducting payments in reasonable instalments. Several sell their by-product coke and coke breeze at cost.

In one company an employee mutual benefit association has been formed to pool purchases for members. A number of plants operate and handle on a club plan. One company charges cost plus a reasonable amount to cover the expense of a man competent to handle purchase and delivery.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

As will be seen in the tables, wholesale prices have recently fallen in Canada and risen in the United States. In Europe, late in the summer, wholesale prices rose in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark and Italy, and fell somewhat in France, Switzerland, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Retail prices and the cost of living displayed rising tendencies in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark and Austria, and falling tendencies in Germany, Poland and the Netherlands.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) declined 0.3 per cent in August. The change was due to a decline in the index number for materials, which fell 1.8 per cent, as against a rise in foodstuffs of 2 per cent. The only groups to show increases were animal foods and sugar, coffee and tea.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, declined in August 0.6 per cent to 210.3. There were slight increases in minerals and in the "other foods" group. Textiles and cereals and meat declined, and the miscellaneous group showed no change. The index reached 214.9 at the beginning of September, an increase of 2.2 per cent over the August level. Cereals and meat increased 6.5 per cent; other foods 4.4 per cent; textiles

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., (Base figure 100)

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
	29 foods 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles Brussels	Foods,	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910.....	(d) \$ 6.95	(d) 94	(s) 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	7.34	99	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 135	.....
1914—Jan.....	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	7.42	100	100	100	1	1	.....	137	100
1915—Jan.....	7.97	107	118	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	7.74	104	132	125	.....	.....	.....	(b) 163	.....
1916—Jan.....	8.28	112	145	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	8.46	114	161	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917—Jan.....	10.27	138	187	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	11.62	157	204	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918—Jan.....	12.42	167	206	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	13.00	175	210	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919—Jan.....	13.78	186	230	220	.....	.....	639	.....	.....
July.....	13.77	186	209	208	.....	.....	354	(b) 1536	.....
1920—Jan.....	15.30	206	236	225	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
July.....	16.84	227	258	252	.....	.....	479	2252	.....
1921—Jan.....	14.48	195	278	265	.....	.....	477	.....	1830
July.....	10.96	148	220	219	.....	.....	393	2413	1303
1922—Jan.....	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409	.....	1467
July.....	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.....	10.62	142	175	178	10717	9454	405	.....	941
April.....	10.64	143	168	174	12935	10897	429	.....	927
July.....	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
Oct.....	10.65	143	172	175	12636	11027	476	.....	901
1924—Jan.....	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740	.....	.....	917
Feb.....	10.75	145	177	179	13821	11940	517	3571	917
Mar.....	10.58	143	176	178	13930	11996	536	3516	908
April.....	10.16	137	167	173	13838	11977	522	3526	907
May.....	9.89	133	163	171	14169	12209	512	430	916
June.....	9.86	133	160	169	14457	12442	524	.....	923
July.....	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	.....	.....
August.....	10.19	137	164	171	15652	13142	526	.....	.....
Sept.....	10.28	139	166	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



0.7 per cent; and the miscellaneous group 2 per cent. Minerals declined in price 2.4 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, rose 1.6 per cent in August to 165.2. Foods rose 3.2 per cent, and materials rose 0.8 per cent. The other groups to show declines were other foods, iron and steel, and other metals and minerals.

The *Times* index number, on the base 100 in 1913, was 169.1 at the end of August, an increase of 1 per cent for the month. The principal change was an increase of 10.2 per cent in meat and fish, all commodities except English beef being up in price, American beef rising 34 per cent, and Irish bacon 9.6 per cent. Cotton declined 6.9 per cent and other textiles rose 5.4 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 173 for September 1, an increase of 1.2 per cent for the month. Foods rose 2

points to 166; clothing rose 2.5 points to 227.5; fuel and light rose 2.5 points to 185; rent and sundries showed no change.

**Belgium**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 566 for July, an increase of one point over the previous level. The principal changes were increases in prices of chemical products, fats, textiles and raw rubber and declines in food products, tar and products, and petrol and products.

**RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels on the base April, 1914=100, was 526 for August, one per cent above the July level. The index number for the Kingdom also advanced one per cent, reaching 498.

The official index number of cost of living of a working class family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 127.83, an

**IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES**  
except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods chief cities.	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July, 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1238	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396.1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 383.3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362.3	.....
251	242	898.2	819.4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99.4	383.8	.....
253	262	981.8	911.0	4006	363	12.7	10.7	275	102.3	451.8	100
276	264	1173.9	1065.4	4404	338	14.2	11.8	236	95.3	541.6	.....
236	237	1277.8	1139.0	3292	295	14.9	12.5	192	94.1	501.3	.....
197	212	1123.2	1055.1	3424	291	24.8	20.4	187	92.0	576.5	117.54
184	199	1105.4	1118.4	3188	289	68.4	53.9	177	79.6	527.3	113.69
180	198	1079.5	1132.8	3321	324	1366	1120.3	167	78.2	541.6	115.05
.....	.....	1012.1	1095.6	3439	334	3500	2954	168	83.6	530.3	113.65
188	204	968.2	1090.1	3416	331	46510	37651	164	79.5	518.0	113.21
.....	.....	1104.6	1172.1	3751	345	.....	.....	164	80.0	516.7	115.02
194	209	1061.0	1138.2	.....	365	127†	110†	170	83.7	527.3	114.20
.....	.....	1041.6	1125.8	.....	.....	117	104	171	.....	529.0	115.41
.....	.....	1037.1	1123.1	.....	.....	120	107	172	.....	.....	115.61
.....	.....	.....	.....	4089	366	123	112	172	83.1	.....	116.42
.....	.....	.....	.....	4065	.....	126	115	171	.....	.....	116.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	3975	.....	120	112	171	.....	.....	116.41
200	214	.....	.....	3870	.....	126	116	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3935	.....	122	114	.....	.....	.....	.....

increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous month's level. Foods increased 2.2 per cent and all other groups increased slightly. The index number of cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income increased 0.9 per cent to 127.09. Foods increased in price 1.3 per cent, and all other groups increased slightly.

**Denmark**

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Department of Statistics, compiled on the base July, 1914=100, showing changes in the cost of living at half-yearly periods, was 214 in July, an increase of 2.4 per cent above the January level. Foods rose 3.1 per cent to 200; clothing (including footwear and laundry) rose 5.1 per cent to 267; housing rose 6.25 per cent to 170; fuel and light rose 3.5 per cent to 298; taxes and dues declined 2.4 per cent to 248; and sundries remained at the previous level, 207.

**France**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of Statistique Générale, on the base July, 1914=100, was 487 in August, a decline of 0.8 per cent from the July level. Foods declined 1.1 per cent and materials 0.6 per cent. All groups showed declines except animal foods which rose slightly.

**Germany**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office for gold prices, 1913=100, was 120.4 for August, an increase of 4.7 per cent on the July level. Goods produced increased 6.2 per cent and goods imported declined 0.5 per cent. Foods increased in price 8.5 per cent and materials declined 0.6 per cent. All the food groups showed marked advances and among industrial materials the only groups to show declines were textiles and coal and iron.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number declined 1.7 per cent to 114 billions on the

**INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,**

(Base figure 100)

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light Cooperative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
1910.....	(e)							(e)
1913.....								
1914—Jan.....								
July.....	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.....								
July.....					(c) 113			(a) 107
1916—Jan.....	143				(c) 124			(a) 119
July.....	160				(c) 130			(a) 126
1917—Jan.....					(c) 142			(a) 140
July.....	261				169	(a) 139		(a) 149
1918—Jan.....					221	192		(a) 180
July.....	279				268	219		(a) 197
1919—Jan.....	279				339	267		(a) 229
July.....	289				(b) 175	310		(a) 252
1920—Jan.....	295				298	259		238
July.....	319				297	270		244
1921—Jan.....	334	251	141		283	271	226	246
July.....	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	203	243
1922—Jan.....	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	219
July.....	233	1,298	788	179	190	157	157	189
1923—Jan.....	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	158
April.....	212	12,478	8,351	180	163	177	157	161
July.....	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	161
Oct.....	217	215,895	189,949	174	165	177	160	168
1924—Jan.....	230	4,150,917	2,988,671	178	163	176	166	170
Feb.....	234	4,005,553	2,924,174	190	162		165	172
Mar.....	241	3,761,494	2,872,968	180	170		165	170
April.....	240	(l) 167	(l) 131	195	159	173	164	169
May.....	241	161	129	180	159		164	167
June.....	240	150	128	186	158		168	166
July.....					159	171	168	
Aug.....								
Sept.....								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to (e) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) \*October, 1923, 4,301 millions. \*\*October, 1923, 3,657 millions. † Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter



base 1913-14=1 for August. Foods declined 3.7 per cent to 122 billions; heat and light declined 1.4 per cent to 141 billions; clothing declined 2 per cent to 142 billions and rent advanced 3 per cent to 70 billions.

**Hungary**

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-14=100 was 1,527,075 in May, or 14 per cent over the April level. Foods rose 22 per cent, and clothing and heating and lighting showed no change. Rentals increased 275 per cent, or from 57,600 to 216,000. This was due to the continuance of the governmental policy of graduated repeal of tenant protection, started by an order in council of March 16, 1923. The index number of rents at that time was 611.

**Italy**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, on the base of

100 in 1913, was 546.05 for August, an advance of 2.1 per cent from the July level. Foods declined 0.54 per cent and materials rose 0.53 per cent.

**Poland**

The index numbers of the Central Statistical Office for wholesale prices and cost of living have been calculated exclusively in "zloty," the new monetary unit, since the beginning of May. In addition the old index figures for wholesale prices on the paper mark basis, from the beginning of 1922 have been revised and calculated on a gold basis. One zloty is equal to one gold franc and to 1,800,000 Polish paper marks. The base is January, 1914=100. The index was 104.0 for May and 100.6 for June. The index numbers by groups in June were: wheat and vegetable products, 85; animal products, 113; colonial products and sugar, 106; hides and leather, 75; raw material and finished textiles, 145; metals and coal, 119; construc-

**IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)**

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
	Foods Bombay	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Cost of living Nat. Ind. Conference Board.	Cost of living Massachusetts
18 foods 9 towns								
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
1,000			(f)	(g)	(g)	(i)		
1,163			1,106	(h)1,091	93	100		100
(b)1,148			1,099	(h)1,037	100	100		101.8
100	100	100	1,164	1,070	102		100	102.1
(b)1,228			1,240	1,177	103	(a)103.0		102.9
			1,522	1,200	100		100.5	101.7
(b)1,275			1,504	1,236	107	(a)105.1		105.1
			1,516	1,276	111		108.7	109.9
(b)1,418			1,453	1,359	128	(a)118.3		119.6
			1,470	1,357	146		131.3	129.3
(b)1,437			1,505	1,426	160	(a)142.4		144.6
			1,523	1,491	167		(a)152.2	155.1
(a)1,559			1,627	1,553	185	(a)174.4		187.5
187	186	186	1,714	1,539	190		172.2	171.5
(b)2,049			1,83	1,682	201	(a)199.3	190	192.0
	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(a)216.5	205	202.6
(c)1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(a)200.4	181	179.6
(c)1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	160.8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(a)174.3	161	157.3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(a)166.6	155.6	156.2
1,348	151	156	(a)1,695	1,483	144	(a)169.5	158	157.1
1,344	150	155	(a)1,684	1,516	143	(a)168.8	159.1	158.5
1,330	148	153	(a)1,383	1,520	147	(a)169.7	161.9	159.1
1,344	147	152		1,562	150	(a)172.1	164.1	161.6
1,372	154	158		1,600	149	(a)173.2	165.0	160.1
1,396	151	156	1,780	1,590	147		164.0	159.7
1,405	147	153	1,769	1,601	144	170.4	163.2	159.2
1,406	143	150		1,605	141		161.8	157.7
1,401	143	150	1,759	1,609	141		161.4	157.6
1,374	147	153	1,732	1,604	142	169.1	161.7	157.7
1,339	151	156					161.7	157.8
	156	160			144		162.8	158.4

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital towns. Gold prices hereafter, Jan. 1914=100.

tion materials, 78; chemical products and miscellaneous, 89.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Warsaw (gold prices, in January, 1914=100) was 131 in April, 129 in May, and 128 in June. In the last month food was 150, a decline for the month of 6.8 per cent; clothing was unchanged at 237; fuel and light fell 1.8 per cent to 112; lodging and water rates rose 68 per cent, from 28 to 47, thus reaching 47 per cent of pre-war rate; and sundries rose 2.1 per cent to 96. A Rent Bill recently passed in Poland provided for the restoration of 75 per cent of the gold value of pre-war rents by January, 1929.

**Sweden**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base of 1913=100, was 160 for August, or three

points above that for July. Raw materials rose 2.8 per cent and manufactured goods rose 1.2 per cent. Foods increased 4 per cent and the other groups showed slight increases or no change.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Board of Social Welfare, July 1914=100, fell two points from April 1 to 171 at July 1. Foods fell 5 points to 155; fuel and light fell 1 point to 182; and sundries fell two points to 183. Housing at 178, clothing at 192 and taxes at 173 showed no change.

**China**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913=100 declined 1.8 per cent to 148.8 during August. The fall was reported as being due to the war preparations and the panic of the money market.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES**

(Base figure 100)

Country	Canada					Great Britain					
	Authority	Labour Dept. (e)	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board
No. of Commodities	271 (b)	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70
Base Period	1890-1899	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913
1900.....	108.2		(h)				(j)	(h)	(k)	(h)	
1905.....	113.8							110.5	75		
1910.....	124.2			97.02	100.38			103.3	72		
1913.....	135.5	100		102.77	107.81	100	100	113.3	78		
1914-Jan.....	136.5			103.96	99.05			122.3	85	100	100
July.....	134.6			105.86	97.18			119.0	83.5		
1915-Jan.....	138.9			109.90	101.29			116.6	82.4		
July.....	150.2			115.41	114.77			136.5	96.4		
1916-Jan.....	172.1			123.75	128.07			149.1	106.4		
July.....	180.9			131.52	141.26			174.5	132.6		
1917-Jan.....	212.7			162.40	166.07			191.1	130.5		
July.....	248.7			187.26	210.52			225.1	159.3		
1918-Jan.....	258.1			199.13	202.98			254.4	176.9		
July.....	284.0			207.16	221.14			262.9	186.2		
1919-Jan.....	286.5	205.3	223.2	188.91	217.54	196		278.5	193.1		
July.....	294.0	202.3	245.7	222.14	221.08	207		265.9	190.7		227
1920-Jan.....	338.4	232.8	265.1	239.98	233.23	239	296.6	293.2	206.4		242
July.....	346.8	256.1	269.4	270.12	271.96	274	316.9	353.1	245.3	330.4	305
1921-Jan.....	281.3	201.7	214.2	199.02	186.69	199	245.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	326
July.....	238.6	163.4	174.3	158.47	150.25	163	194.1	325.8	197.2	228.9	244
1922-Jan.....	227.7	149.8	165.2	147.17	147.88	144	164.0	218.1	158.2	186.5	196
July.....	225.3	151.8	165.3	154.23	161.68	154	160.3	194.7	132.5	158.6	170
1923-Jan.....	223.0	150.9	171.9	151.97	165.29	148	157.0	199.8	134.0	158.8	171
April.....	227.4	156.3	176.2	152.57	167.05	156	162.0	196.5	130.2	159.7	165
July.....	224.7	153.6	176.4	154.77	166.57	151	156.5	201.8	134.0	164.8	175
Oct.....	221.2	153.1	174.2	152.07	163.81	147	158.1	190.1	124.8	155.6	168
1924-Jan.....	222.7	156.7	178.3	149.81	165.29	146	165.4	196.4	127.7	161.1	166
Feb.....	224.9	156.6	180.1	151.19	165.92	148	167.0	211.9	137.2	173.8	178
Mar.....	224.5	154.3	176.9	150.30	166.04	147	165.4	212.2	138.8	172.5	180
April.....	222.7	151.1	173.9	145.82	163.87	143	164.7	210.9	137.0	169.0	180
May.....	220.7	150.6	173.8	146.69	161.61	143	163.7	210.8	136.8	168.0	181
June.....	221.5	152.2	172.0	147.38	158.97	145	162.6	205.8	136.4	165.3	177
July.....	221.6	153.3	175.6	145.98	161.17	147	162.6	205.9	136.3	164.7	174
Aug.....	223.2	158.1	175.5	150.04	163.49	149	165.2	211.7	138.4	167.5	174
Sept.....	221.7	153.6	172.9	147.02	160.53			210.3	138.0	169.1	173
								214.9			



"Wholesale business had practically ceased and those who kept spot goods were anxious to dispose of them in view of the financial stringency." Consequently there were declines in foods other than cereals, textiles, metals and miscellaneous (excepting industrial materials, which rose for various reasons). Cereals rose, on account of the suspension of supply from producing regions.

**India**

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living at Bombay rose 2.5 per cent in August to 160. Foods rose 3.3 per cent and clothing rose 0.9 per cent. The general tendency of the index was downward for the first five months of the present year, and upward for the following three months. The last increase was due chiefly to increases in the prices of all the cereals and pulses.

**Japan**

The following note on prices in Japan is from the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* for September, 1924:—

The movement of prices in Japan during the past year and especially since the earthquake of last September has presented certain features not found in other countries. The (accompanying) table presents significant figures.

	Japanese prices		United States prices	British gold prices	Yen exchange, per cent of par
	In currency	In gold			
June, 1923.....	186	183	164	162	98.4
December, 1923.....	205	193	163	159	94.3
June, 1924.....	189	156	154	155	82.4

**IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES**

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry of Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
								38	
								37	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	(b)106
	(b)121	100							(b)106
	(b)185		134						(b)142
			149						(b)153
	(c)268		206						(b)179
	(c)667		284						(b)217
	(c)830		292						262
			340						339
	1739		383				447		1256
	1947		341	1475	1626		520		1366
	2392		341	1083	1364		414		1439
(d)347	1721		253	1311	1285		334		1428
366	2172	1675	178	939	1157	320	306		3665
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	323		10059
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	385	346		278476
480	2757	1031	200	935	1220	423	390		521160
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391		7478700
515	2263	973	205	917	1152	429	404		710000†
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445		117.3 (l)
642	2658	1029	223	921	1148	555	469		116.2
625	2612	1036	227	934	1150	510	483		120.7
555	2798	1022	228	939	1127	459	428		124.1
557	2551	1015	225	950	1111	468	428		122.5
565	2811	981	219	947	1105	475	442		115.9
566		965	220			491	440		115.0
			233			487	442		120.4

In June, 1923, Japanese currency prices and gold prices were very nearly the same, as the yen averaged 98.4 per cent of its par value. The gold index for Japan, however, was about 11 per cent above the American index and nearly 13 per cent above the British gold index for the same month.

Following the earthquake in September, Japanese prices rose rapidly from 179 in August to 205 in December, an advance of over 14 per cent in four months. The Japanese gold index for that month stood at 193, or over 18 per cent above the American and more than 21 per cent above the British gold index. Since early this year Japanese prices have fallen 8 per cent, but as this was accompanied by a material decline in the exchange, gold prices fell 19 per cent between December and June. As a result, the Japanese gold index is now substantially the same as those of England and the United States, and yen exchange is approximately at its purchasing power parity with the dollar and the pound sterling.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices showed a slight upward trend at October 1, reaching \$12.9987. Eight

groups rose, including provisions, textiles, hides and leather, breadstuffs, live stock, coal and coke, chemicals and miscellaneous products. Five groups declined in September, including fruits, metals, oils, naval stores and building materials. During the month under review thirty-four products advanced, twenty-four declined, and forty-eight remained unchanged.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) rose 1.8 per cent to 149.7 in August. The rise was chiefly due to large increases in farm products and foods. Among farm products advances in grains, hogs, eggs, hay, hides, tobacco and wool off-set declines in lambs, cotton and cottonseed, onions and potatoes. In foods there were increases in fresh and cured pork, hams, coffee, rye and wheat, flour, lard, lemons, oranges and vegetable oils. Important articles in the groups of cloths and clothing, chemicals and

### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100)

Country	Nether-lands	Italy		Nor-way	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Swit-zerland	Egypt	South Africa
	Central Bureau Statistics	Bachi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okono-misk Revue	Com-merce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gote-borgs Handels Tidning	Com-merce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statis-tics	Census and Statis-tics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900.....											
1905.....											
1910.....											1000
1913.....	100	100	100	100		100		100			1125
1914—Jan.....		102			1						
July.....	(b) 109	93				(b) 101			100		(b) 1090
1915—Jan.....		105		(c) 115							
July.....	(b) 146	131				(b) 119	(b) 145			(b) 102	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.....		184		(c) 159							
July.....	(b) 226	193				(b) 141	(b) 185			(b) 124	(b) 1370
1917—Jan.....		230		(c) 233							
July.....	(b) 276	304				(b) 166	(b) 244			(b) 168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.....		363		(c) 341							
July.....	(b) 373	429				(b) 207	(b) 339			(b) 207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.....		326		339			320				
July.....	(b) 304	362		(c) 314		(b) 204	319			(b) 225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.....		507		333			319	347	326		
July.....	292	604		409		(b) 221	364	374			(b) 2512
1921—Jan.....		642		344		219	267	274	238.0	214	2064
July.....	182	520	466.06	300		186	211	215	178.6	164	1688
1922—Jan.....	163	577	549.94	260	592	180	170	181	175.6	169	1472
July.....	164	558	524.54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161.3	138	1423
1923—Jan.....	157	575	523.52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175.0	141	1470
April.....	156	588	549.68	231	10,589	174	159	168	186.0	133	1420
July.....	145	566	538.65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179.0	123	1395
Oct.....	148	563	532.79	237	273,884	171	153	161	181.1	129	1410
1924—Jan.....	156	571	543.09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183.2	133	1478
Feb.....	158	573	543.11	260	2,484,296	180	153	162	183.4	135	
Mar.....	155	579	549.34	266	2,452,780	180	154	162	180.4	136	
April.....	154	579	550.54	267	2,423,220	184	156	161	182	134	1420
May.....	153	571	546.55	263	(l) 104.0	179	151	160	181	135	
June.....	151	566	536.71	264	100.6	179	149	158	178	131	
July.....	151	567	544.88	271			148	157	173	132	
Aug.....			546.05					160	171		
Sept.....											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. month. (j) Monthly average. (k) New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted hereafter on the base 100. † In millions. \* In milliards.



drugs and miscellaneous commodities also showed price increases. Building materials and house furnishing goods rose slightly, and fuels declined. Metals and metal products showed no change.

The index number of the Federal Reserve Board (1913=100) was 158 in August, an increase of two points for the month. Grouped by origin, domestic goods increased one point to 160 and imported goods increased 7 points to 139. Export goods declined 3 points to 177. Grouped by stage of manufacture, raw materials advanced one point to 164; producers' goods rose 2 points to 149 and consumers' goods rose 2 points to 156.

Gibson's index number of the average cost of foodstuffs was 80.8 for September an increase of .24 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the

Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 158.4 in August, a slight increase over July. Food was 138.5; clothing, 178.8; shelter, 172.0 (an increase of about 2½ per cent over the previous month); fuel and light, 177.4; sundries, 170.5.

The retail food index of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of ⅓ of one per cent in the retail cost of food in August as compared with July, being 143.3 in July and 144 in August, on the base 1913=100. Twenty articles increased in price the largest increases being: pork chops, 15 per cent; lard and strictly fresh eggs, 13 per cent; flour, 6 per cent; bacon, 5 per cent; ham and corn meal 4 per cent. Ten articles decreased in price, the chief decreases being: potatoes, 21 per cent; cabbage, 14 per cent; onions, 6 per cent. The remainder of the goods showed no change.

**IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Continued)**  
except where noted)

India		China		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			(j)		(h)			(j)	(j)	(g)	(g)			(e)
					910					\$ 7-8839	\$ 93-355		44-2	99-388
					1003					8-0987	99-315		47-3	110-652
					1088					8-9881	121-301		59-3	137-172
			(b)132-2	100	1088				100	9-2076	118-576		58-1	139-980
					(a) 1085	(a) 1045	(a) 1045	98		8-8857	124-528		58-2	142-452
100	100		(b)126-3		(a) 1185	(a) 1073	(a) 1073	97		8-6566	119-708		58-9	144-879
					(a) 1387	(a) 1221	(a) 1221	98		9-1431	124-168		64-7	150-95
(b) 112			(b)127-8		(a) 1822	(a) 1304	(a) 1304	100		9-8698	124-958		64-4	147-29
					(a) 1502	(a) 1323	(a) 1323	113		10-9163	137-666		65-6	153-68
(b) 125			(b)154-9		(a) 1506	(a) 1403	(a) 1403	123		11-5294	145-142		71-9	170-11
					(a) 1525	(a) 1450	(a) 1450	153		13-7277	169-562		87-4	213-410
(b) 142			(b)196-4		(a) 1715	(a) 1593	(a) 1593	188		16-0680	211-950		116-4	267-114
					(a) 1877	1677	1677	184		17-9436	222-175		118-9	278-606
(b) 178	(b) 237		(b)259-0		(a) 1954	1808	1808	199		19-1624	232-575		123-3	285-474
			283-2		1959	1888	1888	196	201	18-5343	230-146		119-7	299-142
(b) 198	(b) 222	(b)132-7	326-8		2008	1788	1788	212	216	18-8964	233-707		127-9	307-763
218	231		398-0		2311	2359	1999	233	248	20-3633	247-390		130-4	294-935
209	220	(b)140-0	316-6		2671	2700	2262	241	254	19-3525	260-414		141-9	307-680
178	191		265-8	176	2233	2255	2233	270	168	12-6631	198-600		81-9	199-867
183	199	144-9	259-8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10-7284	159-833		71-6	167-719
178	190	148-5	272-5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11-3725	164-444		64-3	164-311
181	188	143-9	266-0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12-1069	173-743		72-9	193-672
179	177	152-7	243-7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13-6655	192-944		75-6	181-030
178	175	157-7	259-0	185	1894	1888	1798	159	170	13-9304	193-087		77-6	184-898
170	173	155-4	254-5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13-0895	188-711		72-5	170-954
174	179	156-1	279-9	196	1946	1880	1814	153	163	13-0974	190-827		75-4	179-485
172	188	155-8	279-0	205	1984	.....	1807	151	163	13-2710	189-930		74-2	177-175
178	188	159-5	274-8	200	1957	.....	1859	152	163	13-1966	191-095		76-1	185-967
179	181	157-5	272-1	200	1899	.....	1859	150	160	12-8957	190-741		77-0	191-915
174	184	153-7	273-4	201	1893	.....	1841	148	158	12-6574	186-780		76-5	178-682
176	181	154-3	.....	200	1884	.....	1852	146-9	156	12-5568	184-675		73-7	175-135
176	185	151-8	.....	189	1863	.....	.....	144-6	154	12-2930	183-821		72-8	172-874
179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147-0	156	12-2257	185-485		77-5	183-207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149-7	158	12-6231	188-031		80-6	189-409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-8095	188-710		.....	191-926

(a) Middle of month. (f) 230 commodities, 1890-1899; 272, 1910-1914; from 1915, 271. (g) First of month. (h) End of to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (i) Gold prices

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Minimum Wage Order in Alberta

IN the Supreme Court of Alberta, Mr. Justice Simmons, in chambers, gave an opinion recently in a case involving the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, Limited, in regard to order No. 6 of the Minimum Wage Board, governing female employees in shops, stores, and mail order houses. This order, as published by the Board in the *Alberta Gazette* on March 31, 1923, fixed the minimum wage to be paid to inexperienced workers in the fifth three-month period of their employment at \$12 per week.\*

Two clerks who had been employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for over one year, were being paid at a lower regular weekly rate of wages than the \$12 required by the Board. The Company resisted the order of the Board to comply with the order for the following reasons:

First, the Company alleged that the order was illegally made in that it was stated to become effective on a future date, whereas the Minimum Wage Act provided that any order "shall become operative at the date of publication thereof in the *Alberta Gazette*."

Second, it was alleged that the Company actually paid these two employees the required minimum. In making this claim the Company took into consideration the money paid to each of them for holidays, under the Company's "Holidays with Pay" plan, but at the same time treated these holidays as a period during which the employees were not employed.

Third, the Company claimed that its clerks received a commission on sales, and added the amount of these commissions to the employees' regular wage. The Minimum Wage Board, on this point, claimed that these commissions should not be taken into consideration except to the extent that they may be added to the wage paid during the week the commissions were earned, for the purpose of determining the minimum paid for that week.

The Court's ruling on the various points raised by this case was as follows:—

The Board was bound by the provision of the Act in regard to the date on which its orders should become operative. On the other hand, the fact that the Board in its order attempted to override the statute in regard to the date, should not vitiate the effect of that order, and could be neglected. The Board's order was therefore valid, subject to the qualification that it became effective on the date of publication, and not on a postponed date named in the order.

\* The minimum rates were changed when this order was reissued at the end of 1923, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1923.

On the second point the Court found that, in regard to the Company's practice of granting the employees a week's holiday with pay, "the presumption is that they are paid on the same basis as during the period of employment, and that they (the Company) cannot employ or use the amount so paid for the holiday week in raising the average of the other weeks' employment."

In regard to commissions, the Court ruled that "since the Act has to deal with a minimum wage, such commissions or bonuses should apply only on the week on which they are earned and should be confined to the said period."

### Recent Decisions on Picketing

The Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in their report to the Congress, outlined elsewhere in this issue, called attention to the wide range in the judicial interpretations of those sections of the Criminal Code that have a bearing on picketing. To show the existing conflict of opinion in Canada, the report quotes from two recent judgments, the first in a case against members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, at Calgary, last November (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1923, page 1341); the other in a case which was outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 814) involving the Motion Picture Projectionists' Union at Hamilton, Ont.

In the first of these judgments, Mr. Justice Ives ruled as follows:—

There is no doubt that the defendants agreed together to picket the City Café when at the special meeting the resolution was adopted. And at the time it must have been in the minds of the defendants that the result of such picketing would reduce the café business. Indeed they could have no other object than that such reduction would compel a compliance with the union's terms of employment. But there is no evidence that any malice actuated the defendants or that injury to the plaintiff was their primary object or intent. They did legally what they were legally entitled to do. The public patronage of the plaintiff's business was entirely voluntary. His customers could lawfully cease their patronage at any moment and were induced to do so by the defendants in an effort to advance the legitimate interests of themselves and other members of the union.

In the recent case at Hamilton, Mr. Justice Rose, made an order as follows:—

There will be an order restraining the defendants and each of them, their servants and agents, etc., from publishing by means of handbills or banners or otherwise the statements complained of by the plaintiffs as defamatory and from watching or besetting the theatres for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from entering the same, or for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons working for the plaintiffs, or in the theatres, or for any other purpose, and from procuring or endeavouring to procure any person or persons to break his or their contracts with the plaintiffs or with the theatre.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the regular monthly articles relating to the recent movement of prices, to employment conditions, industrial disputes and conciliation proceedings, fair wage contracts, technical education, trade union activities, etc.; also quarterly reports on industrial accidents in Canada, on the work of the Employment Service of Canada, on unemployment as reported by trade unions, and on immigration into Canada, all these reports covering the period of July to September, inclusive. Special articles are also included dealing with current topics that concern labour.

### Monthly summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicate that the increased activity which began during the second half of August continued throughout September, the volume of business transacted by the offices in the latter month being about the same as in September, 1923 (complete figures for October are not available as this GAZETTE goes to press). At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.9, as compared with 6.5 per cent at the beginning of September and with 2.0 per cent at the beginning of October, 1923. Returns from employers of labour show that the trend of employment was upward at the beginning of October, when 771,932 persons were on their payrolls, as compared with 765,422 in August.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.31 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.28 for September; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 157.0 as compared with 153.8 for September; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922;

155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 214.0 for October, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in October was less than in the previous month, but greater than in October last year. Six disputes began or were in progress during the month, involving 8,656 employees, and resulting in a loss in working time of 141,448 days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as follows: 8 disputes, 8,501 employees, and 205,634 working days; and for October, 1923, 16 disputes, 2,322 employees, and 50,402 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

Shortly after the close of October the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration appointed in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its station employees on the company's western lines. This report is given elsewhere in the present issue. Agreements were concluded during the month between the miners' union and employers in Northern Alberta, based on the award of the Board appointed in connection with a recent dispute in that industry. This report was printed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Manitoba committee on Workmen's Compensation

The Legislature of Manitoba, at its last session, provided for the establishment of a committee to investigate the subject of Workmen's Compensation, with the object, as stated in a resolution of the Legislature "to put workmen's compensation on a permanent and satisfactory basis, and bring to an end the annual fight which is waged before this committee with the presentation of legislation by both employers and employees" (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924). The form of the committee was fixed by the resolution passed by the Legislature as follows:—

"That the whole subject of workmen's compensation be referred to a special committee during the recess

with a view to making recommendations at the next session of the Legislature in regard to legislation on this subject, said committee to be appointed by the Government and to consist of five representatives of employers, five representatives of employees and five members of the legislative Assembly."

The Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General of the province, has been appointed chairman, the other members of the Legislature serving on the committee being Mr. John Queen, Mrs. Edith Rogers, Mr. W. J. Short and Mr. George Compton. The employers' representatives were Messrs. Fred Beale, H. B. Lyall, Charles F. Roland, L. J. Reyeroft, K.C., and J. H. Elliott, and the representatives of the employees were Messrs. James Leslie, James Addison, F. W. Nicks, Thomas J. McMurray, K.C., and C. A. Tanner, M.L.A. Mr. Nicholas Fletcher, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, was appointed as secretary.

The committee opened its inquiry on November 3, the first questions considered being in respect to the calculation of the "waiting period" of three days, the time limit for notification of accidents and rates of compensation. The committee's recommendations will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### British Columbia 8-hour day legislation

The "Hours of Work Act, 1923," of British Columbia, establishing the 8-hour day and 48-hour week in industrial undertakings in the Province, will take effect on January 1, 1925. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the course of a general review of the work of the session of the Legislature then recently concluded. The Provincial Government has already appointed the members of the Board of Readjustment, which is to administer the act, as follows:—Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, chairman; Mr. T. F. Patterson, of Vancouver, representing the employers; and Mr. F. V. Foster, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the employees. The Board will have extensive powers under the Act, which confers upon it authority to hold public inquiries and to make regulations determining (a) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an industrial undertaking, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially seasonal or intermittent; and (b) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed so that industrial undertakings may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work. Regulations may be made only after inquiry, and the

board is required to fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rates of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate. The permanent exceptions made by the Board will have the same effect as if incorporated in the Act.

As already noted, British Columbia, by this Act, is the first Province in Canada to give effect to the Draft Convention on the 8-hour day adopted by the International Labour Conference at its first session, held at Washington, D.C., in 1919.

### "Delegated Legislation"

The powers vested in the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia afford another example of the practice now common in British countries by which Boards or Commissions are set up for the purpose of applying in detail the general principles that have been sanctioned by statute. A similar method is followed in the administration of Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wages, Railway legislation, etc. On this subject Professor Gutteridge of London University writes in the *International Labour Review* as follows:—

Under modern conditions there are many matters which can only be dealt with rapidly and effectively either by a government department or by some other body extraneous to Parliament, as the procedure of the House of Commons does not lend itself to the discussion of intricate and very technical details and the framing of complicated rules relating to matters of urgency. In such cases Parliament is often content to declare its general policy in the form of a statute, and to depute the framing of the detailed regulations necessary to carry that policy into effect to some other body, such as a government department or a municipal authority. In all such cases Parliament is careful to prescribe limits within which the delegated powers can be exercised, and also to reserve to itself the right to override regulations made in this way, though in practice this right is very rarely exercised. This power of delegated legislation takes one of two forms. In may in the first place consist in the power of making "provisional orders" which require confirmation by Parliament, or more frequently takes the form of the power to make "special orders" which have to be submitted to Parliament, but become effective unless objected to by resolution either of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords within a specified period.

### Cape Breton miners as co-operators

The *Canadian Co-operator* calls attention to the half-yearly report presented at a recent meeting of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. This Society, which has branches at North Bay, Florence, Cranberry and North Sydney, is composed mostly of miners in Cape Breton, who for the past eighteen years have been conducting a thriving co-operative business in retail distribution. The last re-



port showed a membership of 2,659 members, who, on the basis of five to each family represent a community of over thirteen thousand persons served by the organization. The sales for the six months ending August 6 amounted to \$704,072. Notwithstanding the industrial depression which has been as acutely felt in Cape Breton as anywhere in Canada, the record shows an increase of \$55,100, or an average of more than \$2,000 weekly, over the corresponding period of the previous year. The share and loan investments amount to \$255,376, an average of \$96.04 per member. The available surplus amounted to \$83,535, leaving a balance of \$46,217, after all liability had been met. This balance was allocated mainly to the payment of a 12 per cent purchase dividend on members' purchases. The cash balance was \$65,227, of which \$20,000 was to the credit of the Saving Account and \$44,840 on current account. The amount owing to trade creditors was only \$8,519. The *Co-operator* estimates that the Society, during the 18 years of its existence, has returned to the members about a million dollars in savings on their purchases, and concludes:—

The British Canadian Co-operative Society, while, as to available population, not having the opportunities open to some other societies on this continent, is by far the greatest and most successful consumers' society in North America.

### Mining in Nova Scotia

Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, whose visit to the coal mines of Nova Scotia was mentioned in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, has since presented to Premier Armstrong a report on "bumps" in the Provincial mines with particular reference to the "bump" in a slope in the Dominion Coal Company's Mine No. 1.B. The Premier of the province had invited his expert advice in dealing with this serious condition in the mines of Nova Scotia. A large "bump" occurs also in British Columbia in the Crow's Nest field, and Mr. Rice's advice was obtained recently in connection with it. A "bump" is a shifting of the floor and roof of a mine carrying with it the adjacent portions. Mr. Rice's report has not been published, but in an interview with the *Morning Chronicle* (Halifax), he spoke of the efficient methods he found in use in mines of the province. Referring to the Springhill mine he said:—

"In this mine I found one of the finest mine tracks over which I have ever passed, equipped with the most modern electric haulage installed in intake airway. The walls of this extensive haulage had been concreted and the roof supported by heavy steel 'I' beams. This haulage throughout had been

stone dusted, the stone dusting system employed being the most recent method of preventing the initiating or propagation of an explosion. There was also an automatic block system of moving trains of mine cars, worked by lights the same as any modern railway block system.

"I certainly may say much in praise of the high type of our mining men. They are highly competent, but are ever confronted with increasing difficulties such as I have mentioned, greater depth of working, increasing gas, longer haulage as compared with the conditions in the United States bituminous fields where the coal beds seem to gently fold up. The primal conditions which formed your beds were evidently, from a geological viewpoint, far more chaotic.

"I saw excellent organization for rescue and first aid at all the mines, and observed very excellent equipped wash houses. I wish also to say that I was particularly impressed with the type and class of intelligent workmen whom I met in my short visit to the mines. I was everywhere received with utmost courtesy and on every hand was shown utmost facility in my inspection."

### Railwaymen's views on wage reductions

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees recently presented to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada a memorandum in support of a claim that the wages of railway workers have not increased over the 1913 wage level to the same extent as those of other trades. The memorandum was in reply to an application made to the Board by the Tudhope-Anderson Company, Limited, of Winnipeg and Orillia, for a reduction of freight rates, on the ground that high wage rates were the cause of the increased rates for freight. The Brotherhood maintained, on the contrary, that since 1913, the increase in railway freight rates has been considerably smaller than the average increase in prices of commodities carried by the railways, while the increase in the railwaymen's rates of pay has also been much smaller than in the rates in other occupations. Quoting from official statistics, the memorandum pointed out that the ratio of salary and wages to operating expenses in 1913 was 63.5 per cent, while in 1923 the ratio was 60 per cent, proving, it was claimed, that actually wages and salaries form a smaller proportion of operating costs to-day than they did before the war. It was also contended that a smaller number of employees were operating a greater mileage of railways in 1922 as compared with 1913, and that, consequently, the average employee is now giving proportionately greater service. The Brotherhood quoted figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which showed that the average wages and salaries of all railway employees in 1923 was \$1,381 per year, including presidents and other high-paid officials, and that the average wages for that year in the United States was \$1,488, and contended that when the proportion accounted for by

high salaries was deducted, the ordinary employee's earnings were not sufficient to maintain a fair standard of living. It was also pointed out that the railwayman's earnings were obtained at a risk of life and limb far beyond that involved in other industries. The memorandum showed that in 1913, 178,652 Canadian railway employees operated 29,304 miles of railway. In 1922, 165,635 railway employees operated 39,773 miles of railway; that in ten years the number of employees was reduced by 13,017, and that the number of miles of railway operated increased by 10,469 miles.

### Sick pay for teachers in Toronto

The Toronto Public School Teachers' Association are asking the Board of Education of the city to establish some form of cumulative sick allowances for teachers. It is proposed that one-fifth of the unused sick allowance of a teacher in any year, which is twenty days, shall be at the disposal of the teacher in the case of any disability happening to that particular teacher. Under present arrangements a teacher, it is claimed, might teach for twenty years and never be sick a day, while in the twenty-first year he might be sick for three months. Under the cumulative plan, on the other hand, the teacher would have 400 unused days' sick allowance after the same period of service, one-fifth of 400 being eighty days. It is understood that the statutes enable local School Boards to extend the time allowed with pay.

### Gains secured by workmen's compensation

The report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia for 1923, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, claims that the experience of the past seven years has demonstrated the superiority of the collective liability system of accident insurance over the old method of individual liability. "The absence of litigation, promptness in adjusting claims of workmen and their dependants, and the completeness of the protection afforded to employers and employees under the Act, have, it is believed, met with general approval. . . . Smaller employers no longer dread financial ruination as a result of a serious industrial accident to an employee, and crippled workmen and their dependants have no fear of utter want by being left without compensation, or with an incollectible judgment. Besides that, employers are no longer in the position of contestants, but have a common interest in seeing that those entitled receive the exact amount due them." The report

points out the low operating cost of workmen's compensation as now administered, stating that \$96.58 was paid out for compensation out of every \$100 collected from the employers during 1923. In making a comparison, however, of the cost of administration under state and private systems of compensation it should be noted that section 60 of the British Columbia Act provides as follows:—

(2) The salaries of the Commissioners shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The salary of the chairman shall be not less than five thousand dollars nor more than six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of each of the other Commissioners shall be not less than four thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars per annum.

### Seamen and workmen's compensation

An instructive paper written by Mr. V. J. Paton, K.C., chairman of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, appears on another page of this issue. The "extra-territorial problem" with which the writer deals, arises in workmen's compensation cases through the overlapping of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction in regard to seamen and longshore workers. As Mr. Paton points out, the difficulty is met in Nova Scotia by means of a section of the Act which declares that the employers of such workmen are understood to assume responsibility in case of accidents to these workers unless they have expressly exempted themselves from this obligation in writing.

In British Columbia the problem of accidents occurring outside provincial territory is dealt with by section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act as follows:—

8. (1) Where an accident happens while the workman is employed elsewhere than in the province, which would entitle him or his dependants to compensation under this Part if it had happened in the Province, the workman or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation under this Part:—

(a) If the place or chief place of business of the employer is situate in the Province, and the residence and the usual place of employment of the workman are in the Province, and his employment out of the Province has immediately followed his employment by the same employer within the Province and has lasted less than six months; or

(b) If the accident happens on a steamboat, ship, or vessel, or on a railway, and the workman is a resident of the Province, and the nature of the employment is such that in the course of the work or service which the workman performs it is required to be performed both within and without the Province.

(2) Except as provided as subsection (1), no compensation shall be payable under this Part where the accident to the workman happens elsewhere than in the Province.

(3) In any case where compensation is payable in respect of an accident happening elsewhere than in the Province, if the employer has not fully contributed to the Accident Fund in respect of all the



wages of workmen in his employ who are engaged in the employment or work in which the accident happens, the employer shall pay to the Board the full amount of capitalized value, as determined by the Board of the compensation payable in respect of the accident, and the payment of such amount may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of an assessment may be enforced.

(4) The Board, if satisfied that the default of the employer in respect of his contribution to the Accident Fund was excusable, may in any case relieve the employer in whole or in part from liability under subsection (3).

**New Brunswick compensation regulation altered**

Regulation No. 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick has been amended by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in Council, under the authority of section 74, subsection (3), of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, which provides as follows:—

"Any such regulation (i.e. of the Workmen's Compensation Board) may at any time be revoked or amended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Order No. 7 related to the penalty imposed on employers who fail to pay their assessments under the Act. It fixed the penalty for failure to pay the required amount, or any prescribed portion thereof, within 10 days after notice, at an additional 1 per cent of the amount for each calendar month or fraction thereof that the default continued. The new regulation reduces the penalty to 7 per cent per annum of the amount remaining unpaid. This penalty is in addition to that provided in section 61 of the Act, as follows:—

61. (1) Any industry in respect of which the employer neglects or refuses to furnish any estimate or information as required by section 43 shall, during the continuance of such default, be deemed to be an industry within Part II, and such employer shall be liable for damages as provided in Part II, except as provided in subsection (3) no compensation shall be payable under Part I during the continuance of such default.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) such employer shall be liable to pay to the Board the full amount of capital value of any compensation payments to which any workman would be entitled under Part I by reason of any accident occurring during the continuance of such default, such amount or capital value may be assessed against, and collected from, such employer by like process and means as in the case of other assessments under Part I.

Part II of the Act, referred to above, applies to industries to which Part I does not apply, employers under Part II being held individually liable for personal injuries to their employees due to negligence on the part of the employer or of another employee, etc.

The order giving effect to the change in Order No. 7, above described, states that it was made on the recommendation of the Provincial Premier, who considered that the

rate of 1 per cent per month was too high. It will be recalled that Premier Veniot took a prominent part in a conference of employers, employees and members of the Provincial Government held last January at St. John, N.B., to discuss problems that had arisen in connection with the administration of Workmen's Compensation in the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924).

**Attempts to evade minimum wage orders**

Some prominence was given in the public press in Toronto in October to the case of a female worker who, it was found, had not

been paid by her employer the wage to which she was entitled under the Minimum Wage Act. The District Trades and Labour Council became interested, and the charge was made that the employing firm had allowed the girl to work as a learner, and that when she was about to become entitled to the minimum wage of an experienced worker, she was discharged and later re-engaged for a new term at a learner's rate of wages. Through the mediation of the Minimum Wage Board the sum of \$142 was paid to the girl as arrears of wages. As the Labour Council was proposing to institute criminal proceedings against the employer the chairman of the Board made a statement to the effect that while it was open to any one who wished to institute proceedings in the courts, the policy of the Board was to exhaust peaceful methods of settlement before incurring the expenses and publicity of legal proceedings. "Particularly," he added, "we wish to save our clients, the working women of the Province, from the costs and notoriety involved." He mentioned that the Board often settled similar cases, and had found that the most effective method was to take them up directly with the parties concerned, as had been done in the case just mentioned.

**Garment workers' union to conduct a factory**

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has announced that it will shortly open a cloak and suit factory at Cleveland, Ohio, under an agreement

with an existing clothing firm that the latter will sell the goods produced by the union. Several years ago one of the conventions of the organization passed a resolution authorizing the Executive Board to formulate plans for a plant owned and operated by the union. At that time it was proposed to go into the business in competition with the established clothing concerns and to undertake both the manufacturing and selling of the finished product. The present proposal is a modification

of the original idea. "Instead of opening our own factories," the union's representative stated in a recent press interview at New York, "and becoming competitors of our employers, we are going to co-operate with them. We will show them that the union can take over the production end of the business and run it efficiently. We shall confine ourselves to the production and leave the marketing to the employers."

The vice-president of the union states that the proposal is designed to demonstrate the economy and efficiency of large-scale production, to put an end to sweat-shop conditions and to act as a stabilizing factor in the industry. The present practice of the clothing concerns is to buy their material and have it made up from them into cloaks and suits in outside factories by sub-manufacturers on a contract basis, and then to sell and distribute the final product. The peculiar conditions existing in this industry were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September (page 776). The union plant will employ about 300 workers, and will be owned and operated by the organization. Capital will be raised among the members of the union, who have already approved of the proposal, by a special assessment. If the plan works well in Cleveland, the union intends to establish similar factories in New York and other large clothing centres.

#### Caution as to labour banks

The Executive Board of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, in their report to the recent convention held at Montreal (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1924, page 772) spoke a word of warning as to the labour bank movement as follows:—

We have been invited on numerous occasions to deposit the funds of the Alliance in various labour banks that have been formed in different cities throughout the country. At the time of preparing this report there are about thirty labour banks either doing business or about ready for business and perhaps an equal number under consideration. It would be quite impossible to make each of the labour banks a depository of the funds of the Alliance and from a business viewpoint, impractical. We are not enthusiastic about the rapid growth of the number of labour banks, and believe that further experience of existing trade union banks is essential before additional institutions of this kind embark in the banking business. We have deposits in two banks at Washington, one of which is considered a trade union bank, the other having labour representatives on the board of directors. Admittedly, there is a growing tendency on the part of trade unions to enter into the business of pooling their funds and savings to increase the earning power of their moneys, and to balance the credit power now exercised by employing interests. Caution should be the watchword in such endeavours and unless the proposed establishment of trade union banks guarantee a degree of stability, and men of practical banking experience whose honesty and in-

tegrity are beyond question are chosen to actively direct such institutions, we would not advise our local unions to allow their funds to be used in their formation. Trade unions quite often are in immediate need of their funds and the conversion thereof of the whole or an undue portion of the financial assets of local unions into permanent and fixed investments, not subject to quick litigation, for use when an emergency may arise, is a danger that we wish to warn against. Such a condition may arise by the investment of the funds of local unions in the capital stock necessary for the formation of trade union banks.

#### Unemployment insurance fund for clothing workers

An unemployment insurance fund is to be started in New York on December 1, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on the same lines as the fund established by the same union last year at Chicago (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1923, page 705). The Chicago fund completed its first year on October 30. During that period the total collections were \$1,562,421 and the amount paid out to unemployed members was \$865,952, the balance in the treasury at the end of the financial year being \$640,775.

The New York fund is to be formed in accordance with the provisions of a recent collective agreement entered into by the Amalgamated Union with the Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange of New York. The manufacturers and contractors have agreed to contribute weekly one and one-half per cent of their total pay-roll, and the workers will contribute the same proportion of their weekly earnings, these contributions to form a fund, from which the workers will receive unemployment benefits.

The success of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their handling of the unemployment problem at Chicago has attracted the attention of unions in similar trades, and similar unemployment funds are now in existence for members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and the International Fur Workers Unions. (The establishment of the Garment Workers' Unemployment fund was noted in the September issue of this *GAZETTE*).

A party of mine managers of Cape Breton left towards the end of October on a tour of inspection of some of the chief mining centres in the United States, including Pennsylvania, Illinois, and West Virginia.

The report of the special commission headed by Mr. Justice Ernest Roy, which has been investigating the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province of Quebec during the present year, is expected to be made public at the opening of the next session of the Provincial Legislature early in January.



The *Canadian Mining Journal* notes that the average daily production is steadier and larger at the present time than in the past, owing to improvements in the condition of the collieries and to the fact that miners take fewer days off when work is broken. The *Journal* anticipated that the present activity in the coal industry would continue into November, followed by a slowing down for several months.

An unemployment council is being organized at Hamilton, Ontario, with the support of the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council in co-operation with the Mayor and Board of Control of the city.

The number of assisted passages to Canada that were granted in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (Great Britain) during September was 473. The total number of assisted passages to Canada, granted from January 1 to September 30 was 7,531, besides 24 to Ontario. During 1922 and 1923, 3,557 passages to Canada, and 1,343 passages to Ontario were granted. The total number of actual departures during 1924, to the end of September was 7,525 to Canada, and 44 to Ontario.

The proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed during last session to make an inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, has been published as a separate report (App. No. 4-1924), price 25 cents. The various reports of this Committee were noted in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and in previous issues.

The Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1923, came into force on July 1, 1924.

The International Labour Office has published a Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene, containing a list of the most important works on this subject, including both those of a general character and also books on the special diseases of the various industries, methods of treatment, etc.

Traders and commercial travellers intending to trade in Denmark as representatives for foreign commercial houses or for their own account are required to take out a license. The license is valid for one year and entitles the holder, at a cost of 400 kroners (\$66) to represent one firm only. If the traveller wishes to represent more than one firm, additional licenses can be obtained for each firm represented at a cost of 200 kroners (\$33) each. The license must be taken out at the first customs station arrived at after reaching Danish territory, the applicant being required to produce a declaration, signed by himself, stating that he intends to trade either for his own account or for the account of others, or if he is representing a single firm a declaration signed by the firm to the effect that he is their agent. The declaration should be signed before a notary in Canada and the notary's signature must be legalized by a Danish consular officer. The regulations governing commercial travellers' licenses in Denmark may be consulted by interested Canadian firms at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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### Shot-Firing in British Coal Mines

An order made by the Secretary for Mines of Great Britain regarding the firing of shots in coal mines in which danger may arise from firedamp or coal dust became operative in October. The new requirements provide that no person may be newly appointed to fire shots unless he possesses the prescribed qualifications as regards age and practical experience underground, and that no person may be appointed whose wages depend on the amount of mineral to be gained.

The examination for gas, which has to be made by the shot-firer immediately before the firing of each shot, is specially to include an examination for any gas issuing from the shot-hole itself and from any break within a radius of 20 yards. Shot firing is prohibited within 20 yards of cavities and breaks that are not accessible to examination for gas contained in or issuing from them.

Every place where a shot is to be fired is to be thoroughly treated with stone dust or water unless the shot-firer is given written permission by the manager or the under-manager to dispense with this precaution. Where two shot-holes are close enough together to make it possible that the firing of one shot will relieve the work to be done by the other, the first shot must be fired before the second hole is charged. The object is to safeguard against the second hole being over-charged, as it might well be if it were charged before the firing of the first shot had shown the shot-firer the amount of work left for the second shot to do. A limited exception to this requirement is made in respect of shots to bring down the coal in long wall faces, subject to the condition that the shots are fired between shifts.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT as reported by employers showed an upward movement at the beginning of October, but the situation continued to be less favourable than at the same period of last year, although contractions had been indicated then.

A continued expansion is shown by the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, following the rise noted early in August. The volume of vacancies increased very rapidly during the month, followed very closely by applications and placements. A comparison, however, with the previous year showed a decline in business for the period under review.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of October, 1924, as reported by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

*Maritime Provinces.*—Conditions remained much as previously reported. Several orders for farm help were received and suitable applicants placed. In New Brunswick construction work had fallen off considerably owing to colder weather, although a considerable amount of work was still going on. Work on highways was nearing completion, the clearance of drains and dikes being the first work in view. In the province of Nova Scotia unemployment was evident among construction mechanics and tradesmen, and with a view to alleviating this condition a few municipalities have advanced plans for additional street and sewer work. The logging season opened with a large number of vacancies available and several placements were made in this group.

*Quebec.*—Little change was recorded in the demand for farm workers in this province, with only a very slight number of orders registered. The situation in the building trades was very quiet with a small quantity of work offered for bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters. A decline was recorded in the calls for building labourers, especially in Montreal, and from Sherbrooke it was reported that a number of workers were still employed on road and highway repairs. A very brisk demand was shown in the logging industry, a large number of experienced bushmen and loggers being transferred from Quebec, Montreal and Hull offices, to the camps in the northern sections of the province and in Ontario. Little improvement was shown in the manufacturing

industries, and commercial activities created a very small demand. At the latter part of October more women household domestics were available for work than there were vacancies offered, a situation which is not usual at this time of year.

*Ontario.*—A more optimistic report regarding employment generally was given by the superintendents, the continued fine weather no doubt aiding materially with reference to all outdoor trades. The demand for farm workers continued fairly brisk at Brantford, Kingston, and London, with the supply equal to the demand, and at Chatham a few beet workers were placed. The labour available was more than adequate to take care of the continuation of construction and repair work in connection with highways, city streets and sewers. In some localities building construction was active, but only a small demand for skilled and unskilled workers was recorded, the exception being stonemasons, a scarcity of these workers being reported from several districts. The logging industry continued to be the main source of employment at the northern offices, and from Toronto an increasingly large number of orders for bushmen and camp workers was filled. At Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins reports indicated an insufficient supply of experienced men. The mining industry was very slack, few demands being recorded. Industrial operations have shown reductions during the past month and a slight recession in demand was apparent in several important industries. An increased registration of women for permanent institutional positions was recorded in Toronto, but the demand for experienced residential household workers was considerably greater than the supply.

*Manitoba.*—With the continued good weather a brisk demand for threshers and help for fall ploughing was sustained, and orders were filled as quickly as received. Business in the building groups continued as formerly reported, the majority of the work under way progressing towards completion. More than enough applicants were registered to satisfy any immediate requirements. A fairly large number of placements were made in logging, but until requests for harvest labour cease it will not be possible to make more than average progress in meeting the demand. Experienced domestic help for urban and rural communities were required in large numbers, although fewer workers for the latter sections were needed.



*Saskatchewan.*—In the agricultural group the reaction from the peak demand of last month had set in, and although a heavy demand was still recorded it was not nearly so great as formerly. Applications for farm work were greatly in excess of the positions available. Extra gang hands and labourers were placed with the railway companies in considerable numbers, while the continuation of the building under way supplied work for tradesmen and building mechanics. Road grading and highway work supplied employment for several. A decrease in the demands for housekeepers and domestics for farms was reported, although there was still a shortage of suitable applicants to fill the calls for general workers.

*Alberta.*—Threshing operations were about completed and the calls for farm workers were for fall ploughing mainly and were very easily satisfied. Although a general slackness prevailed in the construction group, a good deal of work was supplied to carpenters, plasterers, painters, and general labourers, in various districts and irrigation work near Banff provided some employment. A few workers were supplied to the railway companies for extra gang and section work. The demand in the logging group was very brisk with prospects of a continued and fairly active demand throughout the winter months.

*British Columbia.*—A slightly improved employment situation was reported, although a considerable number of men were registered as unemployed. Building and construction work was progressing rapidly and although no demand for trades mechanics or labourers was reported, the surplus of these workers registered at the offices had not increased perceptibly. Some irrigation work was nearing completion and a few vacancies were offered in the railway construction and maintenance group. The small local demand for farm workers was met satisfactorily. Quietness characterized the logging group, a small demand for tie makers, loggers and sawyers being recorded. Very few vacancies occurred in the mining group and a large number of idle men were reported in the cities. Improvement was shown among the shipping and longshore trades, but a large number of experienced men were available for any work offering in this group. In the women's section, notwithstanding a very large registration, difficulty was experienced in supplying suitable applicants to meet the demands for experienced cooks, generals and household positions.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

The trend of employment at the beginning of October was upward, according to reports tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers of labour. Although the situation was more favourable than on September 1, 1924, the index was lower than on October 1, 1923, when declines had been reported. The largest gains since the preceding month were registered in manufacturing, especially in the textile, iron and steel, canning and confectionery divisions. Logging, transportation and trade were also more active, while further though smaller declines were noted in construction. Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario enlarged their working forces, but in the remaining provinces contractions were indicated.

In the Maritime Provinces, iron and steel, textiles, logging, construction and trade reported improvement; employment in coal mines, paper and lumber mills and summer hotels, on the other hand, declined.

In Quebec there were fluctuations in different industries resulting in a small net reduction in employment. Textile, tobacco and confectionery factories, logging, transportation and trade were decidedly busier but saw-mills showed marked seasonal curtailment and construction, rubber, iron and steel plants were slacker.

Substantial improvement was noted in manufactures in Ontario; textile, food, iron and steel works reported the largest additions to staffs. Logging camps also recorded considerable expansion. The only decreases of any size were those in construction.

In the Prairie Provinces reductions in personnel in railway car shops, together with declines in construction and in summer hotels caused a shrinkage in employment. Coal mining was more active, as were also local transportation and printing establishments.

In British Columbia, losses in construction, canneries and summer hotels were partly offset by gains in logging, metallic ore mines, shipping and stevedoring and trade.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment improved in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa there was no general change in the situation. In Montreal manufacturing as a whole registered expansion, especially in the textile division. Transportation and trade also employed larger working forces, but iron and steel and construction were slacker. In Quebec City leather and clothing works were rather busier and improvement was also recorded in wholesale

trade. In Toronto, manufacturing showed considerable revival, textile works especially making large additions to pay-rolls. Trade also was more active. Additions to staffs in pulp and paper works and in trade in Ottawa were offset by declines in construction and in a few other industries. In Hamilton food, iron and steel factories were more fully employed than at the beginning of September, but there were decreases in construction. The increase in Winnipeg occurred largely in the pulp, paper and printing industry. In Vancouver there were increases in employment in electric current works, shipping and stevedoring, building construction and trade, but reductions that nearly offset these gains were reported in food and non-ferrous metal factories and in road construction. The result was a very small net increase.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing on the whole, although edible animal products, lumber, brick and glass works were slacker. The largest gains were recorded in textiles, all branches of which shared in the expansion. The automobile, crude, rolled and forged and some other divisions of iron and steel also registered considerable gains, but these were partly offset by further curtailment of operations in railway car shops. Leather, canning, confectionery, paper, printing, tobacco and electric current works reported the addition of large number of operatives. Logging camps continued to show seasonal expansion in nearly every section of the country. Coal mines, on the whole, were rather slacker, but improvement was indicated in metallic ore mines and, on a smaller scale, in non-metallic mineral mines. Telegraph and telephone companies reported reductions in personnel. Street railways and cartage and shipping and stevedoring employed larger working forces than on September 1, while steam railways showed further, though less pronounced contractions. Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in construction; the building, highway and railway divisions all shared in the shrinkage. Summer hotels reported the falling off in activity usual at this time of year while other branches of the service group registered very little change. Improvement was recorded in both retail and wholesale trade, that in the former being more pronounced.

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

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes.

Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment reported by 1,527 trade unions with 154,181 persons at the end of September was rather smaller than that registered at the end of the previous month, 5.9 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 6.5 per cent at the close of August. The situation was not so favourable as in September of last year when 2 per cent of the members were reported idle. More work than in August was afforded members in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The change in Nova Scotia was nominal in character, but in Manitoba it was considerable, due, for the most part, to inactivity in railway car shops. All provinces reported more idleness than in September of last year, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Manitoba showing the most noteworthy declines. Employment in the manufacturing industries increased slightly over the previous month, owing to improvement in the garment, pulp and paper, and glass groups. No change in the situation was reported by printing tradesmen, but in the iron and steel group reductions occurred, chiefly among machinists and railway carmen. There was also considerable inactivity among textile workers. Coal miners in Nova Scotia reported slightly more unemployment than in August; in Alberta they were more fully engaged and no idleness was shown in British Columbia. Asbestos miners in Quebec were fully employed. The building trades indicated a small fractional percentage increase in unemployment and the level of unemployment was also above that of September of last year. Carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovel and dredgemen, and tile layers were better employed than in August, but the inactivity among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paper-hangers and hod carriers just more than counter-balanced this improvement. In comparison with September of last year, brick-



layers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers were less active, and declines of smaller magnitude were reported by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters and plumbers and steamfitters. In the remaining trades there was slight improvement. More work than in August was registered in the transportation group, both navigation workers and steam railway employees sharing in the gain. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained unchanged. Fishermen were fully engaged. Theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported smaller percentages of idleness. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were not so busy.

A summary of employment during the quarter ending September 30, 1924, as reported by trade unions, appears elsewhere in this issue.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of September, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 53,104 references to positions and effected a total of 51,621 placements; of these the workers placed in regular employment numbered 43,832, as compared with 51,740 during the same period a year ago, while those in casual work were 7,789. The number of men placed in regular employment was 40,309 and of women 3,523. Employers notified the Service during the month of September of 56,707 vacancies for men and 9,002 opportunities for women,—a total of 65,709 orders,—in contrast with a total of 67,065 during the corresponding period in 1923. During the month 62,465 applications for employment were reported at the offices, of which 51,385 were from men and 11,080 from women. During September, 1923, applications for work numbered 67,097. It will be noted that approximately the same volume of business was transacted during this September as during the same period last year, yet at no time did the daily transactions of the offices approach the high level noted at the middle of September, 1923. The expansion begun during the latter part of August, 1924, was continued consistently throughout September as may be seen by the chart which accompanies the article on another page of this issue on the work of the Employment Offices during that month. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a statement of the transactions of the offices during the third quarter of 1924.

#### PRODUCTION REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron rose slightly in September to 23,202 long tons or 0.6 per cent over the 23,073 tons of the preceding month. Compared with August the output of basic iron fell to 3,997 tons, a loss of 1,945 tons. No malleable iron was produced, but foundry iron advanced to 19,205 tons, a gain of 7,294 tons. The cumulative production of pig iron during 1924 reached 518,860 tons at the end of the third quarter. While 165,736 tons lower than the output for the same period of 1923, this total exceeded the first nine months' production in 1922 by 242,871 tons, and that in 1921 by 61,703 tons. The production of basic iron for the nine months was 338,080 tons, or about double the output of this grade in 1922, and slightly less than that in 1921. The production of foundry iron, at 138,070 tons, was about 60 and 70 per cent greater than that of 1922 and 1921 respectively; the 42,710 tons of malleable iron produced was 120 and 50 per cent over the production in the same two years. During September one furnace was blown in at Sydney, Nova Scotia, resulting in three furnaces being active at the end of the month, namely, one at Hamilton, Ontario, one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Sydney, Nova Scotia. The production of ferro-silicon during the month was 1,898 tons, a decrease of 297 tons from the August output of 2,195 tons.

The production of 18,005 tons steel ingots and castings in Canada in September was, with the exception of May, 1922, the lowest recorded since the commencement of monthly statistics in 1917. Compared with 22,736 tons in August, it marked a drop of 21 per cent. Basic open hearth ingots fell to 16,585 tons, a loss of 22 per cent from the 21,150 tons reported for August while basic open hearth castings dropped to 442 tons as compared with 677 tons of the previous month. The other grades showed slight increases, alloy steel ingots advancing 71 per cent to 459 tons. The cumulative production of steel for the nine months amounted to 581,711 tons composed of 558,483 tons steel ingots and 23,228 tons steel castings. This output, while lower than the 1923 figures by 139,641 tons, exceeded the production reported for the first nine months of 1922 and 1921, when the quantities were 334,835 tons and 477,588 tons respectively.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that sixteen carloads, containing approximately 1,353,079 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from the Cobalt camp during the month of October, as compared with thirteen carloads of silver ore, containing

963,481 pounds, in the previous month. The Nipissing mine shipped 230 bars, containing 262,581.36 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 160 bars, containing 161,088.99 ounces of silver, making a total of 390 bars, containing 423,670.35 ounces of silver, shipped during the month of October, as compared with 461 bars, containing 510,350.06 ounces, in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of September, 1924: at the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, 30,783 tons, at the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, 12,099, and at the Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,094 tons.

As complete figures for the coal production in Canada are not available for the month of September, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted during the month of September to \$19,311,459, as compared with \$18,323,938 during August, and with \$21,653,714 in September, 1923. The gross earnings from January 1, 1924, to September 30, 1924, were \$172,484,625 as compared with \$180,137,568 for the same period last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for September, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as \$15,493,984 in comparison with \$14,324,121 in the previous month and \$17,745,909 in September, 1923. The gross earnings for the first nine months of 1924 were given as \$129,358,699, as compared with \$130,686,362 for the same period in 1923.

*Coal Statistics for August.*—During August the output of coal from Canadian mines, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was the lowest for the current year. The decrease from the previous month's production amounted to 7 per cent, the output falling from 730,316 tons in July to 682,978 tons in August. Compared with the average production for August during the past five years the decrease was still greater, amounting to 45 per cent. These decreases may be explained by the continuance of the coal strike in "District 18," Alberta and British Columbia. The average monthly production of Alberta and British Columbia for the five preceding years was 686,485 tons, as against 254,519 tons during August of this year. There was also lessened activity in Nova Scotia, where the average monthly production fell from 504,014 tons to

403,739 tons, or a decrease of 20 per cent. The provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan also showed decreases. The production by provinces was as follows:—Nova Scotia, 403,739 tons; New Brunswick, 13,029 tons; Saskatchewan, 11,691 tons; Alberta, 131,572 tons; British Columbia, 122,947 tons.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during August was 19,280, of whom 14,682 worked underground and 4,598 on the surface, as compared with a total of 17,522 in July, of whom 13,392 worked underground and 4,130 on the surface.

The monthly production per man was 35.4 tons for August as against 38.1 tons per man for July. During August the production per man-day was 1.9 tons as compared with 2.0 tons in July.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED	According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during September was the highest in any month of this year, showing an increase of 53.9 per cent over the previous month, and of 39 per cent over September, 1923. The total value of the permits in September, 1924, was \$14,566,504; for August, 1924, it was \$9,463,756, and for September, 1924, \$10,478,618.
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According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during October, 1924, was \$21,066,800, compared with \$22,506,300 in September. Residential building accounted for 38.3 per cent of the October total, amounting to \$8,066,900; business building amounted to \$6,154,100, or 29.2 per cent; industrial building to \$774,500, or 3.7 per cent; and public works and utilities to \$6,071,300, or 28.8 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 49.7 per cent; Quebec, 30.3 per cent; British Columbia, 8.6 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 7.3 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 4.1 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE	The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in September, 1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$63,911,289 as against \$71,351,200 in September, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$80,960,729 in September, 1924, as compared with \$73,821,631 in the previous month and \$67,602,641 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$1,494,898 in September, 1924, and \$1,214,930 in September, 1923.
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The chief imports in September, 1924, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, \$13,624,350; non-metallic minerals and products, \$10,933,997; iron and its products, \$9,850,320; and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,444,560.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$23,477,793; animals and animal products, \$17,063,329; and wood, wood products and paper, \$21,533,165. During the six months of the fiscal year ended September, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$175,857,017; wood, wood products and paper at \$123,813,581; and animals and animal products at \$71,334,100.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in October than in September, but greater than in October, 1924. There were in existence at some time or other during the month six disputes involving 8,656 employees and a time loss of 141,448 working days, as compared with eight disputes in September, involving 8,501 employees and resulting in a time loss of 205,634 working days. In October, 1924, there were recorded 16 disputes involving 2,322 workpeople and a time loss of 50,402 working days. Two strikes and lockouts commenced during October, one of which terminated during the month. Three of the strikes and lockouts which commenced prior to October terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes and lockouts involving 280 workpeople. The increase in the number of employees involved and in the time loss as compared with October last year was due to the strike of 8,000 coal miners in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia.

### Prices

Retail food prices were slightly higher, seasonal declines in the prices of potatoes and beef being more than offset by seasonal advances in dairy products and eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.31 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.28 for September; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. Potatoes and sirloin steak declined substantially and there were smaller declines in roast beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork,

and in prunes. The most important advances occurred in the prices of eggs and butter, while there were less important advances in cheese, rolled oats, lard, beans, evaporated apples and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged \$20.67 at the beginning of October as compared with \$20.65 for September; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced to 157.0 for October as compared with 153.8 for September; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 214.0 for October, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the main groups advanced, two declined, and two showed little change. The vegetables and their products group and the animals and their products group advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour, milled products and rubber and the latter because of higher prices for hogs, sheep, fish, milk, eggs and cheese. Fibres, textiles and textile products rose because of higher prices for cotton, wool and jute. Higher prices for silver, lead, tin, zinc and antimony caused an advance in the non-ferrous metals group. The non-metallic minerals group declined because of lower prices for gasoline and coal oil. The wood and wood products group was also somewhat lower, while the iron and its products group and the chemicals and allied products group were both practically unchanged.

The effect of temperature on the frequency of accidents in a factory was discussed at a recent meeting of the Institute of Industrial Welfare workers in England. In one factory experiment it had been found that there was a minimum of accidents when the temperature was 65 to 69 degrees. When the temperature fell five degrees there were 6 per cent more accidents. Another five degrees lower, accidents increased by 16 per cent, while another drop in the temperature of five degrees involved a 35 per cent increase in the number of accidents. At temperatures above 69 degrees accidents again increased in frequency. One very obvious and simple means of decreasing mining accidents, it was stated, was to improve the ventilation of mines.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

**T**HE Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, western lines, and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., continued its investigations during October, and presented its report shortly after the close of the month. The Board was composed of Mr. Travers Sweatman, representing the employers, Mr. David Campbell for the employees and the Hon. Mr. Justice Dennistoun, as chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members. The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Sweatman dissenting, however, respecting certain points.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

In connection with the recent dispute between certain coal operators, members of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association, and certain of their employees being members of the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation, agreements based on the award of the Board were reached shortly after the close of the month between the Miners' Federation and the various operators concerned. The report of the Board in this case was printed in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 744.

### Report of the Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, (western lines), and its clerks, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc.

IN THE MATTER of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, Employer, and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, baggagemen, storemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Employees.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
3rd November, 1924.

To the Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In this matter the Board constituted under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and consisting of Mr. Justice R. M. Dennistoun, Chairman; Mr. David Campbell, K.C., appointed by the employees, and Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., appointed by the employer, have the honour to make the following report:

The Board met in Winnipeg on Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1924, and on the following days: 23rd, 25th, 26th, 29th, 30th September, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 11th, 28th, 30th October, and 1st November.

At most of the sittings the employees were represented by Messrs. J. L. Pateman, J. J. Bell, J. Parkinson and J. Brody.

For the railway company there appeared Messrs. W. A. Mather, J. Lorimer, Macdonald, Anderson and McLennan.

The views of both parties were admirably, lucidly and temperately presented, and the Board desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy extended to them during the hearings by all concerned.

The basis of the negotiations was an agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees with Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, of which the rules became effective on 1st September, 1922, and the rates effective 1st January, 1923, which was filed as Exhibit No. 6 with the Board.\*

On the 1st April, 1924, Mr. J. L. Pateman, General Chairman of the employees, gave the required thirty days' notice to the company for a revision of this agreement, Exhibit 6, and attached to his letter were the employees' proposals, a copy of which accompanied the application to the Honourable the Minister for the appointment of this Board. Following this, meetings were held between committees representing both parties. These meetings commenced on the 29th April, 1924, and terminated about the 23rd May, 1924, during which time the greater proportion of the proposals submitted were agreed to. In the answer filed on behalf of the railway company to the application for the appointment of this Board, the General Manager for Western Lines says as follows, in paragraph 8:

\* This agreement was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1923, page 405.



"As a result of the meetings of the said joint committees an agreement satisfactory to the employer and the employees was arrived at on nearly all points referred to in the list of proposed amendments submitted by the employees, but on matters hereinafter more particularly referred to it was found that the employer's committee and the employees' committee could not arrive at an agreement."

It was at this point that this Board, with the concurrence of the representatives of both parties, decided to commence its work. Members of the Board take it for granted that the points referred to by Mr. Pateman and Mr. Murphy, General Manager, Western Lines, as having been agreed to will be incorporated in the new formal agreement which will be prepared, and the Board now proceed to deal only with the points upon which an agreement was not arrived at.

*Point I.* Article 2 "E". Add: "In the event of any of the specified holidays falling on a day that an employee is given in lieu of Sunday, such an employee will be allowed a day off in lieu of same or be given an extra day's pay." The Board are of opinion that this amendment to the rules is reasonable and should be allowed, Mr. Sweatman dissenting.

*Point II.* Article 2 "H". The amendment to the rules asked for is new, and is as follows:—"Hourly rated employees required to report for duty will be paid a minimum of three hours at pro rata rates for which three hours' service may be required, provided however, that if required to report for duty on their regularly assigned seventh day off, or any of the holidays in Clause "D" of this Article, the minimum of three hours at pro rata rates shall be for two hours' service or less." The Board are unanimously of opinion that this alteration in the rules should be allowed.

*Point III.* Article 3 "J". Application is made to supplement this Article by adding the following: "with the following exception: all vacancies or new positions created in the freight shed, shed office and freight office shall be bulletined in each of the above-mentioned departments in accordance with Clause "D" of this Article. If an employee from the shed is appointed to a clerical position or vice versa his seniority for the purpose of promotion shall be counted from the date of such appointment. In case of reduction of forces seniority of service shall govern." The Board are of opinion that this amendment to the rules should be allowed, Mr. Sweatman dissenting.

*Point IV.* Article 5. This is an application to add a new clause to the existing rules to read as follows:—

"Employees at Vancouver who are required to travel on Sunday to meet incoming trans-Pacific steamers at Victoria will be paid at the rate of time and one-half time. Reasonable expenses will also be allowed."

In lieu of the rule applied for the Board unanimously recommend the adoption of the following rule:—

"Employees at Vancouver who are required to travel on Sunday to meet incoming trans-Pacific steamers at Victoria will be allowed a three-hour call in respect of this service."

*Point V.* Article 7 "B". This is an application to insert a new paragraph in the rules to read as follows:—

"After one year's service monthly rated employees will be allowed twelve working days' vacation with pay each year. When a statutory holiday falls within the prescribed twelve days, an extra day will be allowed."

The Board are of opinion that this amendment to the rules should be allowed, Mr. Sweatman dissenting.

*Point VI.* Article 7 "D". This is an application to insert a new rule as follows:—

"Where the work of an employee is kept up by other employees without cost to the company a monthly employee who has been in the continuous service of the company one year and less than two years, will not have deduction made from his pay for the time absent on account of bona fide case of sickness until he has been absent six working days in the calendar year; a monthly employee who has been in continuous service two years and less than three years, nine working days; a monthly employee who has been in continuous service three years or longer, twelve working days. Deductions will be made beyond the time allowance specified above. The employing officer must be satisfied that the sickness is bona fide, and that no additional expense to the company is involved. Satisfactory evidence as to sickness in the form of a certificate from a reputable physician, preferably a company physician, will be required in cases of doubt. The above limits of sick leave may be extended in individual meritorious cases and under the conditions specified, but only by agreement of the representatives of the company and of the employee."

The Board are of opinion that this rule, which has been in force for some time in respect to unorganized clerks and for these employees prior to the adoption of a schedule agreement, is reasonable and should be allowed, Mr. Sweatman dissenting.

*Point VII.* Article 7. This addition to the rules is new. It reads as follows: "Employees on leave of absence will, after three months, lose their seniority unless mutually agreed otherwise by the Company officers and representative employees." The Board are unanimously of opinion that this amendment to the rules should be allowed.

*Point VIII.* The employees request that the scope of the agreement be widened to cover the following positions:—

Pursers and Freight Clerks, B.C. Lake and River Service;

Janitor, Baggage Room, Edmonton;

Janitor, Agents' Payroll, Cranbrook;

Checkers (2 positions), Kenora;

Record Clerks (3 positions), Kenora;

Call Boys, Mechanical Department, at all points now covered;

Ticket Clerks, Lethbridge, and at all points where on Agents' Payroll;

Accountants at Fort William, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon;

Assistant Foreman at Fort William, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw;

Chief Clerks at all yard offices;

Locomotive Foreman's Clerk at Weyburn;

Junior Clerk, Stores Department, Winnipeg;

Chief Clerks at Freight Offices, Port Arthur, Brandon, Regina, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

In view of the fact that these employees are at the present time members of this union, the Board are of the opinion that they should be included within the scope of the agreement, but that, in so far as the pursers and freight clerks of the B.C. Lake and River Service are concerned, a separate set of rules should be prepared to govern the conditions of their employment.

Mr. Sweatman wishes to dissent in the following particulars:

Firstly, in respect to the B.C. Lake and River Service, he is of the opinion that it would be better if this new agreement were negotiated in a separate schedule and not included under the present schedule. They are a different class of employees and he thinks that this would make for more harmony than if there were a separate agreement under the present schedule.

Secondly, Mr. Sweatman wishes to dissent in the inclusion of all the various other positions with the exception of:

Janitor, Baggage Room, Edmonton;  
 Janitor, Agents' Payroll, Cranbrook;  
 Checkers (2 positions), Kenora;  
 Junior Clerk, Freight Department, Winnipeg.

*Point IX.* From Tuesday, 26th August, to 2nd September, 1924, pending the consideration of this application for a Board of Conciliation, the Stores Department in Winnipeg was ordered closed. This was reported to the Honourable the Minister, and it was claimed that in view of the pending dispute there was a violation of Section 57 of Chapter 20, Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and it was requested that the matter be made part of the reference to this Board. By letter of 28th August, 1924, the Minister wrote Mr. Pateman that there would be an opportunity of discussing this subject with the Board when formed. It is in this indefinite way only that the point comes up for consideration. It is established that the Stores Department was closed without any reference whatsoever to the pending dispute, but because the shops were closed on the dates referred to and the services of the Stores Department were, therefore, not required. In the Minister's letter he states: "It would not appear that the Act contemplates preventing the company from closing down for a time some branch or department of its usual activities." The Board concur in this view and find that no violation of the section of the Act has been established.

*Point X.* General Wage Increase. This was an application for a general increase in the wage schedule. Considerable evidence was given in respect to the cost of living and to wage conditions in other departments and on other railways both in Canada and the United States. In view of general trade conditions throughout the country and the prevalence of unemployment due to economic conditions, the Board are of opinion that the application for a general increase in wages should be postponed until some future date.

There are submitted herewith the exhibits filed on the hearing, together with the written arguments submitted on behalf of both parties.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, who have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) R. M. DENNISTOUN,  
*Chairman;*

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,  
*Member of Board;*

(Sgd.) TRAVERS SWEATMAN,  
*Member of Board.*



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

**F**IFTEEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, the war still being in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the Board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for May, 1924, and in previous issues.

### **Case No. 207—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.**

A yardman who had been dismissed in a reduction of yard crews, on applying for a similar position in another yard where junior men were employed, was informed that he could not exercise his seniority rights in that position. The railway stated that this man had been employed by the Grand Trunk Railway before the co-ordination of the two services, and that he had been dismissed for cause. On behalf of the yardman it was claimed that as the railways had not objected to his continuance in their employ he should be allowed the same privileges as were conceded former Canadian National yardmen under the Agreement of October 15, 1920, relative to the merging of yardmen's rights at Toronto as between the Canadian National and Grand Trunk men, resulting from the co-ordination of the yard services at Toronto.

The Board decided that the yardman should be permitted to exercise his full seniority rights and be paid for the time he had lost, less any amount he might have earned in any employment during that time.

### **Case No. 208—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

Three engineers who had been discharged were reinstated with seniority restored in accordance with the Engineers' schedule which provided that discharged engineers upon re-employment within six months should hold their former rank. Later, however, at the request of the general chairman of the engineers, the seniority list was altered, setting

back the seniority of the three men to a date to agree with their enlistment for military service, and the list remained as altered for eight months. The employees claimed seniority to latter date.

The employees' claim was sustained by the Board to the extent of setting these men back on the seniority list to the date of their enlistment.

### **Case No. 209—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.**

The question at issue was as to whether a certain signalman was an employee of the Canadian National Railways or of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The employee was for some time on the payroll of the Electric Railway Company who billed the Canadian National Railways. For convenience it was arranged to transfer him to the payroll of the Railways, while he still received the Electric Company's rate of pay. The employee claimed that he was entitled to wages under the Maintenance of Way schedule of the Canadian National Railways.

The Board decided in favour of the employer's contention that the signalman was an employee of the Electric Railway Company, the position having been created under a provincial Order in Council which provided that the signalman at the point mentioned in the Order should be an employee of that company.

### **Case No. 210—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A brakeman was arrested for alleged theft but found not guilty. He claimed wages for time held out of service under Rule 40 of the schedule of the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway. The employer contended that this rule had no bearing on such cases.

The Board denied the brakeman's claim.

### **Case No. 211—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A brakeman was dismissed for alleged insolvency and a claim was made for his reinstatement. It appeared that the Assistant Superintendent had sent him orders to move an engine, but that the brakeman had questioned orders given to him by anyone but his fore-

man. Later it was alleged he showed discourtesy toward his superior officer.

The Board upheld the employee's claim to the extent of reinstatement without pay for time lost.

**Case No. 212—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This dispute concerned the interpretation of Article 19 of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway schedule, dated April 1, 1918, which provides that "when a train making an objective terminal is held out of such terminal at the semaphore, yard limit board, or behind other trains similarly delayed on account of yard being congested, or other conditions which make it impossible for the train to be taken in promptly, the crew shall be paid from the time first stopped until able to proceed and be relieved from duty without delay". Claim was made on behalf of eight brakemen for payment for time under this rule, the employees alleging that their trains had been delayed by congestion of outlying stations. The Railways contended that the trains in these cases were not delayed by congestion but by other causes, and that the article quoted did not contemplate payment of arbitrary time except to trains held on the main line outside a terminal.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 213—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This dispute concerned the claims of two passenger trainmen for detention time under Article 19 of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway schedule, dated April 1, 1918, which provides that "it is understood that trainmen on trains detained between their terminals by annulment of trains or other avoidable cause will be allowed 12½ miles per hour for the first eight hours of each twenty-four so held, whether held two hours, two or three days, or more. This to apply to passenger trainmen on the basis of twenty miles per hour." The two trainmen were delayed, one by his train being off the track, the other by a breakdown of the engine. The Railway officials claimed that when this clause was drafted it was intended to cover trains delayed in the mountains by slides and washouts, but not that the arbitrary allowance for delays should be paid to trainmen in connection with their own trains.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees, believing that the delays were due to unavoidable causes.

**Case No. 214—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors**

A conductor was assigned to a mixed train with a run of 73.8 miles which was held at a way station for one hour and ten minutes for unloading coal. The employees claimed that under Article 3 clause (d) of their agreement with the Railways conductors should be paid for work-train service when time occupied was one hour or more; also that payment for work train service was an "arbitrary payment."

The Board disallowed the employees' claim, holding that the work for which the claim was made did not come within the intent of the work-train rule.

**Case No. 215—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

Claim for payment of detention time was made on behalf of four conductors in freight service under Rule 9, Clause (A) of Conductors' schedule: "Conductors switching or delayed at terminal or turn around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through freight rates. This time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on the trip." The conductors were required to stop at a certain junction and to get into touch by telephone with the yard office as to yarding their trains.

The Board denied the employees' claim on the ground that the telephone was connected with the yard office and was for the purpose of facilitating train movements into the yard, a stop of the kind not coming under the rule quoted.

**Case No. 216—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

Rule 9, Clause A, of the conductors' schedule provides: "Conductors switching or delayed at terminals or turn-around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through freight rates. This time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on the trip." A conductor was assigned to a run, part passenger and part mixed service. He claimed all the time from the moment he stopped to set out freight cars at terminal until his arrival at station as terminal detention. The contention of the Railways was that a mixed train crew was only entitled to the delay in setting out freight cars from their train in the yard before arrival at the depot, and that in this particular case the freight cars with the road engine were cut off, and backed into a siding, the yard engine taking the coaches into the depot. The employees con-



tended that the train stopped in the freight yard and set out the freight cars, and that the switch engine coupled on to the caboose and pushed them to the passenger depot, and they claimed that the conductor was entitled to terminal time from the time the first stop was made within the terminal yards until released from duty at the depot.

The Board upheld the claim of the employees for terminal detention time, holding that road time ceases when terminal time commences.

**Case No. 217—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A caboose was run into and put out of commission. The conductor, on arriving at terminal, booked "rest", which expired next day. He then applied to the assistant superintendent for another caboose, and was told that a caboose was being sent and would arrive the following day. He was not however provided with a caboose for six days, thereby losing 934 miles for which he claimed. The Railways contended that the conductor was given an opportunity to work in the interval, and that his loss of time was due to his own refusal.

The Board denied the employees' claim, considering that the railways' responsibility in the matter was not apparent.

**Case No. 218—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor was employed on a work-train between Fort Frances and Rainy River, and when it was discontinued he was sent to Rainy River from Fort Frances, where he bid in. It was claimed that he was entitled to work out of that point if he wished, and that he intended to go back to the work train when it resumed. However, instructions were issued to move his caboose to Winnipeg. He claimed for 181 miles for deadhead mileage to the latter point.

The Board sustained the employee's claim, holding that when the work train was cancelled the conductor should have been continued in service on the same sub-division, unless he otherwise elected.

**Case No. 219—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor was sent to get some cars from a point distant 100 miles, and he brought them back. The time occupied by the trip was allowed to him as "terminal time", and included along with a trip which he made later. The employees claimed that the com-

pany had no right to couple up this trip with another. The railways contended that the circumstances of the case were unusual there having been a block on the line 1.2 miles from the station, and that they should not be required to pay more than terminal time.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 187 (Further hearing). Canadian National Railways (western region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

Rule 23 of the Conductors' schedule provides that where no conductors' spare board is kept the oldest available spare conductor shall be entitled to car or run, if it is to be vacant for less than ten days. In this case the conductor being the senior available conductor, took the place of a man who had laid off for an indefinite period. Five days later he was relieved of his car by another conductor. The employees claimed that the car was not known to be vacant for ten days or more until it was actually vacant for that time, that he should not have been displaced till the car was actually vacant for ten days, and that he was entitled to the difference between the pay of a brakeman and conductor up to the end of that period.

The Board at a hearing last December found the evidence contradictory as to the existence of a spare board, but that if such a board existed the claim of the employees should be denied, while if not their claim should be sustained. When the case was heard again on October 15 the Board concluded that a conductor's spare board was in existence, and while the employees did not appear to have been parties to its establishment, neither did it appear that they had protested against the manner in which it was handled.

The employees' claim was therefore denied.

**Case No. 221—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor was required to take engines on six different occasions between two terminals. The employees claimed that it was a recognized practice that conductors were entitled to a minimum day for running between two terminals, namely 100 miles at conductor's rates for each trip in question. The Railways contended that he was entitled only to terminal time, and that the employee was employed as a trainman.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees, holding that the conductor was called to pilot engines quite apart from his road service.

**Case No. 222—Canadian National Railways  
(Western Region) and the Order of  
Railway Conductors.**

Rule 6 of the conductors' schedule provides that "One hundred miles or less, 8 hours or less, to constitute a day, in through and irregular freight, local freight, and mixed train service." A conductor on a work train, upon completion of his regular day's work was ordered to accompany the work-train engine to the other end of the run and for this trip he claimed the minimum day of 100 miles. Two days later he received a similar order, and claimed 100 miles for this trip also.

The employees contended that these trips could not be figured in connection with his work-train assignment, and that if they were so figured the company should have supplied him with two brakemen as required by the Schedule, Article 4, Clause C, which states: "work-trains will have at least two (2) trainmen." The Railways contended that the conductor worked continuous time after his regular days work.

The claim of the employees was sustained, the Board considering that the Company's claim as to continuous employment was not supported by the work-train rule for the employment of a full crew.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1924**

**T**HE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of October was 6, as compared with 8 in September. The time loss for the month was greater than in October, 1923, being 141,448 working days, as compared with 50,402 working days in the previous year.

fore, there were on record two disputes, involving match workers at Hull, Quebec, and moulders at Guelph, Ontario.

Of the disputes which commenced during October one was an alleged lockout, it being claimed by the employees that the employer proposed changes in the working conditions to take effect on the reopening of the plant. The second dispute was for increased wages and shorter hours. One of the strikes which terminated during October was in favour of the employers, two resulted in a compromise and the fourth was indefinite.

In addition to the information published for September, word was received of a strike of fish packers at Prince Rupert, which began during September and terminated early in October.

A cessation of work of coal miners at Nanaimo, B.C., for one day, reported in the press as a strike, was in fact by mutual agreement of the employer and employees. The dispute is described in a special article in this issue.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement:—

**FISH PACKERS, PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.**—Forty-eight fish packers went on strike September 27, against the employment of non-unionists, as three fish packers had refused to pay their union dues to the organization. Negotiations were carried on and a settlement was brought about through the mediation of two of the company's engineers. The non-union men paid their fees and the fish packers agreed to give the company 30 days' notice before a strike is called. Work was resumed October 3. The union then surrendered its charter and

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
October, 1924.....	6	8,656	141,448
September, 1924.....	8	8,501	205,634
October, 1923.....	16	2,322	50,402

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The increase in the number of employees involved and in the time loss, as compared with October last year, was due to the strike of 8,000 coal miners in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia which lasted for sixteen days during October.

Four disputes, involving 8,373 workpeople, were carried over from September. Three of the strikes and lockouts beginning prior to October, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during October, terminated during the month. At the end of October, there-



applied for affiliation with another labour organization.

**COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—A special article relating to the coal miners' strike will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

**COAL MINERS, COALHURST, ALTA.**—The strike of 320 coal miners which began September 18 for checkoff of 10 per cent assessment for district relief fund was terminated when the district strike ended and work was resumed October 22.

**MATCH WORKERS, HULL, QUE.**—Reference was made in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 830) to a dispute occurring at Hull, Que., involving the employees of a match manufacturing establishment. About 12 employees were involved at first, but an alleged lockout followed, commencing on October 1, and involving 275 employees. The twelve employees had refused to return to work on September 26 under conditions different from those before the plant was closed down for stock taking. The union reported

that they were requested to sign the following:—

I (name in full).....hereby apply for employment as.....

I agree that in accepting the position asked for I will have nothing to do with any trade union association or organization during working hours, nor will I interfere with others choosing or not to become a member of any union or association.

I further agree that, if not satisfied with the wages, conditions or hours of labour, I shall not quit work without giving the company a full day's notice.

The employing company then proposed an agreement with the union with some clauses different from the agreement in force prior to the shut-down, and this being refused on September 30, closed the plant indefinitely. This cessation of work involved about 275 employees directly and about 80 indirectly. Negotiations were carried on and conferences held between officials of the company and the union concerned, from time to time during the month but no settlement was reached and the dispute remained unterminated at the end of the month.

**MUSICIANS (MOVING PICTURE THEATRES), EDMONTON, ALTA.**—A strike of eight musicians in the employ of two moving picture theatres

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1924**

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October, 1924.</b>			
<b>FISHING.—</b>			
Fish packers, Prince Rupert, B.C.	48	96	Commenced September 27, against the employment of non-unionists. Settled by mediation and work resumed October 3. In favour of employers.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.—</b>			
Coal miners, Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia.	8,000	128,000	Commenced April 1, against a reduction in wages. Settled by mediation and work resumed October 20; compromise.
Coal miners, Coalhurst, Alta....	320	5,760	Commenced September 18. Strike for checkoff of 10 per cent assessment for district strike fund; work resumed October 22 when district strike ended.
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
<i>Iron, steel and products:—</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	5	135	Commenced June 2, against a reduction in wages. Untermiated.
<b>SERVICE.—</b>			
<i>Recreational:—</i>			
Moving picture projectionists, Hamilton, Ont.			Commenced during July. Alleged lockout of union employees. Information indicates that employment conditions are no longer affected.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during October, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING.—</b>			
Match workers, Hull, Que.....	275	7,425	Alleged lockout commenced October 1, owing to proposed changes in working conditions. Untermiated.
<b>SERVICE.—</b>			
<i>Recreational.—</i>			
Musicians, (Moving Pictures), Edmonton, Alta.	8	32	Commenced October 11, for increased wages and shorter hours. Settled by negotiations; work resumed October 17.

occurred October 11, following the refusal of employers to accede to scale of wages for 1924-25. The musicians had been receiving \$40 per week winter and \$25 per week summer, for a 6-hour day winter, and 3 hours during summer. They asked for \$40 per week winter, and \$30 per week summer, for a 5½-

hour day winter, and 3-hour day summer. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in a compromise being effected, the musicians resuming work October 17 on the basis of \$40 per week for a 5½-hour day during the winter, and \$27.50 per week in the summer for 3 hours per day.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING SEPTEMBER

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in September, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approxi-

3,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes directly involving 6,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were

Groups of Industries	Number of Disputes in Progress in September			Number or workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in September	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in September
	Started before Sept. 1	Started in Sept.	Total		
Mining and quarrying.....	9	5	14	6,000	98,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	7	9	16	14,000	311,000
Transport.....	3	7	10	4,000	66,000
Other.....	15	20	35	4,000	43,000
Total, September, 1924.....	34	41	75	28,000	518,000
Total, August, 1924.....	43	53	96	122,000†	1,764,000†
Total, September, 1923.....	28	29	57	54,000‡	1,029,000‡

†A general dispute in the building industry accounted for most of the loss of time in August, 1924.

‡A dispute involving about 40,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards accounted for most of the loss of time in September, 1923.

mate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress.

Of the 41 disputes beginning in September, 14, directly involving 800 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 12, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,000. In addition about 23,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly, in 34 disputes which began before September. Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving

compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Sheet Metal Workers' Benefit

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, at their recent convention at Montreal, adopted the following rule as to the payment of death benefits:—

"This Association will pay to the designated beneficiary upon the death of any member of the International Association who has been in continuous good standing one year and less than three years, the sum of \$100; for three years and less than five years, the sum of \$150; for five years and less than ten years, \$200 and for ten years or more, \$300. Effective January 1st, 1930, members who have been in continuous good standing for twenty years or more, this International Association will pay a funeral benefit of \$400. In all cases there must accompany the regular application blank a certificate of death from the State, Provincial or Municipal Board of Health or certificate of the coroner or medical examiner."



## THE STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA AND SOUTH EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1924

THE strike of coal miners in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, against a reduction in wages, which began on April 1, 1924, was settled on October 10 by an agreement, subject to ratification by a ballot of the members, providing for a reduction in wages of \$1.17 per day in the case of contract miners, and of one-eighth, or twelve and one-half per cent, in the case of those on day wages. As contract miners' earnings had averaged about \$9.50 per day, the \$1.17 was approximately one-eighth in their case also. As day wages ranged from \$6.58 for surface labourers, to \$7.50 for a handpick miner and similar skilled classes, the average decrease for these was estimated to be about 90 cents per day.

The agreement was voted on by the union on October 16 and approved by a majority of 306, there being 3,237 in favour of the settlement and 2,931 against; spoiled ballots 48; total vote, 6,216. The figures by localities indicated that the majority in Alberta were against the settlement, but the majority in British Columbia were in favour of it. The Union had reported about 9,000 members in good standing prior to the strike, and on the vote at that time taken to authorize the strike the figures were 4,696 in favour of the strike and 282 against it. It was, however, commonly reported in the district that the result of the voting was a foregone conclusion and that many of the miners left the district for the summer as soon as the negotiations broke down in March. Another feature of the dispute is that in Alberta many of the mines are usually closed down to a great extent during the summer owing to lack of demand for the coal, particularly the lignite coal used chiefly for household consumption. Many of the miners therefore work on farms at such times, and also naturally to an increased extent during a prolonged strike. In British Columbia conditions are different, the demand for the high grade bituminous coal produced is not so seasonal, coal being used considerably by railroads and for coke making for the smelters, and there is no extensive farming country adjacent to the coal mines where miners may find work at such times.

### Cause of the Strike

As stated in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the dispute arose owing to the expiration of the agreement between the

Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Miners on March 31, 1924. This agreement made provision for the wages and working conditions of an agreement reached in 1920 on the basis of an award of wage increases to bituminous coal miners in the United States made by the Federal Coal Commission. This agreement was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, page 1047, and an amendment providing for an increase in day wages, but not in contract rates, was published in the issue for November, 1920, page 1547. This amendment also was based upon increases in wages for coal miners in the United States. The wage scales so agreed to remained in force until the close of the recent strike, except for a few days after the close of the strike in April to August, 1922, when a reduction of fifteen per cent was in force for a short time.

The dispute in 1924 hinged largely on the cost of living bonus of \$1.17 per day provided for in the 1920 agreement, the employers proposing to eliminate it on the ground that the cost of living had fallen, and that in order to sell the coal the mining costs and selling prices must be reduced. This cost of living bonus originated during the war, when from time to time increases were made in the wages owing to the increases in the cost of living, but as the employers felt that the cost of living would fall to some extent some of the increases were given as percentage changes in the wage schedule, and others in the form of a cost of living bonus.

### History of the Cost of Living Bonus

In 1915 the wage schedule adopted at the termination of the strike in 1911, providing for a ten per cent increase, was extended for two years, that is until March 31, 1917, but during 1916 in July and November bonuses were given. A new wage scale in effect from April, 1917, absorbed these increases providing for a scale approximately twenty-five per cent higher than that of 1911. It was also provided that every four months the increase in the cost of living should be ascertained and a bonus given. Coal mining operations and sales of coal were at this time placed under the direction of a Director of Coal Operations by the Dominion Government. By December, 1918, this bonus amounted to 92 cents per day, after which no further inquiries were made (after the Armistice),

TABLE I.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES IN AND ABOUT COAL MINES IN ALBERTA AND SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

	Contract Miners		Machine Miners		Hand Miners		Hoisting Engineers		Drivers		Bratticemen		Pumpmen		Labourers Underground		Labourers Surface		Machinists		Carpenters		Blacksmiths		
	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	
	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
Nov. 1911	5 00*	8	3 75	8	3 30	8	3 20	8	3 03	8	3 30	8	2 75	8	2 47	10	3 40-3 85	10	3 85	10	3 85	10	3 85	10	3 85
July, 1916	5 69*	8	4 00	8	3 55	8	3 45	8	3 30	8	3 55	8	3 02½	8	2 75	10	3 65-4 10	10	4 10	10	4 10	10	4 10	10	4 10
April, 1917	6 16*	8	4 60	8	4 08	8	3 97	8	3 79	8	4 08	8	3 47	8	3 16	9	4 19-4 72	9	4 72	9	4 72	9	4 72	9	4 72
Dec., 1918	7 84*	8	5 52	8	5 00	8	4 89	8	4 71	8	5 00	8	4 39	8	4 08	9	5 11-5 64	9	5 64	9	5 64	9	5 64	9	5 64
May, 1919	7 84*	8	5 52	8	5 00	8	4 89	8	4 71	8	5 00	8	4 39	8	4 08	8	5 11-5 64	8	5 64	8	5 64	8	5 64	8	5 64
Dec., 1919	8 51	8	6 29	8	5 70	8	5 57	8	5 37	8	5 70	8	5 00	8	4 65	8	5 83-6 43	8	6 43	8	6 43	8	6 43	8	6 43
April, 1920	9 06	8	7 01-8 79	8	6 35	8	6 21-7 05	8	5 98	8	6 35	8	5 58	8	5 18	8	6 49-7 16	8	7 16	8	7 16	8	7 16	8	7 16
Oct., 1920	10 29	8	8 02-9 42	8	7 50	8	7 39-8 05	8	7 21	8	7 50	8	6 89	8	6 58	8	7 61 8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14
Mar., 1924	9 50*	8	8 02-9 42	8	7 50	8	7 39-8 05	8	7 21	8	7 50	8	6 89	8	6 58	8	7 61-8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14	8	8 14
Oct., 1924	8 33*	8	7 02-8 24	8	6 56	8	6 47-7 04	8	6 31	8	6 56	8	6 03	8	5 76	8	6 66-7 12	8	7 12	8	7 12	8	7 12	8	7 12

\* Approximate.



and the cost of living was comparatively steady for some time. In the autumn of 1919 a fourteen per cent increase was given to bituminous coal miners in the United States with provision for a Federal Coal Commission to ascertain whether further increases should be given. In the spring of 1920 this Commission recommended a further increase of thirteen per cent, for the United States miners, making an increase of twenty-seven per cent altogether. The operators and miners in District 18 agreed to adopt this as a basis for increases in Canada, and the bonus of 92 cents per day was increased by twenty-seven per cent, making it \$1.17, and added to the schedule for the men on day wages. For contract miners the cost of living bonus was not absorbed into the wage rates, but it was provided that the piece work rates should be

tember, 1922, page 954). This scale was renewed from time to time until March 31, 1924.

**Negotiations during 1924**

When negotiations for a new agreement were entered into in March, 1924, the agreements in the United States had been renewed until March 31, 1927, by the "Jacksonville Agreement." The operators in Western Canada proposed a reduction of \$1.17 per day, the amount of the cost of living bonus, and argued that the cost of living had fallen and that the wages in District 18 were as high as in the United States, while the hours per day were eight "at the face" in the United States, but in District 18, eight hours "bank to bank" and, therefore, on an average one hour less in working time than in the United States.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS IN DISTRICT 18, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA AS COMPARED WITH VANCOUVER ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA AND THE CENTRAL COMPETITIVE FIELD IN THE UNITED STATES, MARCH, 1924

1-0	District 18		Nova Scotia		Vancouver Island		Pennsylvania	
	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.
Contract Miners.....	\$ 9 50	8	\$ 7 25*	8	\$ 7 06	8	\$ 7 50*	8
Machine Miners.....	8 02	8	.....	.....	5 34	8	.....	.....
Hand Miners.....	7 50	8	4 60	8	4 99	8	7 52	8
Hoisting Engineers.....	7 39	8	4 60	8	5 86	8	7 29	8
Drivers.....	7 21	8	3 90	8	4 64	8	6 04	8
Bratticemen.....	7 50	8	4 05	8	4 64-4 99	8	6 13	8
Pumpmen.....	6 89	8	4 30	8	4 64	8	7 14	8
Labourers (underground).....	6 89	8	3 65	8	4 64	8	7 16	8
Labourers (surface).....	6 58	8	3 50	8	4 16	8	6 55	8
Machinists.....	8 14	8	4 60	8	6 23	8	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	8 14	8	4 25	8	5 51	8	7 14	8
Blacksmiths.....	8 14	8	4 35	8	5 98	8	7 57	8

\* Approximate.

increased by twenty-seven per cent, and that the cost of living bonus of \$1.17 per day should be paid in addition. In October, men on day wages were given another increase amounting to \$1.15 per day and upwards. The jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations ceased on June 4, 1921.

**Dispute of 1922**

In March, 1922, when the 1920 agreement was about to expire the operators proposed a wage scale twenty-five to forty per cent above the 1915 wage scale, which was the same as the 1911 scale, and a strike was in progress from April 1, 1922, to the end of August, when work was resumed at a reduction of fifteen per cent in wages until a settlement should have been made in the United States involving not less than seventy-five per cent of the Union miners in the Central Competitive Field. By September 1 such a settlement had been made providing for the same wages as from 1920 to March, 1922, and, therefore, in District 18 the 1920 scale was restored (LABOUR GAZETTE, Sep-

They reported that United States coal was competing in the natural markets for District 18 and had made it necessary to close mines extensively in 1923 and 1924. The miners did not agree to this proposal, pointing out that owing to the loss of time on account of lack of demand for coal the yearly earnings of the miners were too small, and a strike began on April 1. As in previous strikes it was provided that the maintenance men should continue at work at the rates of pay prior to the strike, and that operators should be allowed to carry on development work as long as no coal was produced for sale.

During the summer negotiations were carried on, and the committees of operators and miners met the Minister of Labour at Calgary in August. The Minister proposed that the two parties should consider a settlement on the basis of a reduction in wages of one-eighth to meet the difference in hours worked in District 18 and in the United States. The operators stated that this corresponded approximately to their proposal of \$1.17 per day,

and they were willing to negotiate on that basis. The miners' committee considered the proposal and replied that in the discussion in the joint committee it had been amply shown by them that in actual practice no differential of one hour existed and they could not agree to the proposal. They also refused to submit it to the membership by referendum on the ground that their instructions precluded them from submitting any proposal for a decrease. The conference, therefore, broke up, but a number of the miners' locals called for a special District Convention which was held early in September. The convention approved the action of the committee, but gave it a free hand in further negotiations. The resident officer of the Labour Department thereupon arranged for another joint conference of operators and miners. This conference met on September 25, and after several meetings the miners proposed a compromise on the basis of a decrease of \$1 per day for contract miners and one-eighth for men on day wages. Later the miners agreed to a reduction of \$1.17 for the contract miners and one-eighth for the men on day wages, but the operators did not agree, principally on the ground of the length of the contract desired by the miners. The conference then adjourned till the second week in October, when it was expected that the Minister of Labour could be present. At the renewed negotiations both the Prime Minister of Alberta and the Federal Minister of Labour were present, and a settlement was reached on October 10, as described in the first paragraph.

#### Period of New Agreement

During these negotiations considerable difficulty was met with over the term of the agreement, the miners holding out for a three-year term, that is till March 31, 1927, as in the United States and the operators desiring a limitation till March 31, 1925, or September 30, 1925. The miners proposed that the previous agreement should be renewed till an investigating commission representing the various interests involved might report on the following points: Capital invested by coal companies; total cost of production; cost of material per ton; labour cost per ton; selling price of coal at the mines; cost of transportation; profits of middlemen; cost of distribution; profits of the dealer; cost of coal to the public; yearly earnings of the miners; housing conditions of the miners; cost of living to the miners; living conditions of the miners. The Minister of Labour proposed that the agreement should run till March 31, 1925, or until the Coal Commission to be appointed by the Alberta government should have reported, and

a Board under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, had also reported. This was not agreed to, but later the provision to run till March, 1927, subject to six months notice after March 31, 1925, was made.

A similar agreement was reached between the Union and other coal mine operators not members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association.

#### Loss in Working Days and in Production

The number of employees involved in the strike was about 8,000, of whom approximately 1,500 were in the Crownsnest Pass District in British Columbia and the balance in Alberta south of Edmonton. The other mines in Alberta and British Columbia were not involved but the shut-down in the mines involved in the strike naturally increased the demand for coal from the mines in operation. Some of the union mines in Alberta had arranged with the Union to operate at the old scale of wages pending a settlement. In some of the non-union mines the Union organizers succeeded in securing union wages or working conditions or in causing a stoppage. The time loss in man working days at full employment from April 1 to October 20, when work was generally resumed, works out at about 1,500,000 days. Some allowance, however, can be made for the fact that during the spring and summer months the mines are usually closed to some extent owing to lack of demand for coal. The actual loss in the production of coal for these six months appears to be about two-thirds. The number of man working days for the strike area for the same six months in 1923 was approximately 1,150,000 days. Therefore the time loss in working days due to the strike was approximately 775,000 days, after thus making allowance for the usual slack time each year.

The accompanying tables from the reports on coal statistics for Canada, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicate the loss in production during the strike in 1924. The figures for 1923 show production, days worked, etc., for the year from month to month, the considerable falling off from March to September in Alberta being quite noticeable.

#### Alberta Coal Commission

On October 30 the Government of Alberta appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the coal mining industry of the Province. Such an inquiry had been approved by the Legislature in a resolution in March, when the negotiations between the coal miners and the operators appeared about to be broken off, moved by Mr. P. M. Christopher, Labour



TABLE III.—PRODUCTION OF COAL IN ALBERTA AND IN SOUTH EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1924,† AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRODUCTION DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1919-1923\*

	Alberta		Crownest Pass District, British Columbia	
	1924	Average for month in 5 year period 1919-1923	1924	Average for month in 5 year period 1919-1923
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
April.....	151,247	322,495	617	51,015
May.....	121,144	320,054	91	46,851
June.....	98,837	282,305	507	38,243
July.....	89,841	328,177	312	44,898
August.....	131,572	449,074	335	54,114
September.....	265,251	569,133	183	70,792
October.....	†		†	
Total.....	857,892	2,271,238	2,045	305,913

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, WORK DONE BY MONTHS AND WAGES PAID IN ALBERTA COAL MINES, IN 1923 WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1922\*

Month	Number of Employees			Days' Work Done			Total wages paid
	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	
1923							
January.....	3,458	8,926	12,384	76,319	179,472	255,791	Not reported by months
February.....	3,220	8,324	11,544	65,314	155,422	220,736	
March.....	2,839	7,244	10,083	52,772	110,279	163,051	
April.....	2,477	6,147	8,624	47,798	97,376	145,174	
May.....	2,305	5,516	7,821	48,338	99,497	147,835	
June.....	2,362	5,771	8,133	52,131	97,953	150,084	
July.....	2,412	6,038	8,450	51,133	122,243	173,376	
August.....	2,443	6,641	9,084	59,496	141,430	200,926	
September.....	2,508	7,178	9,686	51,230	117,864	169,094	
October.....	2,849	7,844	10,693	67,087	157,283	224,370	
November.....	2,945	8,258	11,203	65,192	154,664	219,856	
December.....	2,818	8,492	11,310	55,523	132,694	188,217	
Total.....				692,333	1,566,177	2,258,510	\$16,749,909
1923							
Average.....	2,719	7,198	9,917	255 days per year	218 days per year	227 days per year	\$7.41 per day
1922							
Total.....				680,020	1,415,807	2,096,827	\$13,465,991
Average.....	2,648	6,167	8,815	256 days per year	229 days per year	237 days per year	\$6.42 per day

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, WORK DONE BY MONTHS AND TOTAL WAGES PAID IN THE COAL MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1923, WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 1922†

Month	Number of Employees			Days' Work Done			Wages Paid
	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	
1923							
January.....	1,881	4,706	6,587	48,461	102,645	151,106	Not reported by months
February.....	1,904	4,630	6,534	47,030	98,815	145,845	
March.....	1,853	4,447	6,300	46,509	95,576	142,385	
April.....	1,745	4,329	6,074	40,020	77,902	117,922	
May.....	1,637	3,940	5,627	37,546	61,883	99,229	
June.....	1,650	3,798	5,448	36,833	76,122	132,405	
July.....	1,627	3,798	5,425	54,269	75,841	130,110	
August.....	1,685	3,901	5,586	46,302	85,823	132,125	
September.....	1,689	3,960	5,649	41,285	73,962	115,247	
October.....	1,677	4,019	5,696	45,359	85,201	130,560	
November.....	1,695	4,124	5,819	39,999	78,939	118,938	
December.....	1,669	4,156	5,825	39,860	77,497	117,357	
Total.....				543,023	990,206	1,533,229	\$8,967,473
1923							
Average.....	1,730	4,151	5,881	314 days per year	239 days per year	261 days per year	\$5.85 per day
1922							
Total.....				536,409	1,051,545	1,587,954	\$9,231,890
Average.....	1,831	4,311	6,142	293 days per year	243 days per year	258 days per year	\$5.81 per day

†Data given include Yukon coal mine employees, 1 surface and 1 underground who each did 25 days' work.

\*Tables from reports of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Coal Statistics for Canada.

†October figures not available.

member for Rocky Mountain House (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 458). The resolution was supported by the government and carried without opposition. As the strike began shortly after this the government waited until its settlement to proceed with the investigation. The Commission consists of the chairman, Mr. M. E. Evans, Mr. R. G. Drinnan of Edmonton, to represent the mine operators, and Mr. Frank Wheatley of Blairmore, to represent the mine workers. Mr. Evans was recently a member of the Municipal Finances Commission and was formerly connected with the coal mining industry in Northern Alberta. Mr. R. G. Drinnan is connected with the Rocky Mountain and Luscar Collieries, and represented the operators on the Board of Conciliation and Investigation for the district in 1922, and in 1924 on the Board dealing with a dispute in the Edmonton district. Mr. Wheatley is President of the Alberta Federation of Labour and a coal miner.

The scope of the inquiry as set out in the Order in Council covers:—Coal, mining titles, capitalization, financial arrangements and costs of production, transportation of products, marketing, uses of by-products, selling prices, coal reserves, conservation and waste of coal; mine workmen, their earnings, living costs and conditions, housing conditions and educational facilities, mining conditions, mining methods, use of labour saving devices and provision for the safety of workmen, conditions elsewhere, and particularly in competitive fields, legislation affecting the industry in Alberta and elsewhere.

The subjects to be covered in the investigation therefore include those brought up by the miners' committee during the negotiations.

### Text of Agreement

The text of the agreement follows:—

This Agreement made this tenth day of October, 1924, between The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, hereinafter referred to as the operators of the one part, and The United Mine Workers of America, District 18, hereinafter referred to as the Union of the other part;

Witnesseth that it is mutually understood and agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

1. That, subject to the changes expressed hereunder, the Agreement which expired on March 31st, 1924, shall be continued to March 31st, 1927, unless sooner terminated by six months' notice in writing from either party to the other; Provided that such notice shall not be given in any event before March 31st, 1925.

2. That the wages paid to all contract men shall be reduced by the War Bonus of \$1.17 per man per day.

3. That the day wage rates paid to all datal employees shall be reduced by 12½ per cent per man per day.

4. That the rates provided in the General Clauses under the captions "Miners taken to do company work" and "Minimum Rate" shall be reduced by 12½ per cent.

5. This agreement shall be forthwith submitted by the Union for ratification by referendum vote to its membership in District 18, and upon being ratified by a majority voting upon such referendum, this agreement and all and every the provisions hereof shall be deemed to have become and to have been binding on the Union and upon each and every of its members in the said District, as and from the day of the date hereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper officers this tenth day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

THE WESTERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Sgd.) LEWIS STOCKETT, for President.

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 18.

(Sgd.) W. A. SHERMAN, President.

(Sgd.) ROBERT PEACOCK, Secretary.

Witnesses:

(Sgd.) H. GREENFIELD.

(Sgd.) JAMES MURDOCK.

(Sgd.) F. E. HARRISON.

## DAY WAGE SCALE

### INSIDE WAGES

Occupation	Per Day	Hours
Shot lighter.....	\$ 6 56	8
Bratticeman.....	6 56	8
Bratticeman's helper.....	6 03	8
Timberman.....	6 56	8
Timberman's helper.....	6 03	8
Tracklayers.....	6 56	8
Tracklayer's helper.....	6 03	8
Motorman.....	6 31	8
Motorman's helper.....	6 03	8
Locomotive engineer.....	6 31	8
Locomotive switchman.....	6 03	8
Drivers.....	6 31	8
Drivers (Spike team).....	6 76	8
Couplers (men).....	6 03	8
Couplers (boys).....	3 85-3 85	8
Switch boys.....	3 53-3 85	8
Door boys.....	3 23	8
Fan boys.....	3 23-3 85	8
Rope riders.....	6 31	8
Main and tail rope riders.....	6 56	8
Pushers.....	6 03	8
Buckers.....	6 03	8
Loaders.....	6 03	8
Miners.....	7 56	8
Rock miners.....	7 02	8
Timber handlers.....	6 31	8
Cagers, clope and incline.....	6 03	8
Cagers, shaft.....	6 56	8
Machineman (air).....	7 02	8
Machineman (electric).....	8 24	8
Machinemen's helper (air).....	6 56	8
Machinemen's helper (electric).....	6 67	8
Pumpmen.....	6 47	8
Pumpmen (Galt mines).....	6 47	8
Hoistmen.....	6 31-6 56	8
Drivers (boys).....	3 85-5 02	8
Grippers.....	6 03	8
Grippers (boys).....	3 85-5 02	8
Pipe fitters' helpers.....	6 03	8
Pick carriers.....	3 53-5 02	8
Clutchmen.....	6 56	8
Rollermen.....	6 03	8
All other labour not classified.....	6 03	8

### OUTSIDE WAGES

Bottom man.....	6 20	8
Slate pickers (boys).....	3 53	8
Slate pickers (Men).....	5 76	8
Car oilers (Men).....	5 76	8
Car oilers (Boys).....	3 85	8
Tally Boys.....	3 53	8
Teamsters.....	6 19	8
Blacksmiths.....	7 12	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	6 20	8
Carpenters.....	7 12	8
Carpenters' helpers.....	6 20	8
Power house engineers.....	6 66-7 28	8
Hoisting engineers.....	6 47-7 04	8
Fan men.....	5 76	8
Incline engineers.....	6 66	8



DAY WAGE SCALE—*Concluded*

OUTSIDE WAGES— <i>Continued</i>		
Occupation	Per Day	Hours
Tail rope engineers.....	6 90	8
Endless rope engineers.....	6 56	8
Box car loader engineers.....	6 66	8
Tipple engineer.....	6 66	8
Screen engine tender.....	5 91	8
Locomotive engineer.....	6 66	8
Locomotive switchman.....	6 30	8
Fireman.....	6 20	8
Fireman's helper.....	5 91	8
Water tender.....	5 87	8
Railway car handler.....	5 86	8
Tipple dumper (man).....	6 20	8
Tipple dumpers' helpers.....	5 91	8
Tipple dumper (boy).....	3 85	8
Top cagers.....	5 91	8
Car repairer.....	6 66	8
Car repairer's helper.....	6 20	8
Breaker engineer.....	6 66	8
Lampman.....	5 75-6 19	8
Machinists.....	6 66-7 12	8
Machinist's helper.....	6 20	8
Ashman.....	5 76	8
Wiper (man).....	5 76	8
Coupler (man).....	5 76	8
Coupler (boy).....	3 85	8
Breaker oiler.....	5 87	8
Washer or tipple oiler.....	5 87	8
Breaker picker boss.....	6 20	8
Timber framer.....	6 66	8
Timber sawyer.....	5 91	8
Box car shoveller.....	6 19	8
Breaker platform boss.....	6 20	8
Breaker platform men.....	5 86	8

OUTSIDE WAGES— <i>Concluded</i>		
Occupation	Per Day	Hours
Breaker screen men.....	5 76	8
Rock bank men.....	5 76	8
Dirty bank men.....	5 76	8
Fan fireman.....	5 99	8
Stableman.....	5 76	8
Finisher after boxcar loader.....	5 76	8
Motor truck driver.....	6 66	8
All other labor not classified.....	5 76	8
BEE HIVE COKE OVENS		
Steam locomotive engineers.....	\$ 6 66	8
Motorman.....	6 43	8
Larryman.....	5 76	8
Plasterers.....	5 76	8
Carters and cleaners.....	5 76	8
All other labour.....	5 76	8
BELGIAN COKE OVENS		
Ram engine men.....	\$ 6 66	8
Chargers.....	6 19	8
Clayers.....	6 20	8
Drawers.....	6 19	8
Loaders.....	5 86	8
BRIQUETTING PLANT		
Engineer.....	\$ 6 66	8
Briquetter.....	6 77	8
Tar melter.....	6 03	8
Labourers.....	5 76	8
Oiler.....	6 20	8

AGREEMENTS IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT

THE Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the dispute between certain coal operators in Northern Alberta and the Edmonton District Miners' Federation appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September (pages 744-745). Early in November the parties concerned reached agreements on the basis of the Board's report, which was unanimous, to continue in force until June 30, 1925. Seven collieries and about 1,000 miners were involved.

The dispute was in regard to rates of wages, the scale for some of the mines being higher than for others. The Board recommended that the day rates for the mines in the city of Edmonton should be adopted for all, thus standardizing the day rates for the principal mines in the district, but that the contract rates for all mines should be unchanged. This involved a reduction of about ten per cent for some classes of employees. The miners voted on whether the award should be accepted and there was a small majority against it. The officers, however, did not call a strike owing to the small majority and reopened negotiations. In the meantime in the mines in Alberta south of Edmonton an agreement for a decrease of 12½ per cent in wages was reached, and some of the operators at

Edmonton proposed a 13 per cent reduction for some classes of employees. The miners refused this, pointing out that the wage scale for Edmonton was already much below that for the southern part of Alberta and that the Board's recommendation would reduce some of the wages by ten per cent. The agreements on the basis of the Board's report were eventually reached through the mediation of the Chairman of the Board, separate agreements being made between the Federation and each operator.

Provisions of the Agreements

THE EDMONTON AND DISTRICT FEDERATION AND SEVEN OPERATORS OF COAL MINES IN EDMONTON AND DISTRICT:—Agreements to be in force from October 31, 1924, to June 30, 1925, provided that should either party desire to continue the wages and working conditions after June 30, 1925, notice of at least thirty days shall be given and negotiations shall thereupon commence. The employer to deduct and pay to the Federation union dues when authorized by the employee; mine managers, foremen, etc., not to be members of the Union; for the settlement of any dispute or grievance a pit committee of three employees elected to represent the employees, one of whom may be

a check weighman or other employee of the company; a settlement between this committee and the management to be final; if settlement is reached, an independent chairman to be agreed upon and any decision reached to be final; if no chairman is agreed upon either party may apply for a Board of Conciliation; no stoppage of work pending a settlement; employees laid off for lack of work and not discharged to have preference over new employees for available work.

Wages: Miners on company work, brushers, tracklayers, drivers and chief cagers, \$5.00 per day of eight hours; pushers, assistant

cagers and assistant tracklayers, \$4.50 per day of eight hours; blacksmiths 65c per hour; surface labourers 50c per hour; boys on the surface 35c per hour; couplers, boys, \$3.50 per day of eight hours. It was provided in each agreement that if any reduction in wages should be made during the life of the agreement by any of the seven operating companies who signed these agreements, such reduction should apply.

In one of the agreements a provision was inserted that the Federation undertook to organize the other mines in the neighbourhood of Edmonton.

## AGREEMENTS BETWEEN COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS IN VANCOUVER ISLAND

### Cost of Living Bonus to be continued, adjusted for November 1, 1924

**W**AGES and working conditions in the principal coal mines in Vancouver Island have been determined by agreements between the operators and committees of their employees elected at mass meetings called for that purpose, there being no organization of employees since the strike of 1912-1913 for the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America to which many of the miners belonged for a time (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1914, page 1184, and various preceding issues.)

Toward the end of 1918 the agreements in the largest collieries provided for a cost of living bonus to be adjusted every three months, and the Federal Government was asked to appoint a Royal Commission to ascertain the change in the cost of living for the miners every three months, and to determine the extent of change to be made in the bonus. At that time the bonus was \$1.25 per day, both parties having agreed to this as the amount estimated by the Fair Wages officer of the Federal Department of Labour to be necessary to supplement a thirty per cent increase in 1917 to cover the increase in the cost of living since 1913.

Accordingly on January 31, 1919, a Cost of Living Commission was appointed, consisting of one representative of the miners and one for the operators with the Fair Wages officer of the Federal Department of Labour resident in British Columbia as Chairman.

Between February 1, 1919, and November, 1920, the bonus increased from \$1.25 to \$2.10 per day and then gradually receded, being as low as 68½ cents in August, 1924.

On October 25, 1924, the Commission reported on the changes in the cost of living

between June 30 and September 30, and found an increase of 2.58 per cent, which, applied to the base rate of \$3.15 per day, involved an increase of 8 cents per day, making the bonus 76½ cents from November 1, 1924.

The principal collieries in this arrangement were those of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited at Ladysmith and at Comox. The company has separate agreements with the employees at these mines expiring on October 31, 1924. These agreements were renewed for another two years. These agreements were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1923, page 1301.

The Western Fuel Corporation of Canada Limited had a similar agreement with its employees, and renewed it from October 1, 1924, the bonus being changed from \$1.00 per day as it had been from September, 1922, to September, 1924, and reduced to 90 cents per day. On the expiration of the agreement at the end of September the employees made an application for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but the dispute was settled on the above terms. Work was suspended by mutual agreement for one day during which the terms of the agreement were settled. The expiring agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1922, page 1214.

The "Russell Sage Foundation," in announcing the publication in the near future of the results of an extended study of unemployment state that between 10 and 12 per cent of all wage earners in the United States and Canada are always unemployed.



## RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND WAGE CHANGES SINCE 1922

THE Railway Association of Canada, at the recent annual meeting at Montreal, received from its Executive Committee a report which contained the following résumé of recent events in connection with the wages of railway employees. The Association was organized on December 1, 1919, to represent the leading railways in dealing with representatives of trade unions of different classes of railway employees for the adjustment of wage schedules and other matters. The members of the Association operate approximately 94.8 per cent of the total railway mileage of Canada.

The Association, representing the major portion of the membership, has carried on wage agreement negotiations with Division 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, representing employees engaged in shop trades, and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Early in 1922, the Association served notices upon these organizations of its desire to modify certain unduly burdensome rules governing working conditions which had been forced into the agreements under stress of war-time conditions. After several weeks' negotiations, amicable agreements were reached in both cases, which afforded the railways some relief. Later in the same year, it became evident, in view of reductions that had been made in railway tolls, that the carriers would have to secure such a reduction in rates of pay as appeared warranted by the change in living and other conditions, and the Association again served notices on the organizations referred to, suggesting decreases equivalent to those that were being made effective by United States carriers under orders of the United States Railway Labour Board. In the United States, as a result of the application of the decreased rates, employees engaged in shop trades upon the railways throughout the country went on strike. Similar classes of employees in Canada refused to accept the Association's proposal that the decreases should be tentatively applied until such time as the dispute was settled in the United States, when, it was felt, an agreement could be more easily reached, and appealed to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation to consider the matter. The Board held sittings in August 1922 and after hearing all parties to the controversy rendered a majority report recommending that the Association's proposal to tentatively put into effect the reduced rates pending settlement in the United States should be accepted by the employees as a fair and reasonable offer. Subsequently, after the situation on the other side of the boundary clarified, it became possible to enter into an agreement with Division 4 covering the reduction in rates proposed. In the meantime, while the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers protested against any reductions in rates of pay, they agreed to accept the Association's offer of a tentative application of the reductions, pending settlement in the United States. At that time the Brotherhood had an appeal before the United States Railroad Labour Board for reconsideration of its previous action, on the ground that conditions did not warrant, in their case, the full reductions ordered. In the autumn of 1922, the United States Railway Labour Board issued a decision which had the effect of modifying to some extent its

previous order, and upon the basis of this later decision, the Association was able to reach an amicable agreement with the representatives of employees in the maintenance of way department. It will be appreciated that both of these negotiations required patience and tact, and credit must be given to your committees for avoiding in Canada the serious situation that developed in the United States.

The year 1922 was a favourable one for railways in the United States, due to improved industrial conditions and the fact that railway tolls had not been reduced to anything like the same extent as in Canada. The United States carriers showed large increases in net revenues, and consequently when presented with demands by their employees engaged in shop trades and track maintenance for increased compensation, they met such demands early in 1923, by conceding certain changes in working conditions and, in some cases, also adjustments in rates of pay. Subsequently, similar classes of employees in Canada made demands upon the Association for increases in rates of pay and improved working conditions. The situation that had developed in the United States was an embarrassing factor in our negotiations. However, in view of the conditions prevailing in Canada the Association was compelled to decline to agree to any increases in rates of pay, and after prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached with Division 4 maintaining the basic rates. Unfortunately it was impossible to reach an understanding with representatives of the maintenance of way employees, and they took the matter before a board of conciliation and investigation. This board rendered an award recommending amongst other things, that employees receiving less than 40 cents an hour should be granted an increase of 2 cents an hour. The board in its award failed to make any attempt to justify its recommendation, which appeared to be merely a compromise not based upon the merits of the case developed in argument before that board. The evidence submitted appeared to substantiate from every angle the position taken by the railways that conditions then prevailing in this country did not in any way warrant an increase in rates of pay of railway employees, and in fact tended to show that if any change in rates was to be made it should be downward. For these reasons the Association declined to adopt the Board's recommendation, and that it was justified in this course appears to be confirmed by the fact that a few months ago the employees' representatives reopened negotiations and we were able to conclude an agreement maintaining the basic rates then in effect for one year from April, 1924.

The Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1923 gives the results of a preliminary investigation of coal deposits in north-western Alberta that are likely to prove an important mining area. The deposits lie in a strip of land 80 miles in length, 8 or 10 miles wide at the south eastern end, 25 miles wide at the north-western end, extending in a north-westerly direction from Brulé, 180 miles east of Edmonton. The coal varies in grade from bituminous to semi-anthracite. The measures belong to the Kootenay formation, and where worked are noted for their evenness.

## HOW NOVA SCOTIA HANDLES ITS EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS

By V. J. Paton, K.C., Chairman, Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board\*

ACCORDING to the program arranged for this convention I am expected to address you upon the subject of longshoremen and to tell you how Nova Scotia handles its extra-territorial problems. In dealing with longshoremen I am also going to incidentally refer to railway employees, because I believe these to classes of workmen have presented more difficulties in the administration of the Compensation Acts in the United States than any other two subjects that could be named.

It is my purpose to briefly refer to those difficulties and to contrast the position of a longshoreman and of a railway employee under State Compensation Acts with the position of such workmen under the Compensation Act of Nova Scotia, and to show that though there is at present a great divergence between the law in the States and the law in Canada, it is because of what might be considered a mere accident that we in Canada escaped the difficulties you in the United States have had and still have and will likely always have, with respect to longshoremen and railway employees, and a mere accident that you did not escape those difficulties altogether as we did.

### Longshoremen

If there is one thing more desirable than another for employer, workmen and those who have the responsibility of administering a Compensation Act, it is that there should be absolute certainty that a workman when engaged in any particular kind of work, is within or without the scope of the Act during the whole period that he is performing that work. Unfortunately since the decision in the Nordenholt case handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in May, 1922 (259 U.S., 263), a longshoreman in the United States is in this predicament, that one minute he may be within, and the next minute outside the scope of a State Compensation Act. Take for example a stevedore who is conveying freight from a vessel to the wharf. While he is on the vessel and during his passage over the gang plank he is under maritime law and not entitled to compensation if injured, but he is under the Compensation Act the moment both feet are on the wharf, as the wharf is considered an extension of the shore.

The decision in the Nordenholt case appears to draw the line between Maritime Law and the Compensation Act at the water's edge.

\*Paper read before the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, at its 11th annual session held at Halifax, N.S. in August.

A railway employee is really in a worse plight because it is impossible to draw a line, like the shoreline in the case of stevedores, which can be easily recognized as a dividing line between work which has to do with interstate commerce and work which is of a local character. As illustrations I shall refer to three cases:

1. In one case a man was injured while removing grass and weeds from a railway yard. He was not entitled to compensation because interstate cars as well as intrastate cars were switched about in the yard. (*Quirk vs Erie Ry.*, 230, N.Y., 405).

2. In another case a man employed to repair a railway bridge was injured while carrying bolts needed in the work. He was not entitled to compensation because interstate trains as well as intrastate trains passed over that bridge. (*Penderson vs Del. Lock & Ry.* cited *Sp. Bul.* 118, June 1923).

3. On the other hand a railway workman who was injured while repairing a set of track scales was held to be entitled to compensation although the scales were used to weigh merchandise delivered for interstate transportation. (*Vacca vs. Genesee & N.Y. Ry. Co.* 233 N.Y. Rep. 613).

The distinctions are so fine that one tribunal may take one view and another tribunal may take another view. Uncertainty leads to litigation, and while in Canada we have had practically no litigation over the right of a workman to compensation, I notice that the Industrial Commissioner for the State of New York says in the Special Bulletin which came to hand last week that in New York State alone several thousand appeals in compensation cases were argued in the courts in the ten years the law has been in force.

The source of all these perplexing problems is to be found in the division of legislative authority between the Federal Government and the State Legislatures, whereby certain subjects like Maritime Law and Interstate Commerce were assigned to the Federal Government.

In Canada we might have had a similar situation, because we also have a distribution of legislative authority between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. At the time of Confederation in 1867 the British North America Act assigned to the Dominion Parliament the exclusive right to make laws in relation to certain subjects including,—



- (a) The regulation of trade and commerce;
- (b) Navigation and shipping;
- (c) Sea coast and inland fisheries;
- (d) Lines of railways, lines of steamships or other ships, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any other Province or extending beyond the limits of the Province.

These are the same subjects that are assigned to the Federal Government in the United States. Nevertheless it is unquestionably true that longshoremen are within the scope of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act and are entitled to compensation whether the accident causing disability happens on the vessel which is being loaded or unloaded or whether the accident happens on the wharf. This is true irrespective of the nationality of the vessel or of the trade in which the vessel is engaged. The only exceptions are those made by regulations of the Compensation Board for administrative purposes only. In Nova Scotia it is the duty of the Board to discover and assess every employer who carries on an industry within the scope of the Compensation Act. Owing to the difficulty of assessing or collecting an assessment from a vessel that may be in port for a few hours, the Board, as it is empowered to do, excluded stevedoring when carried on by persons employed by the captain of a foreign vessel.

In the case of railway employees it is also true that they are entitled to compensation under our Nova Scotia Act though handling trains or cars engaged in interprovincial traffic. And this is so in spite of the fact that the regulation of all trade and commerce is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament.

In passing I may say that the only railway employes in Nova Scotia who are not directly subject to the provisions of the Provincial Act are the employees of the Dominion Government itself, but even they are entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of our Act by virtue of an Act to that effect passed by the Dominion Parliament, which authorizes the Provincial Compensation Board to treat Dominion Government employes the same as if they were employed by a private individual.

In view of the similarity in the exclusive powers conferred on the United States Federal Government and those given to the Canadian Parliament, with respect to shipping and navigation and trade and commerce, it excites one's curiosity to find out how it is possible that employers carrying on and workmen engaged in those industries may become subject to a

Provincial Compensation Act. The answer is to be found in the fact that the Privy Council in England, which is the highest court for all parts of the British Empire, outside of the British Isles, with wonderful wisdom and foresight, as we think, rejected a line of argument and process of reasoning which the Supreme Court of the United States accepted and made the basis of its decisions. Similar arguments were used before the Privy Council, as were presented to the Supreme Court of the United State, in the attempt to have provincial legislation touching subjects assigned to the Dominion Government, declared unconstitutional. There was nothing to prevent the Privy Council from taking a view quite the contrary to the one adopted and the great variance between the present state of our law and the law as it is in the United States is due to the mere accident that the learned judges of the two great courts happened to differ in their ideas as to the proper solution of very difficult problems. This is emphasized by the fact that the United States Court divided five to four in at least two cases of supreme importance.

The decisions of the Privy Council to which I referred were not rendered in compensation cases, but were given before our modern compensation acts were passed, in connection with other matters which involved principles that are applicable to compensation legislation. For instance, the Dominion Parliament is given the exclusive jurisdiction to legislate with regard to "Banks and Banking." On the other hand the provincial legislatures are given the power to make laws in relation to the following, among other subjects:

- (a) Direct taxation within the Province in order to raise revenue for Provincial purposes;
- (b) Property and civil rights within the Province;
- (c) Generally all matters of merely a local or private nature in the Province.

It will be seen that by giving the fullest effect to the meaning of the powers conferred upon the Dominion and those conferred upon the Province, there must be an area of overlapping. A Company desiring to carry on a banking business must obtain its incorporation from the Dominion Parliament. On the other hand, the Provincial Legislature has the right to impose taxation for the purpose of raising revenue for Provincial purposes. A question arose some time ago in a case that went to the Privy Council as to whether a Provincial Legislature could tax a Bank doing business within the Province. The argument was pressed that the Provincial Legislatures

might lay on taxes so heavy as to crush a Bank out of existence, and so nullify the power of the Dominion Parliament to erect banks under its exclusive legislative authority. The Privy Council upheld the right of the Province to impose the tax upon Banks, and stated that if on the due construction of the British North America Act a legislative power falls within the section under which the Provincial Legislatures get their powers, it would be quite wrong to deny its existence because by some possibility it may be abused or may limit the range which otherwise would be open to the Dominion Parliament.

Other cases decided by the Privy Council illustrate the principle that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within the powers exclusively conferred upon the Dominion Parliament, may in another aspect and for another purpose fall within the powers of the Provincial Legislatures. In one case the Court said it is necessary that the literal meaning of the words "Regulation of Trade and Commerce" should be restricted in order to afford scope for powers which are given exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures; for taken in their widest sense they would authorize legislation by the Parliament of Canada in respect to several of the matters specially enumerated in the powers conferred upon the Provincial Legislatures, and would seriously encroach upon the local autonomy of the Provinces.

Applying those principles to compensation legislation we see that the Province may impose taxation upon employers of longshoremen as well as other employers as a means of raising a revenue for Provincial purposes, viz., for the purpose of taking care of injured workmen.

#### Extraterritorial Problems

As Nova Scotia is surrounded by water with the exception of the isthmus that connects it with New Brunswick, and as the railway running between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is owned by the Dominion Government, the only extraterritorial problems encountered in Nova Scotia were in connection with the operation of vessels. Under the British North America Act the powers of the local Legislature are confined to the Province, and of course the Compensation Act could not apply to navigation and shipping beyond the three mile limit. This gave rise to confusion and difficulties in the case of concerns operating a line of steamships between Digby and St. John, between Yarmouth and St. John, and to the operation of vessels between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. For instance, if an accident occurred

on a vessel it was necessary to determine whether the ship was at the time inside or outside the three mile limit, which was not always an easy matter. It also became necessary to adopt some kind of a working rule to arrive at what percentage of wages of the crew should be included in payroll returns to cover the period the vessel was within the three mile limit and subject to the provisions of the Act. It is obvious that such a condition in the law was most unsatisfactory. In the case of fishing vessels leaving Nova Scotia for the Grand Banks the same unsatisfactory condition prevailed. There was a strong desire manifested to have the fishermen covered during the entire period that they were engaged in fishing, and to find some method of enabling the Act to be applied to vessels running between Nova Scotia and nearby places. The Legislature, of course, could not simply say that the Act should apply beyond the three mile limit, for that would be *ultra vires*. It was necessary to find some other way out of the difficulty and I will tell you how it was accomplished.

I mentioned before that under the British North America Act the Provincial Legislature was given jurisdiction over "Property and Civil Rights within the Province." That furnished a clue to the discovery of what turned out to be a solution of the problem. The power to legislate concerning Property and Civil Rights includes the power to legislate with respect to contracts made with the Province. So legislation was passed whereby every contract between an employer and a workman should, unless there is an express agreement in writing to the contrary, be deemed to include a covenant on the part of the employer that before he should permit the workman to perform any services out of Nova Scotia the employer would apply to the Workmen's Compensation Board to have the industry to be carried on out of Nova Scotia admitted as being within the Compensation Act, and that the employer would pay all assessments required to keep the industry within the scope of the Act, and if the employer should neglect or fail to do so the workman, or his dependents in case of his death, should be entitled to recover against the employer an amount equal to the compensation that would be payable under the Compensation Act if the accident had happened in an industry within the scope of that Act. The covenant was made to apply only to voyages between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and to fishing voyages made from a Nova Scotia port, and then only in connection with vessels registered in Nova Scotia



or operated by an employer residing or having a place of business in Nova Scotia. The workman, on the other hand, was deemed to enter into a covenant with his employer to the effect that if the employer brought his industry under the Compensation Act the workman would accept such compensation as the Board might award in lieu of all other rights or causes of action that the workman might otherwise have against the employer. To protect the employer against double payments for the same protection, and to prevent the giving of double rights to the workman, it was necessary to provide that the

covenants referred to should not apply while the workman is in a jurisdiction in which there is a Compensation Act under which the employer is liable to be assessed or taxed, and the workman is entitled to compensation.

In conclusion I may say that since we solved our extraterritorial problems the fishermen engaged in Lunenburg's great fishing fleet and the seamen and sailors of Nova Scotia are to a large extent entitled while out of Nova Scotia to the benefits of our Compensation Act as fully as workmen employed in industries carried on within the Province.

## RATE MAKING IN THE CANADIAN PROVINCES

By T. Norman Dean, Statistician, Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario\*

IN six Canadian Provinces the Compensation systems are similar, collective liability under a Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. In Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, as well as in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, there is court administration of damage actions, and hence, such insurance as exists in these Provinces and Territories, is that supplied by private insurance companies "contracting out" the liability of individual employers. In each of the six collective liability Provinces—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, the liability to pay compensation rests upon the whole group of employers covered by the Compensation Act, the money being raised by assessment and collected and disbursed by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province. As these six systems are very similar in operation and procedure, and almost identical as to principle, discussion hereafter is confined to the method of rate-making used by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario.

Fundamentally, rate making in Ontario involves the collection of enough money each year to meet the obligations incurred during that year through the occurrence of compensable accidents plus a reasonable amount for expenses of administering the Act, the obligation being levelled equitably over the employers under the Compensation Act.

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act, the industries covered are divided into twenty-four classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its

own burden, except that up to 1923 a very small general fund, one per cent per annum, known as the Disaster Reserve was set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that might arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve, the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened.

Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class.

The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable pay roll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of pay roll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The amount of compensation and medical aid and the amount of assessments in the class for the preceding year are ascertained, an estimate being made of the amount still remaining to be paid for accidents which by reason of continuing disability or for lack of reports, have not been finally disposed of before the end of the year, and allowance being also made for the differ-

\*Paper read before the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions at its 11th annual session, held at Halifax, N.S., in August.

ence between the estimates given by employers at the beginning of the year and the actual figures as ascertained and shown in their pay roll statements at the end of the year. In this way the total expenditure and the total income of the class for the year are arrived at as nearly as possible, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rate charged determined.

If it is seen that the rate charged has produced sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly.

It is to be remembered always that any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration in fixing the rates.

All industries in the same class do not necessarily, nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are sub-divided into groups, and even within the groups the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the pay rolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost exceeds or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating charge or a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. This is apart from and subsequent to the ordinary levy or adjustment of assessment, as the accident experience cannot usually be ascertained until late in the following year.

It is obvious that in estimating compensation yet to be paid, some standards must be used and contingent reserves set up. The totality of all capitalized values of pensions awarded and contingent reserves is known actuarially as the loss-reserve. "The loss-reserve might be defined as that sum which,

with incidental accretions of interest, is sufficient to mature every outstanding obligation, known and unknown, on account of all accidents which have occurred prior to the date of which the reserve is being calculated. It should contain two essential characteristics: it must be adequate and it must not be excessive. If it is not adequate the true purpose of the reserve is lost: If it be excessive the apparent costs will be exaggerated, the true cost rates will be obscured. Redundancy should not exceed a reasonable limit and the reserve should reflect with reasonable fidelity the true probability of future payments."

The following standards are used for calculating loss reserve in Ontario:—

- (1) *Continuing Disabilities*: The addition of the sum actually paid for continuing disability and individual estimates for each likely case of permanent disability and death.
- (2) *Suspended Mortality*: No account taken.
- (3) *Outstanding Accident*: One-sixth of the total compensation burden (for the first five years one-fifth)
- (4) *Disaster Reserve*: The difference between one per cent of the gross estimated assessments and one per cent of the assessments collected.
- (5) *Outstanding Medical Aid*: The difference between fifteen per cent of the total compensation (actual and estimated) and the actual medical aid paid.
- (6) *Merit Rating*: No account taken
- (7) *Tables used for pensions*:
  - (a) Workmen's pension table—5 per cent interest per annum based on United States Life Table 1910.
  - (b) Children's Pension Table—5 per cent based on United States Life Tables 1910.
  - (c) Widows' Pension Table—5 per cent based on Dutch Remarriage Experience and United States Life Table 1910 for mortality.
- (8) *Two period accounting*: Assuming the accuracy of the Pension Tables and their application, the Ontario method has brought rather close results. If allowance had been made for merit rating and for prior years overlapping, the margin of difference would have been very small indeed.

Marine insurance companies in British Columbia are reported to be advocating an amendment to the Canada Shipping Act which would require the certification of pilots in the Coast district. It is proposed that every pilot who has served for three years in the capacity of public pilot shall be granted a certificate by an examining body, provided that he passes a physical examination, but that all other applicants shall be required to undergo an examination for proficiency and submit their record. It is held that only men who have served as masters of coast vessels should be considered. Under present conditions on the western coast ship owners have no official guarantee as to the qualifications of the pilots who handle their vessels.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1923

THE seventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia covers the operations of the calendar year 1923. The pay-roll return of industrial firms in the province showed a steady expansion in business, the number of active firms at the end of the year being 6,524 as compared with 6,379 in the previous year. In addition to the employers whose operations were automatically covered, there were 22 farmers and 68 other employers of labour, who by special application took advantage of the optional protection made possible for their workmen, under the amendments of 1922, which were in effect throughout the year. These amendments increased the rate of compensation from 55 per cent to 62½ per cent of the wage loss, and the funeral allowances from \$75 to \$100 and enabled farmers, on application, to cover their workmen, while in the industries already under the Act provision was made to include employees engaged in office or other clerical work (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1923, page 265).

The cost of assessing employers, auditing pay-rolls, collecting assessments, enforcing first-aid and accident prevention regulations, investigating claims for compensation, payment for office staff, rent and other expenses amounted in all to 3.42 per cent of the total assessment. The result of this low cost of administration was that out of every \$100 collected from employers, \$96.58 went directly for the payment of compensation to injured workmen and their dependants.

Under the Act the cost of all accidents disposed of during the year are paid in full out of the funds collected from employers operating during the year. Provision is made for the creation of a "reserve" fund composed entirely of moneys set aside each year "to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year." Funds set aside are required by the Act to be invested in securities specified for the investment of trust funds, such as public funds of Great Britain, or in Dominion or Provincial or Municipal Government bonds. The purchases made by the Board gave an average yield of 5.85 per cent.

During 1923, 24,184 accidents were reported, of which 268 were fatal, making an average of 80 accidents for every working day of the year, and of five fatalities for every week. There were also several trivial accidents in which first aid treatment alone was necessary and where no expenditure from the Board was

required, the time loss in these cases being less than three days. Compensation for time loss paid to workmen, payment for medical attention, including specialist treatment, hospital care, drugs and appliances, pensions awarded permanently disabled workmen and dependants of those who met death through accident, together with funeral expenses for the year, amounted to \$2,672,679.98.

Of the claims disposed of 48 per cent of the total arose out of accidents which occurred in the lumber industry; 9 per cent in coal mining; 8 per cent in the railroading groups; 8 per cent in manufacturing; 7 per cent in construction; 5 per cent in metal mining; 4 per cent in navigation and longshoring; 3 per cent in delivery, and 8 per cent in all other industries.

Of the fatal accidents, 42 per cent were in the lumbering industry; 21 per cent in coal mining; 12 per cent in the railroading groups; 8 per cent in construction; 2 per cent in navigation, and 5 per cent in all other industries. The lumbering industry, as in past years, took a larger toll of life than any other industry. Thirty-three of the fatal cases were the result of the coal mine disaster which occurred in February in Cumberland (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, page 628). Outside of that catastrophe, coal mining was responsible for 14 fatalities during the year. Dependency was established and pensions granted in 131 of the fatal cases, pension awards for these amounting to \$761,594.99. The number of claims for burial awards dealt with during the year was 220 for which there was expended \$20,868.95.

There were 545 workmen left with some permanent partial disability during the year including 186 accidents to fingers, 43 to thumbs, 40 to hands, 18 to arms and 5 to wrists, 70 to eyes, 56 to legs, 28 to feet, 21 to toes and 9 to ankles.

Finalled claims in connection with temporary total disability cases numbered 12,365, including claims of 12,271 males and 94 females who received injuries of this nature. The average period of disability resulting from the non-fatal accidents was 31.12 days, and the average cost per accident was \$61.98. The total wage loss to workmen due to these accidents amounted to \$1,489,441.68, the average daily wage as at date of accident was \$4.64 and the average age of the injured workers was 36. The injured workers included 5,949 married persons and 6,062 single, while in 354 cases the conjugal state was not known.

The nationality of the claimants is given as follows: 6,861 British, 2,259 Canadian, 725

Japanese, 494 Chinese, 454 Scandinavian, 387 American, 375 Russian, 364 Italian, 62 Hindu, 53 Austrian, 43 French, 24 German. There were 264 of the injured whose nationality was not stated. The following table shows period of disability and the cost of claims for temporary total disability cases:—

Length of disability	No. of accidents	Compensation cost	Average cost per claim
		\$	
Three days, etc., up to 14 days.....	5,675	82,665 10	14-57
Over 2 or 3 weeks...	2,220	77,800 71	35-05
Over 3 to 4 weeks...	1,263	65,533 87	51-89
Over 4 to 5 weeks...	832	58,083 50	69-81
Over 5 to 6 weeks...	540	47,117 14	87-25
Over 6 to 7 weeks...	375	39,524 28	105-40
Over 7 to 8 weeks...	274	33,389 81	121-86
Over 8 to 9 weeks...	191	28,911 58	151-37
Over 9 to 10 weeks...	137	21,409 24	156-27
Over 10 to 11 weeks...	104	17,176 95	165-16
Over 11 to 12 weeks...	85	16,042 27	188-73
Over 12 to 13 weeks...	79	15,809 50	200-12
Over 13 to 26 weeks...	382	117,747 51	308-23
Over 26 to 39 weeks...	111	54,664 33	492-47
Over 39 to 52 weeks...	49	33,011 57	673-71
Over 52 weeks.....	48	57,519 80	1,198-33
	12,365	766,407 16	

Average cost per accident \$61.98.

In a résumé of the benefits derived from the workmen's compensation legislation in the Province during the seven years of operation,

the report states that provision was made for workmen and their dependants in connection with 135,987 accidents, 1,549 of which were fatal. Compensation to injured workmen and their dependants, together with medical, surgical and hospital treatment, etc., during the period cost \$13,049,999.71.

The Board notes an improvement during the year in regard to accident prevention and first aid. The drain on industry through payment for costly periods of time loss, medical attention, increased labour turnover, permanent disablement and loss of life is being recognized as an important item in the cost of production. Encouraging results have been obtained where "safety thinking" has become a permanent institution, spasmodic safety work having failed to be of much service. Prompt first-aid attention has prevented many serious accidents from becoming fatal and many trivial accidents from developing serious complications. During the past year there were in the Province 400 establishments of a size and nature to require the continuous service of a first aid attendant. These attendants hold certificates entitling them to do first aid work, which work was usually done in addition to other regular duties. Including the certified first aid men engaged in coal mining, there were over 2,000 workmen in the Province doing first aid work.

### British Trade Union Membership in 1923

The British Ministry of Labour has issued its preliminary returns of trade union membership for 1923. Contrary to expectations, there was again a small decrease in the total membership of all trade unions; but this was of less than 4 per cent, compared with a fall of 20 per cent in 1921 and over 15 per cent in 1922. Practically, then, stability was reached, and it is probable that there has been at least a corresponding increase this year. Total trade union membership is now more than a million and a quarter above the pre-war total, and practically the same as in 1917. In 1914 there were rather over four million trade unionists. At the end of 1923 there were nearly five and a half millions. It is true that in 1920, at the top of the post-war boom, the membership rose to nearly eight and a half millions; but this was a somewhat unreal figure, including a large number of war-time workers who have since dropped away. Unemployment has, of course, taken a heavy toll, and the fall of membership has been greatest among engineering workers and general labourers, who were, in fact, largely

the less skilled personnel of the munition factories. The number of separate trade unions has fallen from 1,350 in 1919 to 1,135 in 1923; but this is chiefly due to the amalgamation of small societies into larger units. By far the greater part of the membership is to be found in about fifty large associations, which really constitute the active power of trade unionism. It is interesting to note that the number of local trades councils is 482, in comparison with 328 in 1913, and that these now represent a considerably larger proportion of the total number of trade unionists.

A record day's coal production was reported recently from the collieries of the British Empire Steel Corporation in the Glace Bay area. The total quantity hoisted on October 17 was 18,203 tons, the largest day's production since October 15, 1915, on which day the output was 18,312 tons. No. 11 pit made a new mark with a production of 1,723 tons, breaking the previous record of 1,629 tons mined on July 22 last.



**PROPORTION OF FATALITIES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES  
IN CANADA**

THE Department of Labour has for some years collected and published statistics and facts regarding industrial fatalities, with the idea of furnishing information that may tend to increase the safety of workers. The Department has also made a study of means for the prevention of accidents not only in Canada but in other countries. For some of the industries it has been impossible to obtain full accident statistics. In the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, where

The report on industrial fatalities during the third quarter of the present year is published elsewhere in this GAZETTE. These quarterly reports indicate to some extent the degree in which the various industries may be classed as dangerous, but in order to obtain the true ratio of accidents for each industry it would be necessary to have complete figures as to the number of workers during the actual period covered. Such information is not yet available for a more recent date than 1922. In the present article,

PROPORTION OF INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES TO EMPLOYMENT IN 1922

Group and Kinds of Industries	No. of Employees	No. of Fatalities	Per cent of workers killed in industries
Agriculture (Estimated number of operators, farm labourers and farmers' sons over 14 years).....	988,000	65	0.006
Fishing.....	57,880	20	0.034
Logging.....	26,950	153	0.567
Mining, metallurgical works, structural materials and clay products industries.....	62,249	170	0.273
Metallics (Metallurgical works and metallic Mining).....	13,138	37	0.281
Non-metallics (other than coal).....	6,120	22	0.359
Coal mining.....	31,838	97	0.304
Structural materials and clay products.....	11,153	14	0.125
Manufacturing.....	463,864	164	0.035
Vegetable products.....	63,217	10	0.015
Animal products.....	49,595	12	0.024
Textile products.....	88,048	4	0.004
Wood and paper products.....	118,462	74	0.062
Iron and its products.....	75,334	42	0.055
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	18,222	2	0.010
Non-metallic mineral products.....	15,130	4	0.026
Chemical and allied products.....	14,085	8	0.056
Miscellaneous industries.....	21,771	8	0.036
Boat building.....	517	1	0.193
Transportation.....	211,555	167	0.078
Steam railways.....	165,635	143	0.086
Electric railways.....	18,099	8	0.044
Telegraph.....	8,500	16	0.057
Telephones.....	19,321		

Workmen's Compensation Boards exist, fuller statistics are available than in the provinces of Quebec and Saskatchewan where there are no such Boards. In regard to accidents among agricultural workers, the Department has to depend almost entirely upon press reports. British Columbia, however, has recently made provision enabling farmers to provide compensation for their workmen, and some information in regard to this group is now supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of that province. Railway accidents in Canada are reported by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and mining accidents by the Mines Departments and the Workmen's Compensation Boards

therefore, the accident records for that year are taken, and compared with the number of workers employed in the various industries in the same period, the proportion of fatalities being thus established for each industry on the basis of the records of 1922. The construction industries, however, which have a bad accident record, are not included, as the actual numbers employed in this group cannot be accurately determined owing to the nature of the employment.

From the above table it will be seen that the logging industry had a higher fatality record in proportion to the number of workers employed than any of the other industries, during the year 1922. The various mining

industries followed, with non-metallic mining showing the highest rate in these groups. The steam railway service is shown as the next most hazardous occupation in that year, followed by the manufacture of wood and paper products (including saw and planing mills), and the group comprising employees in the telephone and telegraph services.

With regard to non-fatal accidents in Canada, the only statistics available are those obtained from the Workmen's Compensation Boards of the six provinces from which the following information is taken:—

Province	Fatal accidents in 1922	Non-fatal accidents in 1922	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	65	5,416	5,481
New Brunswick.....	30	4,781	4,811
Ontario.....	418	49,993	50,411
Manitoba.....	40	9,636	9,676
Alberta.....	66	7,452	7,518
British Columbia.....	169	19,478	19,647
	788	96,756	97,544

Of the accidents in the logging industry, drownings among river drivers, falling trees, branches etc., and accidents in the rolling, loading and piling operations, cause the greatest loss of life. As an indication of the cost of accidents in this industry the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board in its report for the year 1922 gives the amount of final awards for both fatal and non-fatal accidents in logging in that province as \$309,774, and for accidents on logging railways as \$43,156, making a total of \$352,930. Compensation for accidents at saw and planing mills are not included in these figures as these are classified in the manufacturing group. In 1922 64 of the 153 fatalities in the logging industry occurred in British Columbia, Ontario having the next highest record with 53 fatalities. (Comparative figures for Quebec, which is one of the largest lumbering provinces, cannot be given as there is no Workmen's Compensation Board in that province. Reports of eight fatalities were received from the Department's correspondents and from press reports.)

In the non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying group the greatest number of accidents occurred in 1922 in the province of Quebec, the chief cause of the fatalities being the fall of loose rock accidentally detached from the side of open pits. The Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the province has drawn attention to the danger from overhanging walls in workings having parallel walls and dipping more or less steeply, pointing out that the serpentine under the hanging wall should not be withdrawn, or if it must be mined, that the overhanging country rock should be brought down, and that there

should be a straight face without overhanging ledges. It has also pointed out that undermining in sand and clay pits should be absolutely forbidden and that foremen should see that all frozen overburden, either overhanging or bordering the edges of open pits is removed before undertaking work of any kind in the vicinity. It also recommends that there should be greater care in blasting operations, especially in the quarries, and that at every mine there should be some person familiar with the Schaefer method of artificial respiration.

In the coal mining industry, falls of rock and coal, haulage accidents and explosions, one of which was due to an open sparking caused by an arc in electric trailing cable at sprocket, were the chief causes of the fatalities in 1922. British Columbia and Alberta had each 35 fatalities and Nova Scotia had 25. Close investigations are now made into the causes of all coal mine disasters,\* and as a result of these inquiries new regulations and legislation have been adopted. Some important amendments of recent years in the mining acts of the several provinces were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, on page 378. Recently frequent accidents in the Nova Scotia collieries have been due to "bumps," which are explained as caused by pressure of the earth above, these coming without warning and with the force of an explosion.

Perhaps no industry more than the steam railway service requires more care on the part of all concerned. Many of the accidents in the service are due to collisions, derailments, and being struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines and falls from cars. Continual watchfulness is necessary in switching and shunting operations and in the giving and taking of orders. Of the accidents in the telephone and telegraph services and public utilities the chief causes were coming in contact with electric current and falls from poles. In the construction industries falls from scaffolds, from ladders, and through hoist openings, the collapse of supports, cave-ins of excavations, and being struck by derricks caused most of the fatalities. In agriculture the nature of the work is so varied that fatalities due to many causes are recorded; the greatest number of deaths are, however, due to being kicked by horses or being gored by bulls. A great number of deaths among these workers are due to lightning, falls from loads, and through the handling of machinery.

Accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, that are common to all industries are those due to the handling of materials, including strains, striking against sharp or rough objects, and being

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1922, page 1113; June, 1923, page 628; September, 1924, page 732; and October, 1924, page 822.



crushed between objects handled and other objects. Objects dropped, or objects falling from piles, falls into elevator shafts and being crushed by elevators have also caused a great number of injuries. Of all non-fatal accidents, it is claimed that eye accidents cost more in compensation, in medical treatment, and in loss of productive efficiency than any other form of accident. Among the chief eye hazards in industries are flying chips of metal, minerals and wood, splashing liquids such as

molten metals, acids and other injurious chemicals, and explosions of all varieties. There are also the hazards of infection and of eye diseases which arise from neglect of eye injuries, incompetent first-aid treatment, contact from carriers of contagious diseases, and exposure to excessive industrial heat, and eye strain resulting from improper and inadequate lighting, improper vocational placement and from ignorance or disregard for the existence of defective vision.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO

THE third annual report of the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Commission covers the operations of the Mothers' Allowance Act of the Province for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1923. In addition to the statistical statement the report contains much interesting information in connection with the administration of the Act. The investigators for example, play an important part as vocational guides, helping the adolescents of the assisted families to secure suitable employment and advising them during the latter days of their schooling as to possibilities for their future life. The efforts of many mothers to supplement their allowances, and the co-operation of business and social clubs, including women's organizations, in the work of the Board, are also described.

The cost of administration showed a reduction of from 5.42 per cent during the fiscal year 1921-1922 to 4.58 per cent during 1922-1923, the total cost in the latter period being \$74,020.76. This cost is borne by the Province, and includes the entire cost involved in the services rendered by the investigators and by the 98 local Boards, and all expenses in connection with the administration at the head office. The total cost incurred in the operation of the Boards, including travelling expenses, stationery, postage, etc., was \$2,409.15, or an average cost per Board of \$24.50. About 500 persons served voluntarily on the Boards attending meetings, visiting the homes of beneficiaries, etc.

The total amount of benefits paid during the year was \$1,612,701, the average benefits paid to each beneficiary being about \$35.50 monthly. Of the total amount \$586,090 was distributed to the counties, \$339,676 to the cities, \$31,049 to the "separated towns," \$2,810 to Indian reserves, and \$153,076 to judicial districts. In most cases the cost of the allowance is met jointly by the Province and the local authority. The municipality is chargeable with half the amount of the al-

lowance where the beneficiary has resided within its boundaries for a year. It is necessary, however, for all applicants to have two years' continuous residence in Ontario immediately prior to the date of application. (In this connection the report states that it has been reported that widows from Quebec were moving into Ontario in great numbers to share in the benefits of the Act, but an examination of the records has shown that there is no foundation for the report). The total contributed by the municipalities in the fiscal year 1922-1923 was \$681,634.77. The municipalities co-operated by promptly paying their share, the Commission furnishing each with a statement showing the names of the beneficiaries in their district and the amount paid in each case.

The vast majority of the beneficiaries proved worthy of the allowance and gave good care to the children, but constant supervision of some mothers was necessary, and in a few cases the allowance was cancelled because the mother proved to be "not a fit and proper person."

The number of mothers who were drawing allowances on October 31, 1923, was 3,870, as compared with 3,580 at the beginning of the fiscal year. Considered by nationalities the beneficiaries were mostly Canadian, these numbering 2,686, English numbering 652, Scottish 184, Irish 87, American (United States) 72, Russian 59, Italian 37, Polish 19, Finnish 18, German 16, Swedish 8, Welsh 5, and other nationalities 27.

The occupations of the fathers were as follows: labourers, 1,105; clerks, 192; trades, 671; business, 268; professions, 27; farmers, 534; miscellaneous, 101, and 972 were not given. The most frequent causes of death of the fathers were pneumonia, tuberculosis and influenza, these accounting for 646, 392, and 389 deaths respectively out of a total of 3,255.

In the homes of the beneficiaries there were 11,791 children under 16 years of age. The number of children by families is shown in the following table:—

	Families	Children
Families of one child, an incapacitated father, or older child.....	35	35
Families of two children.....	1,651	3,302
“ three children.....	1,071	3,213
“ four children.....	626	2,504
“ five children.....	296	1,480
“ six children.....	112	672
“ seven children.....	52	364
“ eight children.....	23	184
“ nine children.....	3	27
“ ten children.....	1	10
Total.....	3,870	11,791

The allowance is not in itself sufficient to maintain a family, and where there are no sons and daughters of wage-earning age, the usual means of supplementing it is by the mother's own earnings. In the rural districts and small towns where rents are lower the allowance is more nearly adequate than in the larger cities, and in many cases the country mothers manage with very little outside employment, in a very few cases with none. A mother who is able to manage without outside employment usually owns her home and grows her own vegetables, and in some cases supplements the allowance by the

sale of fruit and vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, flowers, bulbs and perennial roots. Other mothers have added to their income by such employment as caring for schools and churches, the keeping of small grocery stores, by cleaning and pressing, and a very few by giving music lessons. Hand sewing is another common means of earning, and in many of the urban districts office cleaning is convenient part-time employment. The usual employment of the mother is charwork and general domestic service, this being the work most can do without special aptitude for training, and the easiest way of getting part-time employment. Many mothers do laundry work in their own homes, and in one or two instances the Commission received reports of mothers who had bought electric washing machines on time payments, thus supplementing their allowance at a saving of time and strength and resulting in improved home conditions. Full-time factory and store employment is discouraged by the Commission but part-time employment can often be arranged which does not take them from the home more than charwork would. The nature of the occupation of the beneficiaries was as follows: Housewives, 1,730; charwork, 924; boarders or roomers (no other employment), 450; sewing, knitting, etc., 249; factory work, 182; farm work, fruit picking, etc., 135; clerical work, 102; business, 65; nursing, 26; and professions, 7.

## WOMEN'S INSTITUTES IN CANADA

**A**N article in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September (page 764) describing existing conditions in Canada in regard to the draft recommendation of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) on the "Utilization of Workers' Spare Time," referred to the part being taken by Women's Institutes in improving social conditions in the rural centres. The first of these Institutes was organized in Ontario in 1897 and the movement spread so quickly that in 1915 there were Institutes in every province of Canada. The aims and objects of these organizations, as set forth by the Ontario Institute are as follows:—

The disseminating of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuel, and the more scientific care and training of children with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people; and the consideration of any problem or the carrying on of any line of work which has for its object the uplift of the home, or the betterment of conditions surrounding community life.

In addition to their recreational activities the Institutes in several of the provinces pay particular attention to newly arrived immigrants, welcoming them to the districts and helping them to realize that they have a part to play in advancing community interests. They see that immigrant children are placed in homes, attend school regularly and they report cases of cruelty, neglect or overwork by employers to the authorities. The Institutes have done pioneer work in establishing medical inspection in rural schools, and have clinics to remove remediable physical defects of the children. In many schools they serve hot lunches for children who come from a distance. The school also has been used as a medium for stimulating agriculture and the encouragement of school fairs has been a feature of the Institute work. They have inaugurated a school garden movement in some districts and have obtained good results from donating prizes to children. In some districts



they have encouraged the studies of poultry raising and dairying, and many Institutes hold horticultural fairs and flower shows.

There is no Dominion legislation concerning these Institutes, as they are regulated entirely by provincial laws. In several of the provinces there are clauses in the Acts concerning agricultural associations which provide for the formation of Women's Institutes, while New Brunswick and Alberta have special Acts on the subject. Section 3 of "The Women's Institute Act," of the latter Province states that the objects of the Women's Institute shall be the improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities by means of:—

(1) The study of home economics (including home nursing, household science, sanitation, food values, sick-room cookery, house furnishing, sewing, and other matters), child welfare, prevention of disease, local neighbourhood needs, industrial and social conditions;

(2) Establishing the Women's Institute as a social and educational centre in the community and by utilizing it as a means of welcoming new settlers;

(3) The encouragement of agriculture and improvement of agricultural conditions;

(4) The holding, establishment and maintenance of demonstrations, lectures, short course schools, travelling and other libraries, exhibitions, competitions, meetings, conventions and such other utilities and attractions as may from time to time be deemed useful for the promotion of the foregoing objects or any of them.

To organize an institute in Alberta an application must be signed by not less than eight qualified women and forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture of the province, who issues a certificate of incorporation. In all the provinces the rules regarding organization are very simple.

The work of the Women's Institutes in each province is directed by a superintendent who is an officer of the provincial Department of Agriculture. He is usually assisted by a corps of women, known as lecturers and demonstrators, who travel through the Province visiting the different Institutes and giving demonstration lectures in home economics, etc. The Institutes are assisted by small grants from the Provincial Governments and by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture under the provisions of the Dominion Agricultural Instruction Act. Membership in the Institutes is not limited to mature women, but includes girls as well, Girls' Institutes working in cooperation with Women's Institutes being an important feature of Institute organization in the different provinces. Women of all classes are included as it is believed that mutual help and combined effort can only be achieved by an understanding of each other's needs and interest and of the points of view from which these are regarded.

In addition to the local Institutes there are in most of the provinces district Institutes and provincial Institutes, and in 1919 there was formed a National Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada, one of its objects being to co-ordinate the various provincial Women's Institutes. This Federation has resolved to press for the establishment of a division in the Dominion Department of Agriculture to be known as the Women's Institute Division having the same relation to the Dominion Government as the similar divisions have to the provincial governments.

Women's Institutes are now in existence in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States and in other countries.

### Legal "Colour Bar" removed in South Africa

The Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa recently declared *ultra vires* the existing regulations in the Transvaal and Orange Free State which establish a "colour bar" in regard to occupations of a responsible or dangerous nature in mines or in connection with machinery in any industry. Discussing the situation thus created the annual report of the Department of Mines and Industries for 1923 says:—

The question of policy now arises whether this so-called "colour bar" should be legally established by Act of Parliament, or whether it would not be sufficient to provide for competence without any race differentiation. There does not appear to be any indication at present that the abolition of the legal "colour bar" has had any adverse effect on the general ratio of white to coloured workers on the mines. On the contrary, at the time of writing that ratio has increased, and, so long as competence is insisted upon, it will probably be many years before the removal of the legal "colour bar" would disclose any marked effect on European employment on the mines.

### British Emigration

The Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association Bulletin quotes the following comment in an English paper on the British Emigration returns in relation to Empire settlement:—

The nature of British emigration is commented upon in the October issue of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. It says. The main ground for anxiety is the fact that while emigration on the whole is not so large as before the war, it consists of a very much larger degree of the highly skilled class of artisans. The proportion of young men is unusually large. Another rather disquieting feature of the returns is the reduced proportion of emigrants who make their new home within the Empire. In 1913 there were 71.2 per cent of the total; in 1923 there were 57.8 per cent. The gain was to the United States, and the chief loss was to Canada.

## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities are also noted which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

*Nova Scotia—Evening Classes.*—The enrolment in evening classes at Halifax exceeds that of any previous year and is particularly heavy in dressmaking, millinery and motor mechanics. Over eleven hundred students were enrolled during the opening week in twenty-two subjects. Classes in home nursing and sign painting are offered for the first time. A number of students are taking advanced work following the previous year's instruction. The ages of pupils ranged from thirteen to fifty years.

In Yarmouth, 110 pupils were enrolled before the opening night in seven subjects. This is a record enrolment.

Evening classes are conducted in 25 centres throughout the province. Last winter the total enrolment exceeded 3,000.

*Nova Scotia—Course in Telephony.*—The first summer school of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company at Halifax, Nova Scotia, dealing with telephone work, proved to be very successful, according to the company's monthly bulletin. The complete resources of the Nova Scotia Technical College were placed at the disposal of the industries of the Province. The college authorities and company officials met together and worked out a careful plan for a short-term course that would cover general principles of electricity, electrical machinery testing, and technical knowledge of telephone traffic, construction, accounting, etc. The company's offer to its employees was that it would grant two weeks' leave on full pay, and also pay the college fees, the student to pay his own travelling expenses and board.

*New Brunswick—Evening Classes.*—The St. John Vocational Committee is conducting evening classes at four centres, including West St. John. It is expected that the enrolment will equal, if not exceed, that of previous years.

Successful evening classes are conducted in Fredericton, Moncton, Edmundston, and four other municipalities in New Brunswick. The total enrolment last year was over 1,000.

*Quebec—Evening Classes.*—Evening vocational classes are conducted in 18 centres in the province of Quebec and the enrolment last year exceeded 6,500. Courses are conducted by the provincial schools, the Council of Arts and Manufactures, religious societies and other organizations.

*Ontario—Evening Classes.*—A new evening class for real-estate brokers and salesmen is being conducted in the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School. Over 60 students have enrolled for a lecture course given by experts under the direction of the Border Cities Real Estate Board.

Windsor, London, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Hamilton, Burlington, Toronto, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Sudbury and other municipalities report increased enrolments in evening classes. Several places have started new courses and very few centres report decreased enrolments in any course.

Last year fifty-seven municipalities conducted evening vocational classes with a total enrolment of 36,684. An average of 39 out of every 1,000 people in these places attend evening classes.

*Ontario—School Buildings.*—The new vocational schools in Chatham and Owen Sound are being opened early in November, and the additional story to the workshop unit of the Ottawa Technical School is now in use.

The Director of Technical Education for Toronto has been asked to prepare a report regarding the establishment of a technical school in the west end of the city. A new High School of Commerce is being erected in the east end of the city. If the proposed west end school is erected, Toronto will have five secondary vocational schools, two commercial and three technical.

Plans for an addition to the shop unit of the Hamilton Technical Institute have been submitted for the approval of the Provincial Department of Education. The proposed wing is to house the motor mechanics department. The Building Trades Council of Hamilton is urging the immediate erection of the vocational teacher-training college and additional accommodation for collegiate classes.

The principal of the London Technical School states that despite the recent addition of a new wing to the school, the increased enrolment in day and evening classes will



make it necessary to add another wing in the immediate future.

*Guelph—Baking School.*—Over \$15,000 has been subscribed by members of the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada towards the erection of a baking school in connection with the Guelph Agricultural College. The Association is to build and equip the school which is to be maintained by the provincial government. Every branch of the trade is to be taught and students will be enrolled from all parts of the Dominion. The school will be managed by a joint committee selected from the Bakers' Association and representatives of the Ontario Agricultural College.

*Manitoba—Evening Classes.*—Evening classes in Manitoba are confined to the city of Winnipeg where 2,051 pupils received instruction during the past winter. The enrolment in evening classes has remained fairly constant during the past five years.

*Saskatchewan—Evening Classes.*—Very successful evening classes are reported from Regina and Saskatoon. Five classes have been started in Moose Jaw and it is hoped that several others will be organized during the winter. The requirement of a minimum enrolment of ten students in each class and the limited field for industrial classes in each community makes it difficult to organize classes except in the few larger cities. Last year the work was carried on in three cities and over 800 students were enrolled.

*Alberta—Evening Classes.*—Over 2,500 students were enrolled in evening classes in seven centres throughout Alberta, during the past year. A number of the places in which classes had been discontinued are organizing classes for the coming winter and it is expected that the total enrolment will be considerably increased.

*British Columbia—Evening Classes.*—During the past year thirty-six municipalities in British Columbia conducted evening classes, having a total enrolment of over 5,000 pupils. This represented an increase of approximately 1,500 over the preceding year, and recent reports indicate that a similar increase may be expected this year. Well organized classes in Vancouver are attended by over 1,500 workers. Instruction is provided in thirty subjects covering all phases of commercial and industrial occupations.

*Vancouver—Vocational Officer.*—The Vancouver school board is arranging for the appointment of an official to co-ordinate the work of schools and industry. He is to advise pupils regarding the choice of their life work, to locate suitable openings for pupils leaving

school, and to establish co-operation between the schools and local employers.

### Vocational Guidance

In view of the efforts being made to introduce vocational guidance into Canadian schools, it is important that teachers, parents, employers and students understand what is involved in this undertaking. The following extracts from a recent pamphlet issued by the National Vocational Guidance Association of the United States clearly set forth the need for and aims of vocational guidance in a school system.

*Definitions.*—Vocational guidance is the giving of information, experience and advice in regard to choosing an occupation, preparing for it, entering it, and progressing in it.

Educational guidance is the aid furnished individuals in making such decisions as choice of studies, choice of curriculums and the choice of schools.

*Need for Vocational Guidance.*—Education is provided to enable pupils to become useful members of society. Vocational guidance will prepare them to make more wisely the important decisions which they are called upon to make throughout life. Therefore the service of vocational guidance should be provided for in the curriculums of the public schools.

Since work occupies one-half the waking time of active individuals and presents complex difficulties which can be solved only through the extension of education, careful study should be given to all the problems involved in vocational life.

Modern life demands as never before right contacts and co-operation. Vocational guidance of some sort is inevitable. No one can avoid the need for making occupational decisions. Adequate guidance should be provided under supervision to offset the unwise and false guidance of untrustworthy advertisements, suggestion, selfishness, ignorance, and other prejudiced or unscientific sources.

*Aims of Vocational Guidance.*—To assist individuals in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and making progress in occupations.

To help the worker to understand his relationships to workers in his own and other occupations and to society as a whole.

To give a knowledge of the common occupations and of the problems of the occupational world, so that pupils may be prepared for vocational as well as political citizenship.

To secure better co-operation between the school on the one hand and the various industrial, commercial and professional pursuits on the other hand.

To help adapt the schools to the needs of the pupils and the community, and to make

sure that each pupil obtains the equality of opportunity which it is the duty of the public schools to provide.

### Workers' Educational Association

The following extracts from the sixth annual report of the Workers' Educational Association of Toronto and District summarize the purpose, organization and operation of the work of the Association as carried on in Ontario. Branches are organized in Hamilton, Kitchener, Windsor and Ottawa.

The Association is established to provide an opportunity for the workers to obtain the benefits of University Education, and assist them to acquire the knowledge which is essential to intelligent and effective citizenship. To that end, political and economic science, history, English literature and other subjects are taught. There are two classes of membership, namely, general members, who are admitted to special lectures and privileges, and students who form the study groups.

Lecturers are appointed by the Executive Council and are paid for their services. The tutorial secretary organizes a syllabus of lectures, acts as librarian, convenes meetings of tutors, and otherwise assists with the general conduct of the classes.

The educational work of the Association is organized on the basis of student membership, the course including lectures, discussion of lectures and writing of essays; and general membership, with the privilege of special popular lectures. Classes or lectures are held during the evening, or at such other times as may be deemed advisable.

In order to constitute a W. E. A. Class, the following conditions are requisite:—That the class shall consist predominantly of working men and women; and that all new members of the W. E. A. shall be provided with a copy of the constitution at the time when the membership card is issued.

The W. E. A. in Hamilton began work in October, 1920, and the first season had one class in economics, with total enrolment of 18, which has now increased to six classes with total enrolment of 259. Of this number there are 95 men and 164 women.

The analysis of occupations covers 216 of the total membership, the balance not being available when the information was asked for. The result is as follows: Skilled workers, patternmakers 4, carpenters 4, plumbers, blacksmiths, machinists, toolmakers, etc., 15, painters 2, steel workers 1, draftsmen 5; total 31; unskilled labourers 16, housekeepers, married ladies and girls at home 30; clerks, various, 25; stenographers 16, Government service 1, cashiers, bookkeepers, accountants, salesmen, shippers 14; total of this class, 61; milliners and hairdressers 4, teachers, school and music, etc. 18; nurses 12, social service 3; total of this section, 33; foremen 6, efficiency clerks 3, inspectors 1; total 10; law clerks or students 3, business men, managers, superintendents, assistant superintendents, etc., 8; total 216.

The attendance at classes shows the following average for the entire term; economics, 17½; public speaking, 37½; literature, 23; civics, 14; psychology, 1st year, 46½; psychology, 2nd year, 34. Total of averages, 172½.

### Winter Construction and Unemployment

The campaign for more building and repair work during the winter months, aimed at reducing unemployment and giving the public greater returns for the money it spends on construction, is finding much of its most energetic support from manufacturers and distributors of building materials in the United States. Many of the most prominent concerns, as well as organizations doing a smaller business and retailers, have called attention in various ways to the advantages of winter building.

The usual let down in construction during the winter has in the past cut down retail sales, and consumption of practically all building materials, to a fraction of summer business. The uneven demand extends back to the raw products from which materials are made, and results in irregular employment and decrease in purchasing power on the part of a large

section of the community. The seasonal fluctuations in railroad traffic are increased, and there is a generally upsetting influence on business and employment. The vigorous campaign for a more even building year is therefore being supported by manufacturers who are not only contributing to public education on the subject, but are working on the technical problems which concern builders in making winter work easy and economical.

The basic idea in the campaign is that all persons planning new construction or the employment of building trades workers for repairs or other purposes should take into account probable employment conditions in determining when to start the work. In this way the unemployment of building trades workers and of building material producing organizations during several months of the year is being reduced and the public is profiting.



## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Fishing Industry

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a report on the fishing industry in Canada for 1923, prepared in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments.

The total value of the fisheries products as marketed, whether fresh, domestically prepared or factory made, for the year 1923 was \$42,565,545, compared with \$41,800,210 for 1922 and \$34,931,935 for 1921. British Columbia led in the value of products these amounting to \$20,795,914; Nova Scotia came next with products valued at \$8,448,385; and New Brunswick third with products valued at \$4,548,535.

*Primary Operations.*—The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, ice houses, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1923 was \$23,645,316, compared with \$25,648,650 in 1922, and \$26,257,487 in 1921. The number of employees engaged in these operations in 1923 was 53,517, compared with 57,880 in 1922, and 55,230 in 1921. Of the total number of men employed in 1923 44,064 were employed in sea fisheries and 9,453 in inland fisheries, the nature of the employment of the men in each of these divisions being as follows:—

Sea fisheries: On steam trawlers, 193; on vessels, 5,797; on boats, 37,329; on carrying smacks and scows, 745.

Inland Fisheries: On vessels, 704; on boats, 6,404; on carrying smacks and scows, 4; and in fishing not in boats, 2,341.

*Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.*—The fish canning and curing establishments in operation in 1923 totalled 938, comprising 621 lobster canneries, 70 salmon canneries, 15 clam canneries, four sardine and other fish canneries, 220 fish curing establishments and eight whale oil and fish oil factories. The number of lobster canneries increased over the preceding year by 35, salmon canneries by three, and clam canneries by five. The number of miscellaneous fish canneries decreased by four and of fish curing establishments by 34. An increase of five is shown in the number of all establishments. Of the total establishments 533 were operated by individuals, 193 by partnerships, and 212 by joint stock companies. There were 437 establishments operating less than 60 days during the year; 291 operating between 60 and 119 days; 97 operating between 120 and 179 days; 52 operating between 180 and 239 days; and 61 operating 240 days and over.

The total selling value of the output of the establishments was \$25,374,763, a decrease from 1922 of \$190,726. The value of the fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared amounted to \$19,528,661, and of the fish marketed for consumption fresh \$5,846,102. Canned salmon contributed 47 per cent and canned lobster 23 per cent of the total value of the manufactured fish product.

There were 418 establishments having a production for the year valued at less than \$5,000; 155 having a production valued from \$5,000 to under \$10,000; 182 having a production valued from \$10,000 to under \$20,000; 83 having a production valued from \$20,000 to under \$50,000; and 100 establishments having a production valued at \$50,000 and over. Comprised in the last group are 57 salmon canneries, 26 fish curing establishments, 11 lobster canneries, four oil factories, and two sardine and other fish canneries.

The amount of capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments in 1923 was \$24,027,549 compared with \$22,116,338 in 1922, and \$19,411,990 in 1921. These totals represent value of land and buildings, machinery, products and supplies on hand and cash and operating accounts.

A classification for the number of employees shows, 625 establishments with an average of five employees or over and 236 establishments with an average of less than five employees. Establishments having no employees numbered 77, the work in these establishments being performed by the operators themselves. The total number of persons employed in the industry was 15,447 with salaries and wages amounting to \$3,769,914; 585 persons were classified as officers, superintendents, clerks, etc., with salaries of \$681,101; 11,265 were factory workers with wages of \$2,443,971; and 3,597 were contract and piece workers with wages of \$644,842.

In the canning factories of British Columbia, a large part of the work is done under contract, the contractor engaging and paying his own help and being himself paid by the factory according to the quantity of fish packed. Comparative figures for 1922 give the total number of employees in the establishments during that year as 16,577, with salaries and wages amounting to \$3,641,730. A classification of the wage-earners by sex, as shown by the payrolls on the fifteenth of each month is given as follows: for January, 1,005 males and 83 females; February, 997

males and 89 females; March, 1,092 males and 104 females; April, 2,770 males and 925 females; May 5,317 males and 4,276 females; June, 6,196 males and 4,374 females; July, 5,040 males and 2,870 females; August, 3,320 males and 820 females; September, 2,932 males and 707 females; October, 2,676 males

and 575 females; November, 2,031 males and 316 females; and December, 1,609 males and 267 females. The highest employment was, therefore, shown in May with 10,570 persons employed and the least employment in January when only 1,088 persons were employed.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

THE quadrennial meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, being the 21st general convention of the organization, met in Indianapolis, on September 22. There were 648 delegates seated and five fraternal delegates from district and state councils, twelve of these being from the Dominion of Canada.

The total membership of the organization was shown to be 350,391 forming 2,173 local unions, 100 of which are located in Canada. The General Treasurer reported that he had handled over \$7,000,000 during the four years, and showed a balance of \$1,142,875 on hand, \$449,383 of which is in the Home and Pension fund. This was an increase in the cash balance of \$367,631 since the last convention. Money appropriated for local assistance in organizing was given in detail and showed Canada to have been dealt with generously in this respect, Toronto having received \$11,516; Montreal \$1,597; Ottawa \$320 along with other appropriations of smaller amounts to other Districts during that period.

In support of strikes and lockouts amongst the larger payments to Canadian Districts are Ottawa \$15,297; Hamilton, Ont., \$7,260, Jonquières, Que., \$2,070, Winnipeg, Man., \$1,704. Toronto, Ont, \$1,782. These sums are all additional to the amounts paid for death and disability donations which average out at a cost of 12 cents per member per month and of general organizing expenses, cost of journal, etc.

The General Treasurer in his report pointed out that the per capita tax paid to the General Office on each member since the Home and Pension Fund project became a law is 50 cents per member per month or \$6 per year and to receive the maximum benefit a member can receive upon the death of his wife and his own disability he would have to be a continuous dues-paying member for almost 79 years. To receive the maximum wife's funeral donation and death donation, a beneficial member would be required to pay per capita tax to the General Office for 62½ years

before he would pay in the amount he would be entitled to receive. In addition arrangements are now being made to care for the aged and infirm members through the Home and Pension Scheme.

The Convention was addressed by Phillip Murray, first Vice President, United Mine Workers of America, General Secretary Frank Duffy, John J. Manning, Secretary of Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labour, and James Duncan, first Vice President of the American Federation of Labour. A telegram conveying fraternal greetings was received from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, and a number of similar telegrams from other Labour organizations.

Reports were presented from the General President, W. L. Hutcheson; first Vice-President, J. T. Cósgrave; General Secretary, Frank Duffy; General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, and the General Executive Board, each of which was referred to a separate committee whose reports were accepted by the convention in each case without debate.

Nominations for officers, which will be voted on by referendum of the membership and also for representatives to the American Federation of Labour, the Label Trades Department and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were held on Thursday, September 25. President Hutcheson is to be opposed by Willis K. Brown of Peoria, Ill., and Morris Rosen, New York City.

First General Vice President has opposition in the person of Jos. Walsh, New York City. Second General Vice President, General Secretary and General Treasurer were elected by acclamation.

Opposition candidates are nominated to five of the seven Executives Board Members. Those receiving acclamation are J. W. William of the Fifth District and Arthur Martel of the Seventh District (Canada).

A motion was adopted relative to representation at the American Federation and the Label Trades Department which provides for a system of election whereby changes in the delegation would be made each year, thus



allowing a much larger number of delegates to participate in this honour and at the same time assuring the interjection of a certain amount of new blood into the delegation each year. On the same principle it was decided to accept two to represent the Brotherhood at the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, one for the first and third years and one for the second and fourth years. T. Jackson, Secretary Ontario Provincial Council and Pierre Lefevre, Secretary of the Quebec District Council were elected by acclamation to fill these positions.

The number of resolutions and amendments to the constitution which were submitted was much smaller than at the previous conventions, and again only a small number of those submitted received the endorsement of the Convention. Those approved will be sent out for referendum vote of the membership.

Considerable attention was paid to the matter of encouraging apprentices and a decision reached to make the maximum initiation fee for apprentices \$10, although the Convention rejected a proposal to raise the age at which apprentices might start to learn their trade from 22 to 25 years.

The Convention also went on record as strongly opposed to the introduction of piece work and of the accepting of Labour Contracts only by members of the organization.

A matter of general interest is the progress being made towards the institution of an old age home and pension scheme. A large tract of land has been bought in Lakeland, Florida, on which to build the home. A number of proposals will be submitted to the membership on this matter, the chief of which are that the choice of living in the home or being paid a monthly pension shall be optional with members entitled to the same. To become eligible to these pensions a member must be not less than 65 years of age, and have held 30 years' membership in the organization. A wife may accompany her husband to the home providing she is 55 years old, and married to the member at least 10 years. About 3,000 members of the organization are at present eligible for these benefits.

It is expected that the home will be partly maintained from the sale of oranges and other produce grown on the property. This will be sold direct to the members through the local unions, and thus bring into effect practical demonstration of co-operative production and distribution.

Special efforts are to be made to further organize the Woodworking factories of the United States and Canada, and secure the wider use of furniture and other products

bearing the union label of the United Brotherhood.

A resolution was adopted to hold the next convention at the Lakeland, Florida, providing that sufficient accommodation for the great number of delegates attending is available by that time.

A special resolution was adopted by the convention on the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia which was the first form of carpenter trade organization in America. The anniversary was celebrated in the original Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia on September 2f.

The convention was the shortest on record, only sitting eight days and finishing on Tuesday, September 30, without the necessity of any night sessions.

### Delegation from Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada Waits on Dominion Government

A delegation representing the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada visited Ottawa on October 24, to lay before the Dominion Government certain resolutions passed by the Confederation at their third annual conference held last August at Port Alfred, Quebec. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1924, page 768.)

The Government was represented at the interview by the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour and the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice. Mr. D. J. E. Fontaine, member of Parliament for Hull, accompanied the delegation, which was headed by Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, president of the organization.

The resolutions were presented by Mr. T. A. Morin, of Hull, first vice-president, and Mr. Thomas Poulin, of Quebec, secretary of the Confederation, and were as follows:—

1. That the Federal Government fix the hours of labour in the pulp and paper industry at a maximum of 48 per week.

2. That in order to relieve unemployment in some measure the Federal Government should consider the revision of the present immigration policy so as to prevent the exodus of Canadians and limit the admission of foreigners; that as many contracts as possible should be awarded for federal public works; that a commission should be appointed to consider the establishment of an unemployment fund in Canada; and that the Federal Government should vote appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of trade union unemployment offices.

3. That a preferential tariff of 20 per cent should be charged on any vessel built or purchased abroad and used on the coast service in Canada. In support of this proposal it was

stated that at present most of the ships so used are built in Great Britain; that Canadian shipbuilders have made heavy outlays to meet the requirements of Canadian shipping, and that no tariff is now imposed on British built vessels.

4. That an end should be made of the practice of specifying that certain machinery manufactured abroad should be used in connection with contracts for maritime construction and repairs. Canadian firms were at present hampered in competing with outside firms through having to pay duties on such machinery. If the foreign machinery was necessary the duties should be abolished.

5. That the right of the Confederation to be represented wherever the views of organized labour in Canada are sought, should be completely recognized.

The Ministers promised a thorough consideration of the resolutions stating that these would be placed before the various departments affected. On the subject of the first resolution they reminded the delegation that the matter of the 8-hour day was now before the courts to determine whether legislation on this subject was within provincial or federal jurisdiction.

### Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America

The second biennial convention, being the seventeenth regular meeting, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, was held at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 8-13, 1924. This Brotherhood has six local unions in Canada. The President's report noted as the outstanding achievements of the organization since its convention in 1922, the re-establishment of the 8-hour day with time and one-half for all over-time, Sunday and holiday service; the establishment of "one-day off in seven" for signal department employees, with time and one-half for services on the seventh day; more favourable basic rules governing working conditions; and the final elimination of the inequality in the wages of signal department mechanics, the hourly rate having formerly varied to the extent of 4 cents an hour.

The above concessions were secured from the United States Railroad Labour Board in Decision number 1538, effective February 1, 1923. During the same period the Brotherhood maintained a fund for the relief of its sick and distressed members, while many subordinate lodges conducted district funds on the same lines.

The President criticised the action of the United States Railroad Labour Board in having rejected the Brotherhood's request for

general increases in rates of pay, causing resentment and dissatisfaction which had resulted in a proposed amendment to the Transportation Act of 1920, (referred to as the Howel-Barkley Bill).

*Signal Schools.*—Signal schools have been started by many local lodges of the Brotherhood and were said to have created a favourable impression among railroad officials and established better mutual understanding between the various parties concerned. The schools are attended by outsiders as well as by members. Addresses are given by the local signal department officials as well as by representatives of the signal accessory companies. Railroad officials now co-operate with the Brotherhood Committees in making the school meetings attractive. The President considered that "the benefits accruing to our membership and to the signal employees in general cannot be estimated". He recommended that the members should be given all available information on automatic train control and stop devices, and the circuit plans in connection therewith.

*Protective Fund.*—Under the Brotherhood's Protective Fund members receive a payment of more than \$140 in the event of death or total disability. The fund is a voluntary plan of insurance. At present it has 1,476 participants. Only three death claims have been paid to date, and no further assessments can be levied until seven more death claims have been paid. In an appeal to the members to join the fund it was stated that if the entire membership had participated since it was founded in April, 1923, the 55 members of the organization who had since died would each have received \$712, and the cost to the members would have been at the rate of only \$4.40 a year.

*Wage Increases.*—The Convention resolved that each system committee on roads that have not secured wage increases should immediately prepare data and endeavour to meet the management with a view of securing an increase in wages, and that the data when collected be sent to the Grand Lodge with a further recommendation that they be forwarded to the Labour Board.

*Injunctions.*—The following resolution on this subject was passed:—

Whereas, the attitude of antagonism toward organized workers by the courts in a great many jurisdictions in the United States has manifested itself lately in an ever-growing number of sweeping and severe injunctions against labour unions engaged in the legitimate struggle to maintain living standards and to elevate and better mankind; and whereas, such injunctions have in some instances been accompanied by opinions from the bench proclaiming it a crime and a conspiracy for organized labour to peacefully persuade their fellow-workers to join a labour union on the



spurious ground that these unorganized workers have been forced by their employer to sign upon entering employment fake agreements binding them against becoming members of organized labour and making such peaceful activity punishable by fine and imprisonment; and whereas, the modern and extensive use of this writ of injunction, especially as used in labour disputes, is involuntary and destructive, alarming, and menaces the very existence of American workers as free men; therefore, be it resolved, that the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, in regular convention assembled, emphatically and solemnly protest against this practice of the courts; and be it further resolved, that this convention instruct its officers to do their utmost in conjunction and co-operation with all other organizations of labour to check this intolerable practice by legislative relief or otherwise.

*Workers' Leisure.*—The Convention resolved that:—

Whereas, through the successful efforts of organized labour there has been achieved larger leisure in which to enjoy a broader and richer life, and whereas, the rush and strain of modern existence entail unfortunate physical and nervous results which must be guarded against; therefore, be it resolved, that the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, in convention assembled, hereby express its belief that in the wise use of the leisure time of the workers along constructive recreation lines lies a great opportunity not only of meeting the before-mentioned needs, but also of promoting a happier and fuller citizenship, and we, therefore, urge upon all local unions to arrange for more recreation activities for the benefit of their members and members' families, and also to take part in movements to better and extend community recreation facilities in their several cities and towns.

D. W. Helt was re-elected Grand President for another term. V. Saunders, of Toronto

was elected to represent the Canadian District on the Grand Executive Board.

### Retail Clerks International Protective Association

The eighteenth triennial convention of this organization was held during the past summer at Evanston, Illinois. Since the last convention, in 1918, the number of locals in Canada had increased from 3 to 13. The annual meeting of the international executive board was abolished, and international conventions are to be held henceforth every five years instead of every three years; the payment of sick benefits to affiliated members was discontinued, but the funeral benefits are to continue, with a slight increase in the graduated amounts. The funeral benefits payable for members in good standing range from \$25 after 6 months to \$200 after 5 years. The International *per capita* tax was increased to 40 cents per month for beneficiary members and 15 cents per month for non-beneficiary members. The sick benefit paid during the past 6 years amounted to \$54,345, and the funeral benefits \$49,385, or a total of \$103,730.

The convention resolved to place women organizers in the field as a means for building up a more powerful organization, and a campaign is to be started to induce members of all labour unions, before making purchases in stores to insist that the clerks who serve them carry a union card.

## FARMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA

THE Advisory Agricultural Committee of the International Labour Organization, in a report last year, recommended that the Organization should further the co-operation of agricultural workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1923). In this connection the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, in the course of an address on agricultural co-operation at the British Empire Exhibition, remarked that in Canada government assistance in co-operative marketing is primarily directed along legislative lines:—

"The various provinces have from time to time enacted legislation facilitating the formation of co-operative organizations of farm producers for marketing in some cases specific products; in other cases, generally. I think I may say that every province in Canada has legislation facilitating co-operative organization for marketing purposes among farmers.

"The outstanding features of such legislation are: first, cheap, easy incorporation; second, standardization of methods, and third, the ensuring that the organization when created shall remain co-operative in spirit, and not become an ordinary capitalistic corporation dominated by a majority financial interest. In these organizations the man, the producer, counts rather than

the investment of the producer in the capital of the organization. I think I may say that this is characteristic of the forms of co-operative organization in all of the various provinces of Canada.

"Another form of state assistance that is present in some of the provinces of Canada, and to a very great extent at times in Saskatchewan, is assistance by way of State management. I know State management of co-operative marketing does not sound very good at first blush, but I may say that the manner in which it has been conducted up to the present time, has been markedly successful in placing upon their feet co-operative organizations for the marketing of specific farm products, whereas in all probability if they had been left to tread the thorny road of ordinary experience themselves, the organizations would never have lived through it."

In Saskatchewan, Premier Dunning stated "the method was evolved that the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture would undertake to market that particular product for these farmers co-operating for the purpose, not as a permanent undertaking however, but on the distinct understanding that just as soon as the product assumed sufficient importance in the eyes of those producing it and was produced in sufficient volume to allow it to be done, a co-operative organization entirely composed of the farmer-producers should undertake the work of marketing at first done by the branch of the Department of Agriculture."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 1925 Session of International Labour Conference

THE next session of the International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on May 19, 1925.

### Agenda of the 1926 Conference

It has been decided that the programme of the Conference in 1926 will include items concerning maritime labour.

### Governing Body of International Labour Office

A meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva October 9-11. The Government of Canada was represented on this occasion by Mr. O. D. Skelton, of the Department of External Affairs, who acted as substitute for the Minister of Labour. The Director's report pointed out that since the previous session of the Governing Body in June forty additional ratifications of conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference have been registered with the League of Nations.

It was decided that the International Labour Office should continue an inquiry already in progress into the application of the right of association of employers and workers in various industries.

After considering a resolution of the Conference which called attention to the advisability of preparing the way for official relations between the International Labour Organization and Russia and of informing the Russian workers about the activities of the Organization, the Governing Body left the Director to determine the most opportune moment for such action, and to submit to it proposals for suitable steps in the direction indicated.

The Governing Body accepted the transfer to the International Labour Office, of the work of the High Commissariat for Refugees hitherto attached to the League of Nations. The work consists mainly in aiding the work of finding employment, by emigration or otherwise, for the thousands of Russian and Armenian refugees now scattered over Europe and the Near East, insofar as these refugees are employable. The decision referred to was made by the adoption of the following resolution:—

The Governing Body requests the Director to prepare a scheme of the services which can be given in the providing of employment facilities for refugees within the limits of the 203,000 francs voted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, and to examine this estimate in the light of the expenditure in previous years of the High Commissariat.

It is understood that what is asked of the International Labour Office is the investigation, co-ordination and communication of offers of employment which may be made to the refugees, the examination of the conditions under which the refugees may take advantage of these offers, and the preparation of an estimate of the number of refugees who can be placed in employment; provided that the expenditure shall not exceed the allotted credit.

It is understood that there is no question of paying relief or travelling expenses to the hundreds of thousands of refugees out of the relatively small sum voted.

It is understood also, that this is a temporary work, and should be terminated as soon as possible.

### Joint Maritime Commission

It will be remembered that, some time ago, in accordance with decisions of the Second Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1920, the International Labour Office undertook the drafting of an international seamen's code, beginning with seamen's articles of agreement. The draft of this part of the Code was discussed by the Commission at a former meeting. At a meeting held in September the Commission recommended that the question of the International codification of regulations relating to seamen's articles of agreement should be placed on the agenda of the 1926 Session of the Conference, the Commission being given an opportunity for further examining the preliminary draft in the meantime.

The seamen's representatives raised the question of putting on the agenda of a future Session of the Conference the subject of hours of work on board ship. Reference was made to the recent demand to this effect on the part of the International Transport Workers' Federation, and to the conversations which took place a few weeks ago between British and French Ministers on the subject.

The ship owners' representatives took the view that no ground had been disclosed for re-opening the hours question, and that legislation which would necessitate the carrying of larger crews would impose hardship upon seamen, shipowners and the community by reducing the volume and increasing the cost of maritime transport.

On the vote, the members of the Commission were equally divided on the seamen's proposal, and no recommendation was therefore adopted.

### League of Nations and Child Welfare

The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations held recently at Geneva ratified the decision adopted by the Council at the session in March, 1924, providing that the work hitherto carried on by the International As-



sociation for the Protection of Children should henceforth be entrusted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Assembly requested the Council to re-constitute the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children under a new name and with two groups of assessors, one group to attend whenever questions relating to the traffic in women and children are dealt

with and the other when questions relating to the protection of children are discussed.

The Assembly also endorsed the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the "Declaration of Geneva" and the President pointed out that the Assembly, by approving this Declaration, had made it "the charter of child welfare of the League of Nations."

## QUESTIONNAIRE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

### Issued to State Members by International Labour Organization

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), at its twentieth session held at Geneva last January, decided to include the general subject of Workmen's Compensation in the programme of the Seventh session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1925.

Two phases of Workmen's Compensation have been dealt with by previous Conferences. In 1921 a Draft Convention was adopted concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture, and at the Sixth Conference held at Geneva during the past summer, a Draft Convention and a Draft Recommendation on the subject of equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents were adopted, subject to ratification by a two-third majority at the next Conference, after having been communicated to the governments and the most representative organizations of employers and workers in each country in the interval between the two sessions. The text of these proposals was given in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, pages 656-657.

Apart from these two aspects of the subjects that have already been considered, the general problem of Workmen's Compensation legislation will be discussed at the Conference of 1925. The procedure to be followed will be the same as at the past two annual Conferences, the Conference at one session adopting a proposal by a simple majority, and a two-thirds majority of the succeeding Conference being necessary to its final adoption.

In order to provide a basis for discussion at the next Conference, the Governing Body has prepared a "questionnaire," to be filled in by all the state members of the International Labour Organization. The various governments are of course free to formulate any other proposals, but the questions presented below are believed to include the main features on which international uniformity might be desirable. The questionnaire was received

from Geneva by the Government of Canada, and has been forwarded by them to the various provincial governments, who have jurisdiction in Canada in regard to Workmen's Compensation.

#### QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you consider that, if the Conference decides to adopt a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation, the Draft Convention should contain a clause providing that laws and regulations on workmen's compensation are to apply to all undertakings? or

Do you consider that the sphere of application of the laws and regulations should be restricted to certain undertakings or classes of undertakings? If so, please indicate the undertakings or classes of undertakings which you consider should be excluded.

2. Do you consider that, if the Conference decides to adopt a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, the Draft Convention should contain a clause providing that laws and regulations on workmen's compensation should apply to all workers employed in or by the undertakings which they cover? or

Do you consider it necessary to make provision for restrictions or exceptions in regard to certain workers or classes of workers? If so, please indicate the classes of workers who you consider should be excluded.

3. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should deal with accidents arising out of or in the course of employment? or

Do you propose another formula, and if so, what formula?

4. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that occupational diseases should be treated on the same basis as industrial accidents?

5. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that, as a general rule, compensation especially in case of death or serious incapacity should

be paid in the form of a pension, except where proper guarantees may be secured for a wise utilisation of the lump sum?

6. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a clause providing that extra compensation shall be granted to seriously injured workers who have very largely to depend on the assistance of another person?

7. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that medical aid should be a necessary part of compensation, whether it be organized by the employer or under the accident insurance system, or be undertaken by sickness or invalidity insurance institutions?

8. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might state that the medical benefits alluded to in the preceding question should include treatment by specialists, whether physicians or surgeons, whenever such treatment is found necessary?

6. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should contain a clause dealing with the right of injured workers to be gratuitously furnished with and to have periodically renewed during their lifetime any artificial limbs which they need in consequence of accidents, or to be awarded extra compensation in cash?

10. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should contain a clause dealing with guarantees against the employer's or insurer's insolvency for which provision should be made in the laws and regulations on workmen's compensation?

11. Do you consider that the laws which simply include the claim of the injured worker among the privileged claims on the employer's or insurer's goods afford inadequate security?

12. If you consider that the Draft Convention should make provision for made adequate security, is it desirable in your opinion to provide that

(a) a security fund is to be instituted; or

(b) that the employer is to be required to insure himself, having free choice of the insurer, with an institution under State supervision; or

(c) that the employers should be made collectively responsible through trade associations or local institutions?

13. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that the bodies which should deal with workmen's compensation disputes should be,—

(a) joint councils composed of workers and employers;

(b) boards on which the adjudicators include an equal number of workers and employers;

(c) civil courts which should consult workers and employers in an expert capacity in case of disputes on occupational questions and in particular as to the degree of incapacity; or

(d) joint councils of workers and employers as primary tribunals with the civil courts as appellate tribunals?

## CANADA AND THE PROPOSED DRAFT CONVENTION ON SUNDAY REST IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY

**A**MONG the proposed draft conventions adopted at the sixth session of the International Labour Organization held at Geneva during the past summer was a "Draft Convention concerning the weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in the Glass Manufacturing Process where Tank Furnaces are used." This proposed Draft Convention was given in full in the report of the proceedings of the conference which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of August (page 657). In accordance with the procedure now followed in connection with Draft Conventions it will come up for final approval at the Conference of 1925.

In Canada, glass is manufactured mainly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and some account may be given of the practice that is followed in the factories in these provinces in regard to the subject of the Draft Convention.

The operation of melting glass may be carried out in pots (called also crucibles), or on the bottom of the furnace itself, which thus becomes a "tank." Pots are used particularly in the manufacture of plate glass, hollow glass and crystal glass. Tank furnaces, which were introduced about 1869, are usually, if not invariably, used at the present day in the manufacture of sheet glass and glass bottles. In the manufacture by means of pots, except in the special case of pots with different compartments, the operations of melting and feeding are carried out alternately, but where tank furnaces are used the operation of melting is not necessarily interrupted and the work can be carried on night and day without any break. The tanks are fed from one end at regular intervals and the glass is gathered at the other end. Tank furnace glass works are, therefore, undertakings in which the process is continuous.



The International Labour Organization, at its session of 1921, adopted a Draft Convention applying the principle of the Sunday rest to industrial undertakings generally, special consideration however, being given (as also in the "Hours of Work" Convention) to industries in which the processes carried on are continuous. As the manufacture of glass by means of tanks is a continuous process it became necessary to deal separately with this industry. It may be noted that the prohibition of Sunday work in the glass industry has been advocated for many years both by workers' trade unions and Sunday rest day associations in various countries. In Great Britain, a weekly suspension in tank furnace glass works is of long standing. In France, Germany and Austria foundry work has been restricted for about twenty years, and in Belgium women or children cannot be continuously employed throughout the week.

Some information as to the Canadian practice in regard to the observance of a Sunday rest in this industry is given below:—

#### Ontario

There are four glass factories in Ontario that manufacture pressed and blown ware, bottles and hollow ware, and window glass. Polished plate glass, wired glass, rough plate, etc. is not manufactured but imported. Continuous tanks are used in these lines of manufacture but not to the entire exclusion of the pot furnace. The use of the continuous tank is largely determined by the character and quantity of the product. When the product is uniform as to colour and kind, such as window glass and bottles, and is produced in large quantities, the use of the continuous tank is most advantageous.

Pot furnaces are used when variety of shape and dissimilarity of colour, such as is common for illuminating and high class table where products manufactured in small quantities, are the outstanding features. The number of tank and pot furnaces in Ontario used in the manufacture of pressed and blown ware, bottles and hollow ware and window glass is seven and two respectively.

The number of workmen employed at tanks or pot furnaces is conditioned on the size of the tanks or furnaces and the quantity of goods being manufactured. There are 76 skilled men at one pot furnace located in an establishment in the city of Toronto and in a similar establishment at Wallaceburg, Ontario, there are 40 skilled men employed at one tank furnace. In the glass industry in Ontario the same men may be employed during different occasions at either continuous tanks or pot

furnaces. This is due to the development of this industry in Ontario being somewhat circumscribed by having to import a great deal of the basic materials for glass manufacture.

The Lord's Day Act of Canada (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 153) applies to the glass industry in common with other industries. Exemptions from the general provisions of this act are for maintenance purposes only, but no actual manufacture of glass products is permissible on Sunday. In Ontario the practice is as follows—

The length of the working day and weekly hours of work are chiefly determined by custom of the trade and agreement between employers and organizations of employees, principally trade unions. Due to the similarity of manufacturing processes and products in glass factories within the province, the length of the working day and weekly hours of work for the worker or the establishment is fairly uniform.

Such questions are regulated by mutual agreement between employer and employee. So far as the employees are concerned such agreements are of a provincial character and the employers, either singly or collectively accept the conditions pertaining to the control of hours of work. Due to the technical nature of the glass industry which involves a large degree of continuous operation, the length of the actual working day for the carrying on of glass manufacturing processes is 16 actual hours, two shifts of eight hours each are worked by separate groups of workmen. Day and night work per week is done alternately. The average working day for employees is one of eight hours composed of two shifts of four hours each exclusive of a rest period of one hour for meals, and the average working week is 44 hours.

#### Quebec

There are three glass factories at Montreal, two of these being under one company, and all operating with tank furnaces. The hours of work are eight hours with two shifts, which change each week, giving both shifts an equal amount of day and night work, no work being done on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. Questions relating to hours of work, etc., are governed by the rules of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, these rules being the result of agreements between the manufacturers and workers in Canada and the United States. Information supplied by the manufacturers indicates that the existing arrangements are satisfactory from their point of view.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

### "Dawes Plan" as a stabilizing agency

ONE of the admitted causes of unemployment and unsettled industrial conditions in Canada in common with other countries is the instability of monetary conditions that has hampered international trade since the war. The main cause of the disturbance of international credit has been generally recognized as being connected with the problem of reparations by Germany for the damages of the war. Accordingly, the Reparation Commission of the Allied Powers established last year an international committee of experts to inquire into fiscal conditions in Germany and their relation to the problem of reparations. This committee presented its report last May. It is generally referred to as the "Dawes Report" from the name of the president of the committee, General Dawes, one of the representatives of the United States. Its recommendations were approved by the Commission, and were subsequently adopted by the Allied Powers and by Germany. The "Dawes plan" has been in operation since August, and already its effect is stated to be evident in more stable financial conditions in Europe, which in turn may be expected to influence the financial and industrial situation in Canada.

The essential features of the "Dawes plan" are a schedule of reparation payments to be made by Germany directly out of taxation and through the imposition of a mortgage debt upon German railways and industry; the separation of collections in Germany, for which the German Government is to be held responsible, from the transfer of funds abroad, which is to be controlled by a committee representing the Allies whose function it will be to make the maximum transfers consistent with maintenance of exchange stability; the establishment of a new bank of issue to unify and stabilize German currency; and the flotation of a foreign loan intended to assist in the establishment of the bank and in enabling Germany to meet her most urgent immediate obligations. The committee pointed out that while the plan does not "attempt a solution of the whole reparation problem, it foreshadows a settlement intending in its application for a sufficient time to restore confidence, and at the same time is so framed as to facilitate a final and comprehensive agreement as to all the problems of reparation and connected questions as soon as circumstances make this possible."

The first four years of the operation of the plan are regarded as a period of recuperation

and transition, with a gradual increase of payments to the fifth year, when the amount to be paid reaches a standard total. During the first two years no payments are to be made out of ordinary budget receipts, but during the following years payments from this source are made progressively so that in the standard year the budget furnishes one-half of the total payments.

The progress already made in the work of carrying out the "Dawes plan" is described in a recent report by Mr. Owen D. Young, Agent General of Reparations, as follows:—

The ease with which the machinery under the Dawes Plan has been installed and the smoothness of its operation during the next six weeks is the best testimony of the existence of a new spirit determined to restore tranquility in Western Europe. In advance of any assurances of a loan, Germany has paid in the last six weeks more than \$30,000,000, most of which in one way or another has been distributed to the creditor countries.

Now that the loan is completed and the proceeds put under the control of the Agent General, practically all of the funds are in hand for the first year's operation of the Dawes Plan. At the same time, the Reichsbank will have in hand sufficient gold to cover a circulation on a forty per cent basis as large at least as the circulation of Germany before the war. The creditor countries will receive either through delivery in kind or by direct payment substantially \$250,000,000 during the coming year. The German producers will receive payment for the goods supplied at regular market prices, and France and Italy and other countries dependent upon German raw materials are assured of their supplies.

In addition the German railroads have been turned over to a private company with a foreign commissioner in control and there have been delivered for the account of the creditor countries more than two and a half billion dollars of first mortgage railway bonds which will bear 5 per cent interest and a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the principal in less than forty years. There have also been delivered \$1,250,000,000 of industrial debentures which are a first general charge on German industry and \$125,000,000 of those debentures are the obligations of individual German concerns of high standing.

A substantial part of these individual industrial bonds will, in my judgment, be redeemed during the next few years.

The above are in addition to the payments to be made under the Plan from the German budget.

The Agent General has received not only the full co-operation of the German Minister of Finance as President of the Reichsbank but he has also received the co-operation of the French and Belgians in the occupied territories and of English and Italians in all matters affecting them. If this spirit can be maintained the Dawes Plan will work. It will work irrespective of whether it is as good as its most ardent supporters believe or as bad as its worst enemies charge. With this spirit of co-operation the worst plan will succeed, without it the best plan will fail.

Nothing could be more helpful to the restoration of confidence and hope to the discouraged people of Europe than the magnificent expression of confidence by the American people as shown in their over-subscription of the German loan.



## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL POLICY

**A**N International Congress on Social Policy was held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, early in October. The delegates included representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Austria, Spain and Poland. The resolutions of the Congress were reported to the International Labour Office as follows:—

The International Congress on Social Policy notes, with satisfaction, in all countries a revival of the movement for social reform and International Labour Legislation.

The presence in Prague of 1,100 delegates representing 28 nationalities shows what an influence can be exercised even now upon public opinion.

The Congress expresses the desire that these forces, which must always act more and more together and must organize themselves, should help to realize in its entirety the programme, which was laid down at the Congress of Zurich in 1897 and which has been consecrated by the signatures of Governments to the Peace Treaties.

By an active and persevering effort the decisions of the International Labour Conference will henceforward have more chance of being ratified by the Governments and put into force.

But the Congress considers it its special duty to draw the attention of public opinion in all countries to the new problems of the future, which arise both from the organization of production and from the growing selfconsciousness of the working class.

A new Social Policy is put forward.

It covers not only the protection of women and children and of the unfortunate wage earners in backward countries but also the affirmation of the rights of the manual and intellectual producer in the system of production and in the general economic system.

This policy aims at a definition and realization of those rights in all fields: in the regulation of Labour, Social Insurance, Emigration, etc.

But it appears that as far as the eight-hour day, the participation of workmen in management and the prevention of unemployment are concerned certain definite measures might be studied and adopted immediately.

Consequently the Congress has adopted the following resolutions:

**Eight-Hour Day.**—Whereas the eight-hour day has had beneficial results from the point of view of the self-respect of the worker, of his health, his home life, general and technical education, and in assisting him to fulfil his civic and professional duties;

Whereas it has been demonstrated that, far from resulting inevitably in a diminished efficiency, the eight-hour day actually tends to increase efficiency, especially when accompanied by efficient industrial methods;

Whereas the social value of the eight-hour day is of such importance that political, economic or financial arguments should not be considered a justification of its abandonment in any country, thus endangering its general application and causing social conflicts;

The Congress, convinced that the best means of guaranteeing in all countries the maintenance of the eight-hour day is by obtaining an international agreement, calls for the immediate and unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention by all States Members of the International Labour Organization.

It further calls upon countries not members of that Organization to introduce legislation on similar lines.

The Congress recommends the extension of the eight-hour day to all workers by International Treaty with

the necessary modifications as soon as the best means of its application have been worked out.

It also calls for the limitation of overtime, for the establishment of a weekly rest-day, and of workers' holidays by International Conventions.

**Works Councils.**—An important fact dominates modern social life, namely, that the working classes are realizing more and more clearly the value of labour, both manual and intellectual, in production. Consequently, it is desirable that, in the organization of peace, the right of representation of all interests, which has been demanded for a long time past and frequently with success by the trade unions, should be recognized as legitimate. All workers should be granted a share in the organization and management of all branches of economic life, production, trade, transport, and agriculture. As work alone is capable of increasing production, it must be done by workers who are interested, and who find pleasure, in the task they have undertaken.

The Congress, therefore, welcomes the establishment of works councils in several European countries, with very successful results. These councils, if established in agreement with the trade unions, can guarantee the social rights of the workers and can introduce a new creature force into economic life.

The Congress of Social Policy considers, generally speaking, that it is desirable that the workers should be invited to collaborate in the systematic organization requisite to improve and increase production, both as workers and as citizens. With this object in view it calls for the setting up by law in all establishments of representative bodies of workers and salaried employees, taking national conditions into account, whose duty it would be in co-operation with the trade unions to supervise working conditions and to co-operate in establishing and maintaining working rules particularly in regard to the fixing of rest periods and holidays, the maintenance of the minimum wages prescribed by collective agreements, the method and dates of payment of wages and salaries, health-measures, the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases, the maintenance and transformation of plant, and industrial and technical education.

The Congress is of opinion that, in addition to the creation of these bodies, the collaboration of workers' and employers' organizations should be promoted in respect of all important questions of social and economic policy. For this purpose a special body should be created without prejudice to works councils, whose composition and functions should be determined in accordance with the circumstances in each country.

**Unemployment and Migration.**—The International Congress on Social Policy, while continuing to emphasize the need for the development, with State assistance, in accordance with the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference, of the measures already adopted in certain countries for dealing with unemployment crises, namely, the establishment of public employment exchanges, of institutions for vocational guidance, of unemployment insurance schemes and the necessary measures for a better distribution of public works over the different periods of the trade cycle,

Invites the partisans of social progress in all countries to promote the newer policy of preventing unemployment by calling on Governments to adopt the necessary economic measures, in particular, those directed towards the stabilization of the general level of prices, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the International Conference at Genoa for the economic reconstruction of Europe.

The Congress calls upon Governments to adopt suitable national measures and conclude international agreements with a view to facilitating such migration as is called for by the needs of the labour market.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE managing committee of the International Association on Unemployment, which met at Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 30 and October 1, with a view to defining the general lines of a policy against unemployment, adopted the following general principles:—

1. Generalizing the application of unemployment insurance by making it compulsory; and the consideration of the suggestions of experts and the results of practical experience, with a view to securing stability of employment and production.

2. The greatest possible combined effort

- (a) to develop the economic efficiency of the individual by the improvement of education, both technical and general;
- (b) by vocational guidance to direct labour into the various branches of production in accordance with the capabilities of the individual and the requirements of the labour market.

3. The development of an adequate and permanent system of public employment exchanges, with co-operation between the systems of different countries.

4. The provision of facilities for desirable migratory movements.

5. The advance planning of public works, so that their execution may be concentrated on periods of industrial depression; rendering more plastic the budgetary regulations affecting public works, so that the necessary credits may be reserved for years of depression.

6. The establishment in each country, and as far as possible on uniform lines, of full statistics, not only of the unemployed in each occupational category, but also of the production and consumption of the different kinds of goods by quantity and value, also of financial statistics, economic barometers, etc., relating to the labour market.

7. The promotion of the application of all financial measures, public and private, for preventing fresh currency crises and for restoring greater stability of the foreign exchanges and ensuring stability of the general level of prices in each country by means of the control of credit.

8. Instead of multiplying customs barriers in the pursuit of a chimerical national independence, the organization and facilitation of international trade based on co-operation between nations.

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## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF PEACE

THE fourth annual Democratic International Congress for Peace was held in London from 17-19 September. It was attended by delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Spain, Italy, Russia, Holland, Belgium and Austria.

The commission on economic problems, over which Sir George Paish presided, drew up a number of resolutions bearing on the work of the International Labour Organization.

These were discussed and adopted in full Conference on September 19. They are as follows:—

I. The Commission is convinced that the distressing economic and financial situation which now exists throughout the world is due more to political than to economic causes; calls upon the statesmen and people of all nations to adjust their political differences without further delay, actively to co-operate in the work of restoring the credit and productive powers of Europe and the commerce and trade of all the nations, and thus to raise the standard of the workers of every country.

II. The Congress expresses the wish that there be established within the League of Nations an office of study and research having as its duty to publish periodically:

(1) The constitution, the object, the capital and the areas of exploitation of the great industrial consortiums engaged in the extraction of raw materials, their manufacture and their distribution, and also the constitution, social capital, object, and areas of exploitation of the great financial syndicates of the industrial and commercial concerns which they control or in which they participate.

(2) The world distribution of raw materials such as corn, iron, cotton, oil, rubber, copper, etc., and in general of all the raw materials in which the great world capitalists enterprises are concerned.

(3) The number and volume of the transactions throughout the world in those raw materials and in metallurgical products and others in which the great world capitalists enterprises are concerned—with the name of the interested combines and the number and volume of their exchange operations, whether against real sales or as operations of pure speculation.

III. *Respect for the Treaty Clauses Protecting Labour.*—Considering that, in order to prevent their becoming a factor in international competition, the clauses of the Labour Charter (Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles) which guarantee justice and social peace ought to be universally observed,

The Congress is of opinion:

That the State which signed either the Treaty of Peace or subsequent Agreements cannot without peril to the workers of all countries permit the non-observance within any nation of any clause whatsoever of the Labour Charter: in particular no extension of the 8-hour day can be permitted, even



on the pretext of political or economic exigencies indirectly imposed by the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Experts' Report and of the London Agreement.

*IV. On the International Labour Organization's Means of Action.*—In view of the fact that the Permanent Labour Organization is to-day without means for efficiently enforcing the ratification or even the examination by States Members of the League of Nations of the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted annually by the International Labour Conference;

The Congress expresses the opinion that the Recommendations and Draft Conventions adopted by the Labour Conference should be submitted to effective examination by the public authorities of the States Members of the League of Nations, the League being empowered, if necessary, to demand that the discussion of the Conventions be placed on the Parliamentary Agenda, and that decisions on these should be taken within the maximum period of eighteen months.

The Congress meanwhile urges democrats of every country to bring pressure to bear upon their respective Governments with a view to ratification of the Conventions adopted since 1919 by the International Labour Conference at Washington, Genoa and Geneva for the international organization of labour.

*V. Social Transformation.*—Considering that, in order to abolish the risks for the international security of countries and for world peace involved in the excesses of the capitalist régime, it is desirable to ensure increasing participation by the workers in the direction of industrial and commercial concerns, and to put capital at the service of labour;

Considering also that, because of the growing interdependence of states, all social transformations and social progress ought, in order to produce their full effect, to be simultaneous and universal,

The Congress must pledge democrats of every country to take the initiative in far-reaching reforms which work in the direction of social transformation and of the emancipation of the workers without violence or catastrophic revolution, by purely democratic and pacific means.

## PROFIT SHARING PLAN OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

THE General Motors Corporation, as the result of the system established in 1919 for the encouragement of thrift among its employees, will be able shortly after the close of the present year, to distribute \$1,036,000 in cash, in addition to stock valued at \$1,364,000, among the employees who joined the scheme when it started five years ago. This company has its headquarters in New York, with a Canadian branch at Oshawa, Ontario, besides numerous subsidiaries throughout the United States.

The stock will consist of 23,500 shares of new common stock of the General Motors Corporation and this, added to the cash distribution, will carry the total division to \$2,400,000. This amount represents the extent of the participation of these employees in the savings and investment fund class of 1919, into which these employees paid \$760,000 from their wages, and which they have left with the corporation for five years. It means a return in five years of \$3 for every \$1 so invested. On the average the investment in 1919 was \$97.60, and the average distribution will be \$292.70, leaving a net profit to the employee investor of \$195.10.

Under the General Motors plan a new class is formed each year, the first having been started in 1919, each class maturing in five years. Employees have the right to pay into each class as it is formed 10 per cent of their annual wages, not to exceed \$300. The corporation agrees to put into the investment fund, which is credited to the employees over the five-year period, 50 cents for each dollar that the employee pays. Interest is compounded semi-annually at the rate of 6 per

cent per annum. Employees have the right to withdraw their money at any time, but in order to derive the full benefits it is essential to leave the money in the fund until the end of the five years when the class matures.

Employees are assured under the plan of a minimum return of over 20 per cent a year over a five-year period. At the present time 55 per cent of those eligible are participating in the plan, the number being 28,000 employees working in the various plants of the corporation.

In addition to the plan for the encouragement of saving, the corporation, in 1919, also created an organization to assist employees to become home owners through the savings and investment fund. Out of the 8,200 employees who are in the 1919 class there are 1,752 who are buying homes through the aid of the savings plan. In all the classes since the fund has been established there have been in excess of 5,000 employees who have utilized the housing fund to help them become home owners.

Dr. Royal K. Meeker, head of the Pennsylvania state department of labour has resigned. He was formerly connected with the International labour office of the League of Nations at Geneva, and was United States commissioner of labour statistics from 1913 to 1920.

Arrangements have been completed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of British Columbia whereby any smelter employee may take out insurance with a private company on his life and have the premiums deducted from his pay by the pay-master.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**T**HE volume of employment on October 1 showed a small upward movement, contrasting with the fairly heavy decline registered on the same date of last year. The situation then, however, was rather more favourable, as may be seen in the accompanying chart. According to returns from 5,855 employers of labour tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, their staffs aggregated 771,932 persons as compared with 765,422 in the preceding month. This gain caused the index number to rise to 93.9 as compared with 93.1 on September 1 and with 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment; there were large gains in textile, automobile and some other iron and steel works, and in the edible plant products division. On the other hand, sawmills and fish canneries continued to record seasonal declines and rubber, glass, brick and electric current works were also slacker. Apart from manufactures, logging, metallic ore mining, transportation and trade registered considerable expansion, while construction services and communication showed substantial declines.

### Employment by Provinces

Employment in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario recovered considerably, but elsewhere there were declines.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Marked reaction from the losses recorded in the preceding month was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, logging, construction, transportation and trade reported greatly increased activity. Coal mining and summer hotels on the other hand, registered declines as did also pulp and lumber mills. The 514 firms reporting in this district employed 65,813 persons, or 1,209 more than at the beginning of September. Employment on the first of October, 1923, had shown a decidedly downward trend, but the index number then was higher.

*Quebec.*—In spite of improvement in textile, food, tobacco and electrical appliance factories and in logging, transportation and trade, there was a reduction in the general average of employment. This was due to large seasonal contractions in lumber mills, supplemented by decreases in rubber, electric current, iron and steel works and in construc-

tion. An aggregate working force of 215,332 persons was registered by the 1,281 firms making returns, whose staffs included 215,686 in their last report. Additions to payrolls on a rather large scale were reported during the corresponding period of last year and employment then was above its present level.

*Ontario.*—Firms in Ontario showed the largest gains they have registered in any one month of this year, with the exception of the marked recovery in January from the year-end losses. Although the tendency on October 1, 1923, had been decidedly downward, the index number then stood at 96.0 as compared with 91.6 at the present time. Manufacturing generally was more active; the gains in automobile and other iron and steel, textile, fruit and vegetable canning, confectionery, rubber, lumber, leather, pulp, paper and electrical apparatus works, in particular, were large. The only declines of any importance in this group were those in abattoirs, dairies and sugar refineries. Logging, mining and trade also afforded greatly increased employment, but construction and hotels reported the release of fairly large numbers of employees. Statements were tabulated from 2,685 firms whose staffs were increased from 315,173 workers on September 1 to 324,515 on the date under review.

*Prairie Provinces.*—A continuation of the downward movement that began in July was indicated by the firms making returns for October 1. This was largely due to contractions in railway car shops, construction and summer hotels. Pulp and paper factories, coal mines and electric railways, however, afforded more employment than in the preceding month. A combined working force of 97,686 persons was employed by the 764 concerns making returns; on September 1 they had 99,925 employees. The resulting decline is slightly more extensive than that indicated on the same date of last year when employment was in greater volume.

*British Columbia.*—According to returns from 611 firms, employing 68,586 persons, the trend of employment in British Columbia was downward. In their last report these same employers had 70,034 names on payroll. This decline was a good deal smaller than that recorded on October 1, 1923, but the index numbers on the two dates were practically the same. Activity in manufacturing declined; contractions in fish, fruit and vegetable canneries were partly offset by expansion in



electric current works. Metallic ore mining, trade, shipping and stevedoring also afforded more employment, but highway and railway construction and maintenance and summer hotels recorded considerably reduced payrolls.

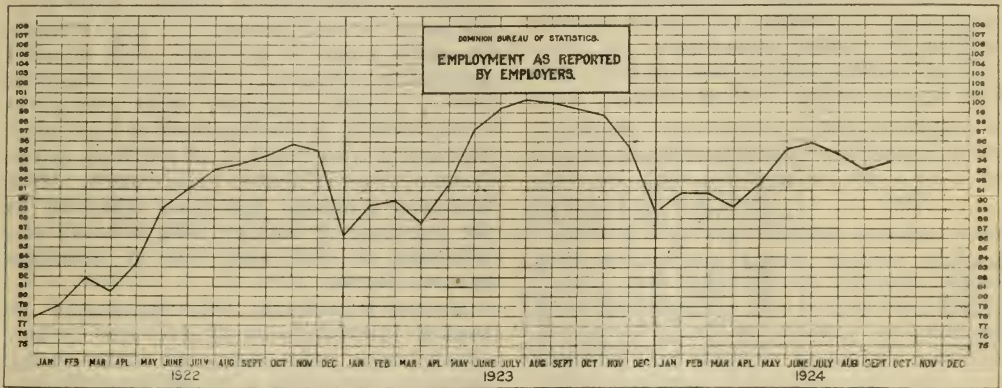
The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five areas into which the Dominion is divided in the statistics.

(NUMBER EMPLOYED JANUARY 1920=100)

District	Relative weight	Oct. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922	Oct. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces.....	8.5	88.3	86.6	97.0	91.8	93.1
Quebec.....	27.9	97.6	97.8	104.0	92.0	89.2
Ontario.....	42.0	91.6	88.9	96.0	93.6	85.0
Prairie Provinces.....	12.7	91.4	93.9	100.7	101.9	100.0
British Columbia.....	8.9	104.0	106.0	104.2	100.1	96.4
Canada.....	100.0	93.9	93.1	99.5	94.6	90.2

*Quebec.*—Leather and garment factories in Quebec showed improvement, and trade was more active. Reports were tabulated from 90 employers whose staffs, standing at 8,651, were greater by 223 persons, than on September 1.

*Toronto.*—Textile works recorded marked revival in Toronto; printing and baking powder factories also reported improvement supplemented by smaller gains in a number of other manufactures. Iron and steel works were somewhat slacker. Outside the manufacturing industries there was very little change, on the whole. The payrolls of the 781 firms making returns totalled 93,365 as compared with 92,160 in the preceding month. This expansion was considerably larger than that noted during the corresponding month of last year.



**Employment by Cities**

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that six of the seven for which separate tabulations are made reported improvement, while in the remaining city, Ottawa, no change on the whole was indicated.

*Montreal.*—Considerable recovery from the losses recorded in the preceding month was indicated by the 705 firms reporting in Montreal. Their staffs aggregated 107,268 persons as compared with 106,197 on September 1. This increase took place largely in textile factories, transportation and trade, although improvement was also registered in lumber, confectionery and electrical appliance works. Operations in iron and steel, mineral product, brick, glass and electric current plants, on the other hand, were curtailed, as was also building construction. Reductions in personnel on a large scale were made by the firms reporting on October 1, 1923, when the index number was higher than at the present time.

*Ottawa.*—Small gains in manufacturing and trade were exactly offset by similar declines in construction and communication. A combined working force of 10,681 persons was reported by 126 firms making returns. A moderate reduction was indicated on the first of October, 1923.

*Hamilton.*—For the first time since early in May, employment in Hamilton showed an increase, 357 persons being added to the working forces of the 197 reporting firms. They employed 24,385 persons on October 1. Although reductions in personnel had been recorded on the same date of last year, the index number then was on a higher level than at present. The most pronounced increases at the beginning of October, 1924, were those in iron and steel works and in canneries. Building construction, on the other hand, was somewhat slacker.

*Winnipeg.*—Printing establishments in Winnipeg reported marked improvement and

smaller gains were noted in iron and steel factories, wholesale trade and local transportation. Declines that tended to offset these increases occurred in confectionery works, in communication and retail trade. Reports were received from 291 employers having 24,418 workers on the payroll as compared with 24,187 in the month before. Although the trend of employment on October 1, 1923 was downward, the situation then was rather more favourable.

*Vancouver.*—Very little change was indicated, on the whole, in Vancouver; what change there was, however, was favourable. Canneries were less fully employed but transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment. The result was a net increase of 63 persons in the staffs of the 208 reporting firms who employed 21,645 workers at the beginning of October. Large contractions had been indicated at the commencement of October, 1923, when the index number was several points lower.

The following table shows the index numbers of employment in these cities.

(NUMBER EMPLOYED JANUARY 1920=100)

City	Relative weight	Oct. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.9	93.7	92.9	98.7	92.3
Quebec.....	1.1	98.8	96.4	.....	.....
Toronto.....	12.1	86.4	85.3	80.1	90.9
Ottawa.....	1.4	100.8	100.6	105.5	98.4
Hamilton.....	3.2	80.4	79.4	91.1	87.4
Winnipeg.....	3.2	86.1	86.4	89.4	98.8
Vancouver.....	2.8	104.0	104.0	101.6	100.7

### The Manufacturing Industries

Some recovery from losses recorded in recent months was indicated in reports from 3,821 manufacturers employing 422,440 persons or 6,073 more than at the beginning of September. The improvement in textiles was particularly noteworthy and marked gains were also registered in iron and steel, canning and confectionery factories. Additions to staff on a somewhat smaller scale were noted in leather, musical instruments, printing, paper, tobacco, electrical appliance and mineral products. The commencement of seasonal slackness in lumber, fish canning, meat preserving and dairy plants and in glass and brick works partly offset the gains in the industries enumerated above. Employment was on a higher level on October 1, 1923, although at that time contractions on a rather larger scale were indicated by the firms making returns.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Dairies and fish canning establishments recorded seasonal declines in employment. While all provinces

shared in the contraction those in British Columbia and Ontario were largest. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers whose staffs decreased from 15,649 persons at the beginning of September to 14,985 on October 1. Reductions in personnel on practically the same scale had been noted at the beginning of October, 1923, when the situation was less favourable than at the present time.

*Leather Products.*—Boot and shoe factories, mainly in Ontario, were more fully employed than in the preceding month. The 190 firms making returns in the leather group had 16,022 persons in their employ, as compared with 15,860 in the preceding month. This improvement is less than that recorded on October 1 of last year; the index number then stood a few points above its present level.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal contractions in lumber mills, supplemented by declines in match factories caused a fairly large reduction in employment in this division. Furniture works, on the other hand, recorded marked improvement. The firms reporting, 715 in number, employed 54,545 persons or 1,297 less than at the beginning of September. Reductions were noted in all provinces except Ontario, those in Quebec being largest. More extensive shrinkage had been registered at the beginning of October, 1923, although employment at that time was in somewhat greater volume.

*Musical Instruments.*—The production of musical instruments in Quebec and Ontario afforded more employment, 124 workers being added to the payrolls of the 39 manufacturers from whom returns were received. They had 2,861 persons on payroll on October 1. A slight gain had also been reported on the corresponding date of last year.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Flour and other cereal, fruit, vegetable, biscuit and confectionery factories enlarged their working forces, while sugar refineries were not so busy. Firms in Ontario reported the bulk of the expansion, although improvement was also shown in Quebec, the Prairie and Maritime Provinces. Reports were compiled from 314 manufacturers whose staffs, standing at 30,115, were larger by 1,358 or 4.7 per cent than on September 1. Rather more extensive gains had been indicated at the beginning of October of the preceding year but employment was in smaller volume than at the present time.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper mills were less fully engaged, but the production of miscellaneous paper goods increased and printing and publishing establishments were busier. The net expansion pro-



vided work for 403 persons, according to returns from 462 firms employing 52,107 workers. The improvement took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces there was a falling off in employment. Very little change in the situation was reported at the beginning of October, 1923, but the index number then was a little higher.

*Rubber Products.*—Additions to staffs in rubber factories in Ontario were slightly more than offset by decreases in Quebec. Statements were compiled from 31 manufacturers; their staffs totalled 9,515 persons as compared with 9,627 on September 1. This decline is substantially less than that recorded at the beginning of October of last year. The situation then was much the same as at the present time.

*Textile Products.*—Practically all branches of this division shared in the revival reported on the first of October; cotton, woollen, hosiery, knitting, garment, headwear and cordage factories registered very large gains. The additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario were most pronounced. A combined working force of 65,934 persons was employed by the 529 manufacturers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 61,610 in the preceding month. The recovery is very much more pronounced than that recorded on the same date of last year.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Tobacco works in Quebec reported moderate gains which more than offset small declines in this group in other provinces. One hundred employers had 11,827 persons on payroll as against 11,661 at the beginning of the preceding month. Very pronounced increases were recorded at the beginning of October of last year but they represented recovery from temporary shutdowns and the level of employment then was practically the same as at the present time.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in this division, there being losses in brick and glass factories in Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The 121 firms making returns reported the release of 338 persons; their staffs aggregated 8,910 workers. Reductions in personnel on a slightly smaller scale had been registered by the firms reporting for October 1, 1923, when conditions were better.

*Electric current.*—Contractions in electric current plants in Quebec were partly offset by improvement in British Columbia. Reports were compiled from 85 producers whose employees declined from 12,261 on September 1 to 12,094 on the date under review. The situa-

tion is much more favourable than on the same date of last year; more extensive shrinkage had been indicated then.

*Electrical apparatus.*—The trend of employment in this industry continued upward, according to reports from 34 manufacturers. Their staffs, aggregating 8,862, were larger by 380 persons than on September 1. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the improvement. Rather small decreases had been reported at the same time of 1923 and the index number was then about 8 points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Partial recovery from the losses recently suffered was evident in reports from employers in this industry; 640 increased their payrolls from 100,867 persons in the preceding month to 102,410 on October 1. The most pronounced improvement occurred in automobile factories in Ontario, but crude, rolled and forged mills, shipyards, tool works, foundries and machine shops were also considerably busier. The production of agricultural implements, on the other hand, showed a further falling off and railway car shops were slacker. Although substantial reductions were reported on October 1 of last year, the index number then was a good deal above its present level.

*Mineral Products.*—Baking powder, petroleum and other mineral product works in Ontario and Saskatchewan afforded slightly more employment. The number employed in this group by the 69 reporting manufacturers increased from 9,683 on September 1 to 9,793 at the beginning of October. The firms making returns for the same date of last year had reported curtailment of operations and the payrolls then was smaller.

### Logging

Seasonal expansion on practically the same scale as that registered on October 1, 1923, was indicated on the date under review, when 3,647 persons were added to the payrolls of the 210 firms reporting. As they employed 20,734 persons as compared with 17,087 at the beginning of September, this was an increase of over 20 per cent. While the gains were fairly widespread, those in Ontario were much the most extensive.

### Mining

*Coal.*—The employment afforded in coal mining in the Maritime Provinces showed a fairly large decline, in the Prairie Provinces there was a substantial increase, while very little change was indicated in British Columbia. The result was a net decline of 275 persons in the staffs of the 91 operators making returns, who employed 26,195 workers

at the beginning of October. Additions to staffs had been reported by the firms making returns for the same period of last year and employment then was considerably above its present level.

*Metallic Ores.*—Metallic ore mines in Ontario and British Columbia increased their working forces moderately, repeating the movement indicated on the same date of last year, when employment in this industry was not so good. Statements were tabulated from 47 mines employing 13,606 persons compared with 13,310 in the preceding month.

### Communication

Continued curtailment in personnel was indicated in the communication industries. All provinces shared to some extent in the reductions which were much heavier on telegraphs than on telephones. A combined working force of 22,873 persons was employed by the 163 companies making returns, which had 23,152 persons on pay-roll at the beginning of September. A minor increase was indicated by the firms reporting for October 1, 1923, but improvement has been recorded steadily during the greater part of this year with the result that the index number remains on a higher level than in last year.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—A further and more pronounced increase in employment was noted in this division. A small gain had been registered in the corresponding month of 1923, when the volume of employment was greater. The expansion during the month under review occurred mainly in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The firms reporting, 113 in number, enlarged their working forces by 367 persons to 19,836 at the beginning of this October.

*Steam Railways.*—Employment on steam railways showed a further though less extensive decline, 352 workers having been released by the 102 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns in the industry. As they employed 75,938 persons on October 1, this was a decrease of .5 per cent. British Columbia reported practically all the loss. Slight improvement had been recorded on the same date in 1923 and employment then was in rather greater volume.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Activity on vessels and around the docks in Quebec increased largely and there were also gains in British Columbia. The 60 firms from which returns were received employed 14,659 persons, as compared with 13,489 at the beginning of September. Although additions to staff

on a larger scale were made at the beginning of October, 1923, the index number then was lower than at the present time.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building Construction.*—For the first time since the beginning of March, employment in building construction showed a downward movement. Although the decline recorded on the first of October was less extensive than that registered on the same date of last year the index number at the present time is several points lower than it was then. Quebec contractors showed the heaviest losses but all provinces except British Columbia shared in the contraction. A combined working force of 25,570 persons was reported by the 294 contractors making returns, who employed 26,753 workers in the preceding month.

*Highway Construction.*—Further shrinkage in employment on highway construction and maintenance was noted; 1,017 men were released by the 109 concerns reporting. As they employed 15,432 persons as compared with 16,449 on September 1, this was a decline of 6 per cent. Important gains were indicated in the Maritime Province, but elsewhere there were large reductions. More pronounced contractions had been registered on October 1 of last year.

*Railway Construction and Maintenance.*—Further large decreases were evidenced in railway construction and maintenance. These declines, however, were very much less extensive than the seasonal losses recorded on October 1, 1923. In the Maritime Provinces increased activity was reported, but in the remaining provinces the tendency was downward. Returns were tabulated from 36 employers whose staffs, aggregating 39,613 persons, were smaller by 1,910 than at the beginning of the preceding month.

### Services

*Hotels and Restaurants.*—The closing of summer hotels in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia resulted in a decline of 922 persons in the pay rolls of the 69 hotels and restaurants reporting. They employed 7,665 persons at the beginning of October. This contraction affected a slightly larger number of workers than that indicated at the same date in 1923.

### Trade

There was an increase of between one and two per cent in the number of persons employed in the trade group. Retail and wholesale trade showed improvement, but the gains in the former were more pronounced. Firms in Ontario reported the largest increase. Statements were received from 574 employers



whose staffs aggregated 54,851 persons as compared with 54,041 at the beginning of September. The increase registered on the same date of last year was somewhat smaller.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of October and the first of September,

1924, as compared with October 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The column headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on October 1, 1924.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, IN OCTOBER, 1924, ETC

Industry	*Relative Weight	1924					1921	Industry	*Relative Weight	1924					1921
		Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1				Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	54.7	85.7	84.5	91.8	86.7	81.3	<b>Land vehicles</b> .....	6.4	81.8	82.3	97.4	86.1	82.6		
Animal products—							Steel shipbuilding								
edible.....	1.9	97.0	100.2	88.6	92.4	91.2	and repairing.....	4	30.4	28.1	31.0	22.1	43.0		
Fur and products.....	1	88.3	87.3	100.2	99.1	97.3	Heating appliances.....	6	83.2	82.0	92.2	89.0	84.4		
Leather and products.....	2.1	74.4	73.7	78.9	79.1	81.0	Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	6	76.1	74.0	115.6	88.1	82.2		
Lumber and products.....	7.1	107.9	110.5	116.4	108.3	91.9	Foundry and machine shop products..	6	67.4	64.2	82.0	73.4	64.1		
Rough and dressed							Others.....	1.9	69.1	67.1	76.9	73.4	66.0		
Lumber.....	5.1	137.7	143.5	146.4	129.1	104.9	Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	77.8	78.0	89.7	74.8	63.1		
Lumber products.....	2.0	70.0	68.2	76.6	80.2	75.5	Mineral products.....	1.3	108.1	108.0	100.3	97.3	87.7		
Musical instruments.....	4	65.3	62.3	66.6	66.7	62.0	Miscellaneous.....	5	82.5	82.6	82.1	83.9	82.3		
Plant products—							<b>Logging</b> .....	2.7	53.4	43.7	51.7	42.1	48.1		
edible.....	3.9	106.5	101.8	103.9	103.8	104.0	<b>Mining</b> .....	6.0	99.0	99.1	104.9	101.1	96.4		
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	101.1	100.5	104.7	96.9	86.7	Coal.....	3.4	83.8	84.8	95.2	99.4	102.3		
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	105.2	107.4	115.1	101.0	85.7	Metallic ores.....	1.8	151.5	148.1	138.5	103.7	85.3		
Paper products.....	8	91.8	87.6	91.0	87.7	79.0	Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	8	99.9	99.9	111.6	106.2	81.4		
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	99.5	96.6	97.1	95.1	91.0	<b>Communication</b> .....	3.0	111.2	113.1	106.6	102.8	105.1		
Rubber products.....	1.2	66.5	67.3	67.4	74.6	65.1	Telegraphs.....	6	108.4	113.8	109.3	102.2	98.3		
Textile products.....	8.5	85.4	79.9	86.9	88.7	84.8	Telephones.....	2.4	112.0	112.9	105.9	103.0	106.8		
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	91.9	84.7	93.6	100.4	93.0	<b>Transportation</b> .....	14.3	109.0	107.8	116.2	114.0	109.6		
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	86.2	82.3	93.1	91.5	80.7	Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	117.2	114.9	122.4	130.4	119.7		
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.8	76.4	72.6	77.0	77.8	80.2	Steam railways.....	9.8	98.0	98.5	106.9	100.2	99.2		
Others.....	1.1	94.6	86.2	91.8	88.5	83.8	Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.9	211.3	195.6	204.5	241.5	218.5		
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.5	101.5	99.3	101.1	100.9	102.7	<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	10.4	157.5	165.3	171.8	166.2	142.5		
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	112.0	105.8	104.2	80.5	80.1	Building.....	3.3	135.4	140.9	144.5	128.1	102.9		
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	82.6	82.3	88.5	89.0	80.9	Highway.....	2.0	1828.4	1945.6	2499.5	4233.8	2365.1		
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	87.0	89.7	99.8	92.8	83.4	Railway.....	5.1	126.0	132.0	140.2	137.6	143.0		
Electric current.....	1.6	131.5	133.2	122.1	122.9	105.3	<b>Services</b> .....	1.8	115.0	121.7	113.7	102.0	104.5		
Electric apparatus.....	1.2	112.1	107.2	104.3	81.9	78.7	Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	122.1	136.2	123.4	106.8	110.6		
Iron and steel products.....	13.3	66.6	65.7	81.3	72.1	70.0	Professional.....	2	111.5	101.0	113.0	96.9	92.2		
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.2	47.3	42.2	69.2	60.4	62.5	Personal (chiefly laundry).....	6	105.9	105.3	101.0	96.0	98.7		
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	66.1	65.4	76.8	63.6	64.5	<b>Trade</b> .....	7.1	93.1	92.1	93.2	91.9	92.4		
Agricultural implements.....	5	35.3	39.5	60.0	53.3	42.5	Retail.....	4.6	91.1	89.7	90.5	88.8	88.5		
							Wholesale.....	2.5	97.0	96.6	98.2	97.4	99.4		
							<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	93.9	93.1	99.5	94.6	90.2		

\*The term "relative weight" is explained in the last paragraph of the accompanying article.

### Nobel Peace Prize for 1925

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has sent to the Government of Canada a circular regarding nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1925, with a request that the conditions of the Prize be made known to those bodies and persons who are qualified to nominate candidates. All proposals of candidates for the next prize, which is to be distributed on December 10, 1925, should be laid before the Nobel Committee by a duly qualified person before February 1, 1925. The persons so qualified include members of Parlia-

ment of the various states, university professors of political science and of law, history and philosophy, etc. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to those persons who have rendered conspicuous service to the cause of peace during the year. Every written work, to qualify for the prize must have appeared in print. The prize may be awarded to individuals, or to institutions or associations. The grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated and handed in along with such papers as may therein be referred to.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1924, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending September 30, 1924. The percentage of unemployment at the end of July stood at 5.4 or slightly lower than in June. The situation during the following month was less favourable when 6.5 per cent of the members were unemployed but improvement was registered in September, 5.9 per cent of the members being idle on September 30. A lower level of employment was maintained during the quarter under review than in the same period of last year, the percentage of idleness at the end of September standing nearly 4 points higher than at the close of September, 1923.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18-19, and by months for 1920-21-22-23 and to September of this year. The situation during the three months being reviewed was better than in May when the percentage of work was the greatest for the previous quarter but at no time was the situation as favourable as in April which was the peak of employment for the quarter. More unemployment, however, was registered in all three months under review than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

During July a better situation than in June was shown by unions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, but in the remaining provinces reductions occurred. The mining and manufacturing groups registered improvement but slightly more unemployment was reported in the building trades and the transportation groups also showed a slight decline.

In August New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions reported slight increases in employment over July. Of the decreases in the other provinces that of 6 per cent in Nova

Scotia was the most noteworthy. The lumbering group showed a considerable drop, and declines in lesser degree were registered in the mining and manufacturing industries. Building tradesmen and transportation workers were slightly better employed.

During September only the Nova Scotia and Manitoba unions registered more unemployment than in August, and the decreases were

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN  
TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1	
Feb. 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1	
March 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5	
April 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3	
May 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5	
June 1921.....	14.2	11.7	10.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2	
July 1921.....	12.3	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1	
Aug. 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7	
Sept. 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.2	6.2	3.9	3.1	3.0	12.5	8.5	
Oct. 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	5.3	4.0	14.8	7.4	
Nov. 1921.....	6.9	5.7	26.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1	
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1	
Jan. 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9	
Feb. 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6	
March 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6	
April 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4	
May 1922.....	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7	
June 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3	
July 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1	
Aug. 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.6	6.1	3.6	
Sept. 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	7.7	5.9	1.4	4.8	2.8	
Oct. 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9	
Nov. 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2	
Dec. 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4	
Jan. 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8	
Feb. 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.6	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4	
March 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8	
April 1923.....	2.2	5.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6	
May 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5	
June 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4	
July 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9	
Aug. 1923.....	5.5	4.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2	
Sept. 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	8.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	
Oct. 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	
Nov. 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2	
Dec. 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2	
Jan. 1924.....	9.5	3.6	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5	
Feb. 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8	
March 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7	
April 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1	
May 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3	
June 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8	
July 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4	
Aug. 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5	
Sept. 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9	

not very great. The improvement in the remaining provinces was of a rather general nature. The situation in the lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and transportation industries was slightly better. Very little change, however, was noted in the building trades.



Table I on page 974, summarizes the returns by provinces by months from January, 1921, and Table III on page 980, shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from January, 1921.

During July more unemployment than in the same month of 1923 was recorded by unions in the manufacturing industries, particularly in the textile trades and among glass workers. The mining industry showed improvement, but considerable slackness was reported in the building trades. The transportation industries registered minor reductions.

Less activity was indicated in the manufacturing industries during August than in the same month of last year, the percentage out of work standing slightly over 7 points higher than at the close of August, 1923. Garment, textile and pulp workers were responsible for a large share of this unemployment. Lumber

workers were less fully engaged and reductions on a much smaller scale were reported in the building, transportation and mining groups.

In the building group the percentage of unemployment at the end of September was over 7 points higher than at the close of September of last year. A slight decline was also reported by transportation workers. A lower level of employment was indicated in the manufacturing industries, textile, iron and steel and glass workers all reporting considerable inactivity.

The accompanying tabulation (Table II) show the percentages of unemployment for the months of July, August and September for all Canada and also by Provinces for the month of September. For these months reports were received from 1,527 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 154,181 persons, of whom 9,156, or a percentage of 5.9 were unemployed.

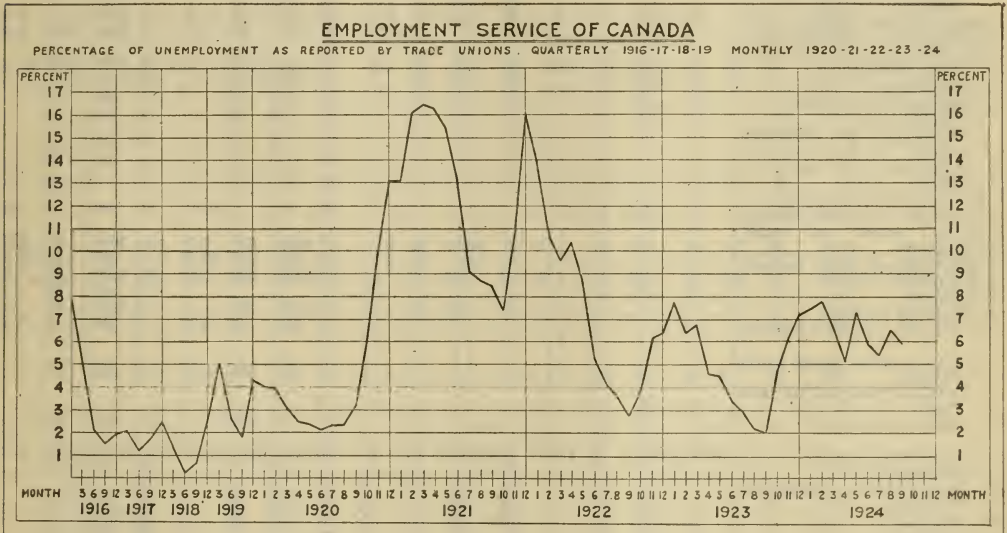


TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1924.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Fishing</b> .....													1	28	0	0
<b>Lumber Workers and Loggers</b> .....																
<b>Mining</b> .....	15	4702	648	13.8					1	150	0	0				
Coal Miners.....	15	4702	648						1	150	0					
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores).....																
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b> .....	14	449	24	5.3	9	724	2	3	75	18041	2199	12.2	202	16636	1120	6.7
<i>Vegetable Products (Except textile fibres and woods)</i> .....					1	4	1	25	4	557	19	3.4	9	420	32	7.6
Soft drink workers.....													2	165	2	
Cigar and tobacco workers.....					1	4	1		1	20	0		5	163	27	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees.....									3	537	19		2	92	3	
<i>Pulp and paper products</i> .....	2	120	17	14.2	1	84	1	1.2	17	2212	222	10.0	48	5484	489	8.9
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers.....									10	1176	60	5.1	17	2503	157	6.3
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing.....	2	120	17	14.2	1	84	1	1.2	7	1036	162	15.6	31	2981	332	11.1
Compositors.....	2	120	17		1	84	1		2	455	95		15	1804	267	
Pressmen and assistants.....									2	438	45		5	464	32	
Bookbinders.....													2	140	10	
Stereotypers and electrotypers.....													4	147	0	
Engravers and lithographers.....									2	116	1		4	417	23	
Others.....									1	27	21		1	9	0	
<i>Wood products (except paper)</i> .....																
Furniture, wood workers, etc.	1	27	0	0					1	14	3	21.4	11	346	7	2.0
<i>Fibres, textile and textile products</i> .....					1	150	0	0	7	6318	578	9.1	18	2641	98	3.7
(a) Textile and carpet workers.....					1	150	0	0	2	924	313	33.9	4	153	43	28.1
(b) Garment workers.....									2	5175	250	4.8	13	2376	52	2.2
Tailors.....													5	148	20	
Garment workers.....									2	5175	250		8	2223	32	
(c) Hat, cap and glove workers.....									3	219	15	6.8	1	112	3	2.7
<i>Animal products (except textile fibres)</i> .....									5	737	119	16.1	9	820	41	5
Butchers, meat and fish packers.....																
Leather workers.....									5	737	119		9	820	41	
<i>Iron and its products</i> .....	11	302	7	2.3	6	486	0	0	33	6483	1152	17.8	96	6484	401	6.2
Blacksmiths.....					2	96	0		4	442	72		6	229	36	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.....	1	12	0		1	23	0		5	886	40		14	859	107	
Machinists.....	2	54	0						7	291	19		21	1993	97	
Moulders.....	4	82	7		1	48	0		1	36	7		13	470	88	
Patternmakers.....													2	11	0	
Railway carmen.....	4	154	0		2	319	0		13	4433	1014		37	2695	57	
Sheet metal workers.....									3	395	0		3	227	16	
<i>Non-ferrous metals</i> .....									1	150	85	56.7	5	248	36	14.5
Metal polishers.....									1	150	85		3	38	14	
Jewelry workers.....													2	210	22	
Mill and smeltermen.....																
<i>Clay, glass and stone products</i> .....									1	73	15	20.5	2	79	16	20.3
<i>Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)</i> .....									1	682	0	0				
<i>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)</i> .....									5	815	6	7	4	114	0	0





TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1924.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
<b>Building &amp; Construction.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7904</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7761</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Steam shovel and dredgem.....													1	223	3	.....
Bridge & structural iron workers													1	80	20	.....
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.....					1	17	0	.....	5	1722	335	.....	29	1900	588	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	168	30	.....	1	26	0	.....	14	4427	182	.....	29	3370	434	.....
Electrical workers.....					1	40	0	.....	3	638	8	.....	6	1121	13	.....
Granite and stone cutters.....	1	18	8	.....				.....	5	224	10	.....	9	259	27	.....
Painters, decorators and paper-hangers.....	2	37	4	.....				.....	2	530	167	.....	5	132	23	.....
Plumbers and steamfitters.....					1	52	0	.....	3	83	14	.....	8	365	6	.....
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers								.....	2	160	5	.....				.....
Hod-carriers and building labourers.....								.....	1	90	15	.....	4	311	102	.....
<b>Transportation.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2239</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>10912</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>21653</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1.8</b>
(a) Shipping and stevedoring.....	2	99	16	16.2				.....	3	557	8	1.4	2	53	0	0
(b) Steam railway operation.....	33	1992	41	2.1	35	2533	109	4.3	82	7643	247	3.2	209	17468	390	2.2
Conductors.....	2	85	0	.....	2	211	0	.....	7	558	6	.....	24	1319	8	.....
Locomotive engineers.....	5	195	0	.....	4	370	6	.....	10	550	0	.....	31	2287	6	.....
Locomotive firemen.....	4	227	0	.....	4	298	20	.....	12	920	36	.....	28	2284	114	.....
Trainmen.....	5	569	31	.....	5	418	41	.....	13	2534	125	.....	29	5634	140	.....
Railway employees, n.e.s.....	10	352	3	.....	12	594	17	.....	22	1570	28	.....	48	2571	45	.....
Express employees.....	1	13	0	.....	1	60	0	.....	2	42	0	.....	7	200	0	.....
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers.....	6	551	7	.....	7	582	25	.....	17	1469	52	.....	42	3173	77	.....
(c) Local transportation.....	1	148	0	0				.....	3	2712	6	.2	11	4132	2	0
Street and electric rly. emp.....	1	148	0	.....				.....	2	2667	6	.....	11	4132	2	.....
Teamsters and chauffeurs.....								.....	1	45	0	.....				.....
<b>Communication.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1853</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
(a) Telegraph operation.....	10	469	1	.2	6	148	0	0	10	1853	2	.1	10	3390	0	0
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	327	0	.....	6	148	0	.....	8	1602	0	.....	8	3045	0	.....
Telegraphers local.....	3	142	1	.....				.....	2	251	2	.....	2	345	0	.....
(b) Telephone operators.....								.....				.....				.....
<b>Trade.....</b>								.....	<b>5</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Services.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3258</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5973</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2.0</b>
(a) Governmental.....	8	200	0	0	7	315	0	0	11	2762	0	0	54	4262	49	1.1
Federal employees.....	8	200	0	.....	5	232	0	.....	5	455	0	.....	38	1903	0	.....
Civic employees.....					2	83	0	.....	6	2307	0	.....	16	2359	49	.....
(b) Miscellaneous.....					1	27	0	0	9	496	24	4.8	52	1711	73	4.3
Hotel and restaurant emp.....								.....	1	55	0	.....	2	126	22	.....
Theatre and stage employees.....					1	27	0	.....	1	11	2	.....	13	355	19	.....
Barbers.....								.....	3	240	10	.....	17	542	6	.....
Stationary engineers and firemen.....								.....	2	120	12	.....	16	526	26	.....
Others.....								.....	2	70	0	.....	4	162	0	.....
<b>All Occupations.....</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8282</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3882</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>42576</b>	<b>3226</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>55529</b>	<b>2852</b>	<b>5.1</b>



AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Concluded*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent		
																			July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924
4	80	19	23.8	7	116	0	0	11	625	45	7.2	11	745	29	3.9	169	17589	2087	12.1	11.8	11.9
																1	223	3	0	2.2	1.3
																2	194	20	2.0	6.3	10.3
2	44	0		2	42	0		4	113	12		2	81	16		45	3919	951	21.0	22.0	24.3
1	16	15		2	23	0		3	311	30		1	18	0		53	8359	691	6.6	8.6	8.3
				1	17	0		2	153	1		2	142	0		15	2111	22	2.0	3.2	1.0
1	20	4		1	5	0						2	64	2		19	620	51	12.4	5.9	8.2
												1	280	0		10	979	194	16.0	19.4	19.8
				1	29	0		2	48	2		1	20	7		16	597	29	44.7	20.1	4.9
												1	26	4		3	186	9	30.4	22.6	4.8
																5	401	117	27.2	21.0	29.2
48	5334	287	5.4	56	3243	242	7.5	54	4633	348	7.5	58	5151	71	1.4	598	55698	1767	3.9	3.8	3.2
												1	190	10	5.6	8	899	34	5.6	6.4	3.8
48	5310	287	5.4	53	3102	242	7.8	50	4153	348	8.4	52	3089	57	1.8	562	45290	1721	4.6	4.4	3.8
6	438	1		5	255	0		4	319	2		6	339	0		56	3524	17	4.4	5.5	5.5
6	453	0		8	427	0		6	249	3		8	352	0		78	4883	15	2.7	7.3	3
7	531	22		12	300	26		8	590	94		8	456	17		83	5606	329	7.7	8.6	5.9
6	1055	148		7	792	122		6	1066	99		8	763	38		79	12831	744	7.7	6.9	5.8
8	766	2		9	295	4		12	652	12		5	163	0		126	6963	111	1.9	1.5	1.6
2	212	5		1	15	0		2	116	0		3	104	2		19	762	7	5	3	9
12	1855	109		11	1018	90		12	1161	138		14	912	0		121	10721	498	4.8	4.8	4.6
1	24	0	0	3	141	0	0	4	480	0	0	5	1872	4	2	28	9509	12	1	1	1
1	24	0		3	141	0		3	422	0		3	1530	4		24	9064	12	1	1	1
								1	58	0		2	342	0		4	445	0	0	0	0
8	1101	0	0	8	473	0	0	7	793	0	0	8	942	2	2	67	9169	5	1	1	1
7	1009	0	0	8	473	0	0	7	793	0	0	8	942	2	2	66	9077	5	1	1	1
7	1009	0		7	461	0		7	793	0		7	859	0		57	8244	0	0	1	0
				1	12	0						1	83	2		9	833	5	1.4	0.9	6
1	92	0	0												1	92	0	0	0	0	
																6	546	6	4	1.6	1.1
10	513	13	2.5	16	641	2	3	23	1364	8	6	31	3112	162	5.2	222	15403	331	1.6	1.9	2.1
7	425	0	0	10	531	0	0	14	984	0	0	19	1581	0	0	130	11060	49	0	0	4
5	320	0		8	479	0		4	291	0		8	717	0		81	4597	0	0	0	0
2	105	0		2	52	0		10	693	0		11	864	0		49	6463	49	0	1.1	8
3	88	13	14.8	6	110	2	1.8	9	380	8	2.1	12	1531	162	10.6	92	4343	252	6.3	7.0	6.5
												2	292	35		5	478	57	6.9	6.8	12.1
2	74	13		2	29	1		3	79	2						22	575	37	13.3	14.0	6.4
				2	40	1		4	176	3		5	226	12		31	1224	32	5	8	2.6
1	14	0		2	41	0		2	125	3		4	942	115		27	1768	156	8.8	10.4	8.8
												1	71	0		7	303	0	2.0	0	0
92	9240	665	7.2	110	6480	258	4.0	143	12988	611	4.7	163	15204	661	4.3	1527	154181	9156	5.4	6.5	5.9

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

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
January 1921	70.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.0	16.2	15.7	28.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	30.8	30.8	8.9	55.7	6.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.4	4.7	5.0	4.5	13.1
February 1921	65.6	8.4	11.3	16.2	4.2	3.0	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.5	5.2	2.7	4.2	18.7	34.8	20.4	20.4	20.4	31.4	31.4	10.1	86.0	8.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	16.1
March 1921	60.8	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	4.9	3.9	14.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	12.0	29.4	35.3	31.0	12.1	12.1	25.7	25.7	8.3	80.0	9.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.5	5.1	10.4	16.5
April 1921	46.2	21.4	21.7	8.5	5.7	7.5	4.7	13.3	38.2	3.8	6.0	4.4	8.7	27.3	29.7	23.5	16.9	16.9	6.6	15.8	9.4	4.5	10.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	16.3
May 1921	24.9	42.2	22.6	8.5	3.6	4.4	3.2	2.2	6.4	3.2	6.1	4.4	17.9	26.5	29.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	3.4	13.4	4.5	4.0	9.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	1.5	6.1	6.1	7.7	15.5
June 1921	25.3	53.3	16.7	20.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.8	4.6	3.2	8.6	3.2	2.7	13.2	30.9	28.2	14.5	14.5	3.4	13.4	4.5	4.0	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.8	6.7	6.7	9.1	13.2
July 1921	15.0	35.7	11.2	9.7	22.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	9.9	3.2	8.6	3.2	2.7	13.2	30.9	28.2	14.5	14.5	3.4	13.4	4.5	4.0	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	1.8	6.7	6.7	9.1	13.2
August 1921	14.5	27.6	9.1	11.3	11.1	8.4	6.0	8.3	6.6	6.6	3.0	8.0	3.5	16.1	12.1	35.5	35.5	35.5	10.2	18.2	3.5	7.0	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.0	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7
September 1921	22.2	22.8	9.1	13.9	11.4	7.7	6.3	8.3	4.3	8.8	3.7	8.0	4.7	11.4	16.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	3.7	11.7	3.6	6.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.0	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7
October 1921	18.2	32.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	4.4	3.7	8.0	4.7	11.4	16.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	3.7	11.7	3.6	6.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.0	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7
November 1921	61.6	18.6	8.7	17.7	8.0	3.1	4.0	2.6	11.8	4.4	4.7	5.9	14.0	10.1	9.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	3.7	11.7	3.6	6.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.0	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7
December 1921	70.6	45.0	18.5	24.7	21.6	6.0	7.0	5.6	37.3	13.9	4.2	17.9	5.2	22.2	11.4	24.3	24.3	24.3	5.2	25.9	9.6	24.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.0	4.9	4.9	10.7	15.1
January 1922	63.1	6.5	11.1	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	1.3	8.8	8.1	14.1	32.6	32.6	32.6	12.4	29.2	7.2	7.9	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.7	4.9	4.9	10.7	15.1
February 1922	63.5	7.0	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	1.3	8.8	8.1	14.1	32.6	32.6	32.6	12.4	29.2	7.2	7.9	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.7	4.9	4.9	10.7	15.1
March 1922	58.2	7.0	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	1.3	8.8	8.1	14.1	32.6	32.6	32.6	12.4	29.2	7.2	7.9	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.7	4.9	4.9	10.7	15.1
April 1922	38.7	2.7	11.0	15.0	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	18.2	10.5	4.6	18.6	15.6	6.6	9.0	24.4	24.4	24.4	16.8	8.3	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.6	2.4	2.4	6.8	10.6
May 1922	37.7	2.7	11.0	15.0	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	18.2	10.5	4.6	18.6	15.6	6.6	9.0	24.4	24.4	24.4	16.8	8.3	6.5	19.4	7.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.6	2.4	2.4	6.8	10.6
June 1922	26.7	9.7	7.9	6.5	13.0	3.8	2.3	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	6.3	13.0	7.7	13.3	20.9	20.9	1.6	8.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.5	2.8	2.8	4.3	10.4
July 1922	17.5	2.7	1.1	6.2	8.1	4.3	2.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	6.3	13.0	7.7	13.3	20.9	20.9	1.6	8.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.5	2.8	2.8	4.3	10.4
August 1922	16.1	4.6	5.8	10.5	6.0	4.4	3.2	4.7	3.0	6.0	7.0	5.8	10.1	15.1	3.9	10.0	6.7	6.7	0.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	3.4	3.4	6.5	11.1
September 1922	15.1	7.1	5.5	7.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	7.8	4.7	3.9	10.0	6.7	6.7	0.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	3.4	3.4	6.5	11.1
October 1922	33.7	1.7	5.5	7.9	2.6	2.9	2.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	7.8	4.7	3.9	10.0	6.7	6.7	0.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	3.4	3.4	6.5	11.1
November 1922	35.8	3.1	1.7	10.6	6.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.1	12.6	12.6	4.0	6.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	3.4	10.4	10.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9
December 1922	62.8	4.8	1.5	8.5	7.9	3.2	8.1	6.9	20.3	13.7	3.0	17.0	13.0	9.9	6.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	4.4	10.4	10.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9
January 1923	55.2	3.8	5.5	6.1	7.9	4.2	1.1	4.6	6.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	4.6	6.6	25.3	25.3	25.3	6.7	18.6	2.4	10.0	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	7.8
February 1923	51.4	4.5	3.1	6.1	15.6	3.4	1.9	4.1	12.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	22.3	4.3	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.8	24.1	4.9	38.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	7.8
March 1923	54.1	5.3	5.6	6.7	8.6	2.6	8.0	3.5	10.8	7.4	2.3	3.8	22.3	4.3	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.8	24.1	4.9	38.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	7.8
April 1923	29.2	6.3	8.6	3.7	4.4	2.8	0.4	2.7	6.7	5.5	1.3	7.0	1.1	10.2	1.6	3.8	6.0	6.0	8.3	20.6	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	6.8
May 1923	0.4	4.9	7.5	5.4	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.5	9.7	7.4	1.3	7.0	1.1	10.2	1.6	3.8	6.0	6.0	8.3	20.6	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	6.8
June 1923	0.4	4.9	7.5	5.4	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.5	9.7	7.4	1.3	7.0	1.1	10.2	1.6	3.8	6.0	6.0	8.3	20.6	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	6.8
July 1923	0.3	2.4	2.9	9.0	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	10.0	7.0	3.5	3.4	0.6	6.0	2.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.6
August 1923	0.3	2.4	2.9	9.0	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	10.0	7.0	3.5	3.4	0.6	6.0	2.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.6
September 1923	0.3	2.4	2.9	9.0	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	10.0	7.0	3.5	3.4	0.6	6.0	2.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.6
October 1923	4.1	0.0	4.0	9.6	3.6	3.1	5.3	4.5	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	1.9	4.2	1.1	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.9
November 1923	3.1	0.0	4.8	10.4	1.9	2.3	5.3	4.2	12.0	3.2	3.6	3.0	1.3	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.8	4.4	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.9
December 1923	19.4	0.0	8.1	7.8	1.4	1.7	3.8	3.8	14.0	3.8	3.1	3.8	1.3	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.8	4.4	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.9
January 1924	19.9	0.0	8.8	6.7	1.4	2.1	3.8	3.8	14.0	3.8	3.1	3.8	1.3	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.8	4.4	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.9
February 1924	23.0	0.0	9.9	4.4	6.0	5.1	7.0	4.0	10.0	3.4	7.1	1.4	1.6	10.2	4.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	1.9	28.2	3.5	7.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.1	3.3	3.3	3.9	7.8
March 1924	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.5	2.8	1.1	10.2	3.6	6.5	3.8	10.2	2.8	6.7	3.8	7.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.9	28.2	3.5	7.0	4.0	3.6							



## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1924

**D**URING the month of September, 1924, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a further continued increase in the volume of business transacted as compared with the preceding month. This advance was a reflection of the demand for harvest hands and threshers in the Prairie Provinces. The call for workers reached the maximum during the latter part of the month, and for the first time this year applications for employment were less numerous than the opportunities offered. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the demand for harvesters was not so brisk nor so intense as during 1923, when an unusual large number of vacancies was offered throughout the grain harvesting season. A very slight reduction is recorded also from the high record period of 1922. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a continuous upward movement in the curve of vacancies, which though on a considerably lower level than during 1923, was yet a marked advance from any period this year, almost reaching the level of the curve in 1922. The trend of the placement curve was upward though considerably below the level of the curves of vacancies and applications. The ascent of the latter was very rapid, although exceeded during the first half of the month by the vacancies.

During the first half of September, 1924, applications for employment averaged 2,325 daily, as compared with 2,060 daily during the preceding period and with 3,327 daily during the corresponding period of last year. During the latter half of the month the average number daily was 2,658, in contrast with 2,265 daily last year. The number of vacancies recorded by the Service was an average of 2,526 daily during the first half and 2,723 daily during the second half of the month, as compared with averages of 3,977 and 2,445 daily during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of August, 1924, vacancies averaged 1,749 daily. The reports indicate that during the first half of September an average of 1,877 placements were effected daily in comparison with 3,044 during the corresponding period of last year and with 1,692 during the preceding period. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 2,238 daily in contrast with 1,939 during the latter half of September, 1923.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	230,518	75,233	355,756
1922.....	297,827	65,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (9 months).....	191,495	94,406	285,901

During the month of September, 1924, the number of persons referred to employment was 53,104, while placements effected totalled 51,621. Of the latter 43,852 (of which 40,309 were of men and 3,523 of women) were in regular employment and 7,789 in casual work. Applications for work numbered 62,465, of which 51,335 were from men and 11,080 from women. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 65,709, of which 56,707 were for men and 9,002 for women workers.

The placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—

- Nova Scotia 236 men, 49 women.
- New Brunswick 192 men, 95 women.
- Quebec 1,181 men, 408 women.
- Ontario, 6,507 men, 1,172 women.
- Manitoba 6,197 men, 471 women.
- Saskatchewan 15,961 men, 443 women.
- Alberta 7,591 men, 582 women.
- British Columbia 2,444 men, 303 women.

## MARITIME PROVINCES

A very few orders for farm workers were received at the offices at Halifax, New Glasgow and Sydney, the majority of the farmers appearing to be well supplied with help. Little change was recorded in the building and construction groups; some repairs and public building progressing rapidly, while in a few districts, municipal street repairs and construction work had been retarded by severe weather. The logging industry showed increased activity, much pulpwood cutting being done in Eastern Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, choppers and first class woodsmen were in demand.

## QUEBEC

Building tradesmen were actively employed in this province, a large demand for plasterers, painters and bricklayers, being recorded in Montreal. A decline was shown in the number of operations on roads, highways and street repairing, and a general slackening in the calls for labourers. The logging industry continued to show improvement, the placements in this group comprising a large part

of the business of the offices at Hull, Quebec and Montreal. Quietness characterized the industrial and manufacturing industries, a few vacancies being recorded for textile and shoe workers. Calls were received for domestic workers with an insufficient supply of experienced applicants.

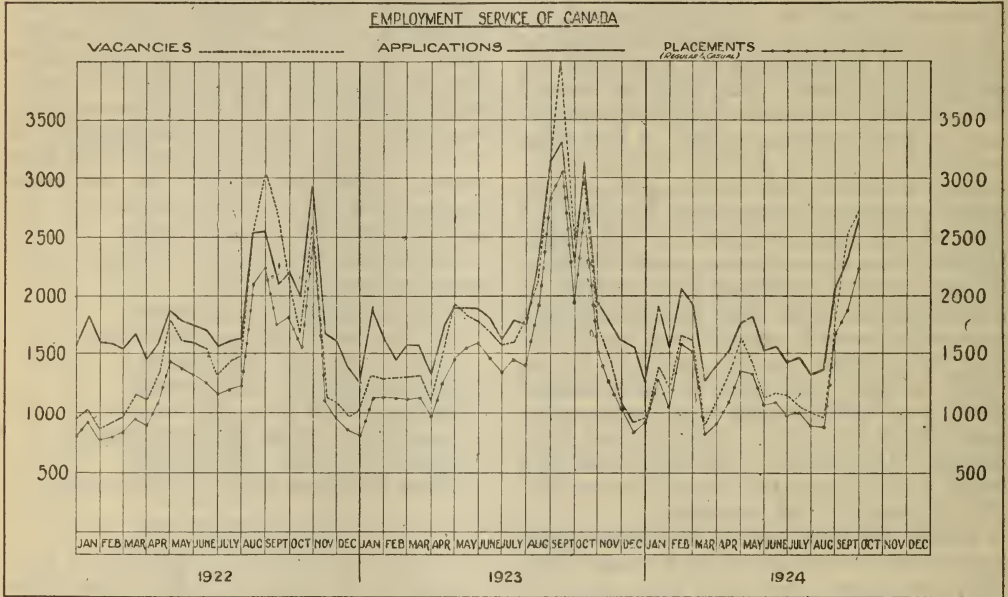
ONTARIO

Farm work has been fairly active and agricultural employment was afforded to large numbers, especially in the Niagara and Western Peninsulas. A general slackening was

manufacturing industries appeared to be readily supplied with workers. The women's sections reported an increased registration of workers, largely in excess of the demand, although, as yet, it is not possible to meet all requirements for experienced resident workers.

MANITOBA

With threshing operations well under way, the demand for harvesters and threshers, engineers, etc., grew more insistent and on the whole the offices found little difficulty in meeting the requirements. In some sections



evident in the construction group although a slight increased number of calls was received for carpenters, plasterers and building labourers, to finish work already under way. However, paving and highway work continued to provide a considerable number of men with employment, while section labourers and extra-gang hands were placed with the railways on construction and maintenance work. At the northern offices logging continued to be the main outlet for the unemployed, the supply of bushmen being inadequate to cope with the large demand and most districts report an outlook for a very busy season. At the lake ports the supply of labourers available was sufficient to meet the increased calls for stevedores and longshoremen. At Sarnia a few sailors were placed. The manufacturing industries afforded only a few opportunities for work, temporary employment being supplied to large numbers in the pickle and canning factories of the Western peninsula. Other

the supply of workers was greatly in excess of the demand. Industrial operations have slackened somewhat during the past month and a slight recession in employment was apparent in the building industry. Labourers, sectionmen and extra-gang hands, were placed in considerable numbers from Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg. From the latter office pulpwood cutters, bushmen, sawyers, etc., were supplied in increased numbers to the lumber camps in Northern Ontario and Manitoba. The demand for household and hotel help predominated in the women's sections, the scarcity of experienced help being recorded in the decline in regular placements among the women workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

The heavy seasonal demand for harvesters and agricultural workers reached its peak in this province during the month and the number of vacancies recorded were largely respon-



sible for the excess of vacancies over applications shown in the accompanying chart. A supply of farm labourers to meet this demand was found lacking, especially in the vicinity of Regina, Saskatoon and Estevan. Requirements were very few in the construction groups but consisted mainly of vacancies for labourers for building and road work. Calls for casual labour declined considerably with more than sufficient applicants available. The railway companies were supplied with graders, gang men and section labourers from the offices at Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. There was a reduction in the number of women placed in employment in rural districts but a large demand was still recorded for urban workers.

#### ALBERTA

The continued fine weather resulted in increased calls for agricultural workers, the chief business of the offices for the month being the placement of threshers and harvest hands. Building activities have been limited, and with the exception of repair and alteration jobs few opportunities were available in the construction groups. A slightly heavier demand for railway labour was reported from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Calgary, and no difficulty was experienced in supplying workers. Very little change was recorded in the demand for women workers; a large number being placed on farms, while in cities an increased demand for casual help was recorded.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The rural districts appeared to be supplied with sufficient help, but from Victoria, Vancouver, and other cities, a large number of harvesters were transferred to employment in the grain fields of the Prairies. No shortage of work was shown in the building trades, although business continued fairly quiet. Several rock men, graders, bridge workers and teamsters, were required near Prince George and Kamloops, while railway construction jobs gave employment to a few throughout the province. The logging and lumber industries were inactive, with applications for bushworkers greatly in excess of the orders received. Along the water front conditions were reported as very quiet with a minimum number of jobs offered for longshoremen. Manufacturing industries showed little change, a demand for canners being received from the Okanagan Valley. In the women's section a fairly good demand was recorded and from Vancouver and Victoria several houseworkers and general cooks were sent to the Prairie Provinces for the harvest period.

#### Movement of Labour

During September, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 43,832 placements in regular employment, of which 37,342 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 5,148 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,860 going to points within the same provinces as the despatching office and 2,288 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec granted 498 transportation certificates, 83 of which were issued by the Montreal and Quebec offices to bushmen, cooks and mill labourers, going to points within these zones, and 415 were granted to bushmen going to lumber camps near Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and North Bay. The offices in Ontario despatched 1,087 workers at the reduced rate, of whom three were farm hands going to Prince Albert and Regina in Saskatchewan and 61 were harvest workers going to points in Manitoba. Of the provincial transfers 993 were bush workers going to the camps in the vicinity of North Bay, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie and Timmins, 20 were carpenters and labourers going from Toronto to Timmins, one was a plasterer destined to Port Arthur, 2 stone cutters were sent from Hamilton and Toronto to Kingston, 4 miners were sent to Cobalt district and one dredgeman and two riggers to the Northern districts. The number of reduced rate transportation certificates issued from Manitoba offices was 1,692. In the province of Manitoba 1,031 harvesters were placed on farms, the remaining 45 being farm domestics, hotel cooks and waitresses, going to various points in the province. From the office at Winnipeg one domestic servant was sent to Vancouver, B.C., 15 cement workers, one rock blasting foreman, two labourers, harvester and one farm domestic were sent to points near Calgary, Alberta. To the province of Saskatchewan 457 harvesters, 12 farm domestics and domestic workers and one separator operator were transferred from the office at Winnipeg. To the district near Port Arthur, Ont., were sent 45 pulpwood cutters, 47 bushmen, 11 sawmill labourers, 10 cooks and cookees, 9 cordwood cutters and two teamsters. Saskatchewan offices placed 212 persons in employment at a distance, of which one was a harvester and one an electrical mechanic going to Lethbridge, Alberta, and 7 were harvesters and 2 were cooks going to points in Manitoba. Of the 201 provincial transfers, 156 were harvest workers and dairy operators, 20 were cooks and domestic workers, 5 were miners, and 10

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS				Unplaced at end of period	Regular placements same period 1923
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	558	82	802	591	285	246	1,004	734
Halifax.....	237	44	360	227	68	149	504	336
New Glasgow.....	168	25	249	182	141	12	245	132
Sydney.....	153	13	193	182	76	85	255	266
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	702	57	793	656	287	362	521	420
Chatham.....	62	7	73	66	32	34	136	39
Moncton.....	373	11	384	356	156	193	58	154
St. John.....	267	39	336	234	99	135	327	227
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,553	298	3,250	1,836	1,589	72	889	1,815
Hull.....	221	151	282	198	197	0	79	196
Montreal.....	830	76	2,175	1,032	907	68	725	1,129
Quebec.....	241	7	426	320	273	0	4	282
Sherbrooke.....	149	41	191	157	135	4	28	141
Three Rivers.....	112	23	176	129	77	0	53	67
<b>Ontario</b> .....	13,789	4,124	16,351	11,602	7,679	3,102	8,667	10,075
Belleville.....	104	1	107	99	50	51	43	155
Brantford.....	91	7	181	78	48	28	223	85
Chatham.....	264	16	251	260	37	223	47	264
Cobalt.....	214	54	244	220	187	14	32	423
Fort William.....	374	94	336	298	198	13	54	397
Guelph.....	131	34	146	113	55	40	159	105
Hamilton.....	825	94	1,465	899	380	494	1,967	663
Kingston.....	198	48	215	168	80	86	62	79
Kitchener.....	121	34	297	114	63	44	163	112
London.....	430	68	428	419	260	98	434	294
Niagara Falls.....	184	38	193	187	153	25	137	241
North Bay.....	691	354	464	429	407	22	43	618
Oshawa.....	118	9	322	76	41	35	162	124
Ottawa.....	782	196	1,093	941	728	80	518	711
Pembroke.....	294	188	198	189	168	21	20	101
Peterboro.....	163	55	151	146	95	19	113	117
Port Arthur.....	1,030	65	973	973	932	41	5	985
St. Catharines.....	392	19	485	326	181	143	316	405
St. Thomas.....	181	20	192	169	64	105	96	162
Sarnia.....	141	22	168	123	98	25	104	129
Sault Ste. Marie.....	933	618	412	256	190	34	134	237
Sudbury.....	1,355	1,257	440	421	416	5	14	516
Timmins.....	502	153	336	287	281	6	57	304
Toronto.....	3,739	646	6,659	3,902	2,125	1,383	3,242	2,247
Windsor.....	532	34	595	509	442	67	472	601
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	8,339	471	9,279	8,652	6,668	1,786	1,141	8,409
Brandon.....	1,167	43	1,104	1,098	1,084	14	1	537
Dauphin.....	557	299	351	296	232	62	318	159
Winnipeg.....	6,615	129	7,824	7,258	5,352	1,710	822	7,713
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	27,834	6,328	16,947	16,866	16,404	430	393	17,990
Estevan.....	1,666	901	720	720	720	0	7	676
Moose Jaw.....	9,708	2,978	6,212	6,183	6,054	91	216	3,898
North Battleford.....	564	290	265	265	260	5	4	604
Prince Albert.....	489	146	300	299	284	14	3	518
Regina.....	6,115	197	4,196	4,184	3,973	211	96	4,095
Saskatoon.....	3,848	463	1,701	1,675	1,593	82	36	5,330
Swift Current.....	2,295	619	1,525	1,518	1,523	2	4	974
Weyburn.....	2,071	474	1,216	1,208	1,200	8	27	892
Yorkton.....	882	260	616	618	601	17	0	831
Melfort.....	196	0	196	196	196	0	0	172
<b>Alberta</b> .....	9,842	441	9,374	8,889	8,173	677	602	8,242
Calgary.....	3,811	266	3,460	2,986	2,727	259	368	4,382
Drumheller.....	487	45	501	427	412	18	34	501
Edmonton.....	3,162	126	3,222	3,190	2,881	267	169	2,388
Lethbridge.....	1,994	3	1,378	1,454	1,351	103	18	577
Medicine Hat.....	388	1	813	802	802	30	13	394
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,092	250	5,669	4,012	2,747	1,114	2,010	2,900
Cranbrook.....	106	0	166	157	168	2	0	206
Fernie.....	225	66	84	84	88	0	0	8
Kamloops.....	63	31	206	99	76	4	96	63
Penticton.....	85	14	109	92	60	21	24	133
Nanaimo.....	34	7	43	20	1	16	49	6
Nelson.....	122	9	119	109	101	8	17	239
New Westminster.....	125	0	241	146	115	70	65	108
Prince George.....	144	6	158	158	158	0	0	66
Prince Rupert.....	115	2	185	142	106	45	52	206
Revelstoke.....	9	19	53	10	10	0	61	45
Vancouver.....	1,651	44	3,645	2,504	1,578	803	1,167	1,416
Vernon.....	121	24	116	117	107	8	24	183
Victoria.....	292	28	544	374	179	137	455	221
<b>All Offices</b> .....	65,709	12,051	62,465	53,104	43,832	7,789	15,227	51,740
Men.....	56,707	10,411	51,385	44,421	40,309	3,768	11,035	48,333
Women.....	9,002	1,640	11,080	8,683	3,523	4,021	4,192	3,407

\*1155 Placements effected by offices since closed.



bushmen, the remainder being gas and steam engineers, lathers and building labourers. Alberta offices issued 360 certificates to persons going to points within the province and 265 to persons travelling outside the province. Of the latter, one was a harvester going from Medicine Hat to Manitoba, 10 were carpenters and 2 loggers going from Calgary to Fernie and Cranbrook, B.C., and 252 were harvesters, labourers, cooks and teamsters going to Saskatchewan. Within the province Calgary and Edmonton sent 289 harvesters to work on farms, 8 cooks, 13 labourers, 30 mill hands and teamsters, several bricklayers and masons and a few waitresses and domestic servants to other parts of the province. Of the 1,034 workers benefiting by the reduced rate in British Columbia 2 harvesters and 2 cooks were sent to points in Manitoba; 495

workers, mainly harvesters and domestic workers were sent to points in Saskatchewan and 418 labourers, threshers and harvesters to points in Alberta. More than 70 of the 117 provincial transfers were issued to bushmen, saw-mill workers and labourers going to the Northern offices, 11 were granted to farm workers and fruit pickers for the Okanagan valley, 12 to miners and muckers; 14 to building labourers, carpenters, plasterers, etc., and a few to housekeepers, domestics and waitresses.

Of the 5,148 workers, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,422 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 3,661 by the Canadian Pacific Railways, 33 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 32 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1924

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the third quarter of 1924 showed a considerable expansion as compared with the preceding period. Vacancies offered increased more than 40 per cent, while the gain in placements in regular work was 48 per cent, and in casual work 16 per cent. This very large advance was a reflection of the fall demand for harvesters and thresher hands in the prairie provinces, the gains approximating 160 and 150 per cent in vacancies and placements, while extensions in logging were 50 per cent in vacancies and 13 per cent in placements, and in transportation an increase of 16 per cent in placements effected was shown. Declines from the previous quarter, April-June, 1924, were recorded in manufacturing industries—notably iron and steel and lumbering—and in the construction and maintenance and the services groups. A decrease was shown in the vacancies offered in the transportation group.

A comparison of the reports with the corresponding period of 1923 indicates a marked recession in employment activities, the decline in employment offered in the Dominion being more than 33 per cent, while the falling-off in placements approximated 36 per cent. The harvesting in the prairie provinces required fewer workers this year than previously, owing to unfavourable weather, a reduction in vacancies of 34 per cent, and 36 per cent in placements made being recorded. Losses were shown in the construction and maintenance, transportation, and services groups; and the manufacturing indus-

tries,—especially lumber, rubber, electric current, iron and steel, and mineral products—registered declines. While contractions were shown in the vacancies available in the logging group, an increase of more than 16 per cent was recorded in placements effected during this quarter, as compared with July-September, 1923.

The chart on page 982, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for September, 1924, shows the trend of employment during the period under review. During July applications, vacancies and placements rose slightly, followed by declines during the latter part of the month. The fluctuations in curves continued until the middle of August when the demand for harvest workers and farm help for prairie provinces began to be felt. The curves rose steadily until the end of September, the peak being reached at this period. It will be noted that at no time during this year did the curve approximate the high record of last year, although the high level of 1922 was attained. During the latter part of September, as is usual during the harvest season, vacancies exceeded applications quite considerably.

During the period July-September, 1924, the offices reported that they had made 113,794 references to positions and had effected a total of 109,480 placements, 88,621 of which were in regular employment and 20,859 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 77,804 were of men and 10,817 of women workers. This may be compared with 85,083

placements made during the second quarter of 1924, and with 159,601 placements recorded during the corresponding period of 1923. During the period under review employers notified the Service of 127,600 vacancies, of which 101,977 were for men and 25,623 for

women, as compared with a total during the same period last year of 193,770 vacancies. The number of vacancies recorded during the preceding quarter was 96,796. Applicants registered for work at the offices numbered 143,127, of which 112,098 were men and 31,029

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	NOVA SCOTIA			NEW BRUNSWICK			QUEBEC			ONTARIO		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	222	161	47	222	162	35	237	184	28	3,451	2,060	878
Animal products, edible.....				8	6	1	2	3		136	84	49
Fur and its products.....				1	1					1	1	
Leather and its products.....				99	76	2	23	22		63	46	13
Lumber and its products.....	96	73	12							630	435	112
Musical instruments.....										4		2
Pulp and paper products.....	50	45	5	14	14		70	54	13	340	190	114
Rubber products.....				4	1	3	3	3		143	112	6
Textile products.....	1	1		4	1	3	72	56	13	257	112	38
Plant products, edible.....	25	15	10	25	23	2	18	2		715	331	189
Wood distillates, etc.....	10	6										
Chemical and allied products.....				6	2	4				94	33	31
Clay, glass and stone.....	3		3				4	3		65	46	14
Electric current.....				1	1					64	50	8
Electric apparatus.....				3	3		1	1		105	69	30
Iron and steel products.....	25	11	14	42	20	10	19	18	2	513	336	162
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	1		3	3		3	2		76	52	21
Mineral products.....	2	1	1	1	1		14	13		126	80	48
Miscellaneous.....	8	9		15	11	4	8	7		129	83	41
<b>Logging</b> .....	480	322	5	143	97	10	614	1,354		7,480	4,278	3
<b>Fishing</b> .....	19		19							4	3	
<b>Farming</b> .....	169	151		43	41		197	186		5,023	4,238	562
<b>Mining</b> .....	10	12		1	1		10	10		277	259	7
Coal.....	1	1										
Metallic ores.....										203	198	4
Non-metallic ores.....	9	11		1	1		10	10		74	61	3
<b>Communication</b> .....	8	3	6							75	43	30
<b>Transportation</b> .....	40	19	27	193	82	34	189	186		1,324	739	527
Street railway and cartage.....	28	1	26	15	4	11	7	6		427	123	289
Railway.....	2		1	12		12	1	1		47	39	5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	10	9		166	78	11	181	179		850	577	233
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	253	195	44	343	236	79	1,207	1,130	7	7,962	6,861	614
Railway.....	18	3	16	11	10	1	216	215		4,765	4,304	69
Highway.....	94	86	6	45	28	10	23	19	3	544	519	38
Building and other.....	141	106	22	287	198	68	968	896	4	2,653	2,038	507
<b>Services</b> .....	700	157	428	1,013	282	692	1,644	1,422	73	11,506	3,949	5,442
Governmental.....	11	7	3	5	5	1	1	1		212	189	40
Hotel and restaurant.....	59	29	18	55	46	9	239	215		944	641	85
Professional.....	30	7	16	72	26	45	108	61	2	517	259	221
Recreational.....	25	3	21	11	1	10	9	7		298	144	152
Personal.....	81	5	83	188	9	178	105	86	13	1,460	345	1,088
Household.....	494	106	287	680	193	449	1,182	1,052	58	7,986	2,315	3,856
Farm household.....				2	2					89	56	
<b>Trade</b> .....	115	27	81	118	64	61	153	121	3	876	354	498
Retail.....	84	19	59	103	50	60	84	64	2	681	256	402
Wholesale.....	31	8	22	15	14	1	69	57	1	195	98	96
<b>Finance</b> .....	18	2	15	4	1	3	23	21	1	164	49	109
<b>All Industries</b> .....	2,034	1,040	672	2,080	966	914	4,274	4,614	112	38,152	22,833	8,670
Men.....	1,460	885	377	1,287	712	412	2,840	3,355	54	27,761	19,120	4,382
Women.....	574	155	295	793	254	502	1,434	1,259	58	10,391	3,713	4,288



were women, in contrast with a registration during the same quarter of 1923 of 183,989 persons, and as compared with 136,129 applications recorded during the preceding quarter.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries recorded at the

offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the third quarter (July-September, 1924). In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the transactions of the offices for the month of September, 1924.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1924

MANITOBA			SASKATCHEWAN			ALBERTA			BRITISH COLUMBIA			CANADA		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
415	141	285	242	98	122	592	359	217	1,233	779	403	6,624	3,944	2,015
12		14	26	12	14	26	4	23	119	52	68	329	161	169
8	1	5	1			17	6	11	17		17	44	8	34
23	5	16	7			24	5	19	14	4	9	132	62	62
63	40	38	43	16	18	177	151	19	562	437	99	1,693	1,250	300
1	1											5	1	2
38	22	16	5	2	3	3	2	1	20	9	11	540	338	163
75	10	65	4	1	3	1		1	14	4	10	162	119	18
60	28	31	50	12	35	45	4	3	21	7	12	441	191	138
1						7	32	14	85	44	29	1,023	487	310
20	2	18				1	1					12	7	
4	2	2	31	22	5	16	12	2	14	8	6	155	57	66
1		1	4	2	2	10	32	5	29	15	11	181	120	36
12	3	10	5	1	5	2	7	3	37	37		117	97	14
82	22	59	42	27	13	181	85	98	212	86	121	1,116	605	488
4		4	13	2	10	5			54	50	1	142	108	27
11	5	6	5		6	2		2	34	25	9	190	115	73
33	193		113	18		164	167		1,556	1,392	30	10,583	7,821	48
1	2					5	4		2	1		31	10	19
8,315	8,203	204	33,031	20,418	18	11,108	9,206	9	1,116	6,002	91	59,002	48,445	884
6	5		20	7		225	210		318	290	11	867	794	18
6	5		20	7		214	198		146	147		381	353	
						5	6		157	137	2	371	346	6
						6	6		15	6	9	115	95	12
12	12		21	22		19	13	2	4	3	1	139	96	39
138	49	80	118	28	83	136	71	66	365	137	209	2,503	1,302	1,026
121	38	74	117	27	82	120	52	65	216	50	147	1,051	301	694
8	8		1	1		16	18	1	15	15		102	82	19
9	3	6				1	1		134	72	62	1,350	919	313
1,125	836	337	1,309	1,023	124	2,333	2,137	121	1,932	1,307	527	16,464	13,725	1,843
617	651	1	623	480	26	1,199	1,146	2	514	461	14	7,963	7,270	129
73	64	3	182	170	24	440	416	17	107	101	2	1,508	1,403	103
435	121	323	504	373	74	694	575	102	1,311	745	511	6,993	5,052	1,611
5,072	1,443	3,279	2,949	1,369	770	3,224	1,726	1,127	2,631	1,205	1,597	28,739	11,553	13,408
42	30	8	25		22	19	18	1	183	56	110	498	306	185
451	262	193	201	162	8	393	345	21	374	267	71	2,716	1,967	405
91	42	41	357	312	22	63	38	10	77	51	18	1,315	796	387
68	12	56	133	10	123	55	24	29	27	6	20	626	207	411
268	21	243	160	15	139	244	55	183	333	49	283	2,839	585	2,210
3,680	795	2,658	899	319	454	1,692	713	874	1,620	465	1,018	18,233	5,958	9,654
472	281	77	1,174	551	2	758	533		17	311	77	2,512	1,734	156
396	90	306	154	19	133	205	81	123	393	90	206	2,410	849	1,411
204	59	143	99	12	85	151	69	82	272	70	119	1,678	599	952
192	31	163	55	7	48	54	15	41	121	20	87	732	250	459
9	3	6	3	2	1	9	3	6	8	1	7	238	82	148
15,522	19,977	4,487	37,960	23,004	1,251	18,020	13,980	1,671	9,558	11,207	3,082	127,600	88,621	20,859
10,603	9,596	1,295	35,461	21,753	783	15,236	12,444	766	7,329	9,939	1,980	101,977	77,804	10,049
4,919	1,381	3,192	2,499	1,251	468	2,784	1,536	905	2,229	1,268	1,102	25,623	10,817	10,810

**FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1924**

**D**URING October the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to twenty-two fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. Twenty of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The remaining two contracts which come first in order in the following list, contain fair wage schedules, the following clause being included in regard to labour conditions:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it ex-

pedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

Relaying of pavement around Western Block, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, O'Leary, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, \$5,999. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Per hour	Hours per day
Cement mixer, engineer.....	\$0 70	8
Cement worker, tamber.....	0 53	8
Cement workers, labourers.....	0 50	8
Asphalt workers, rakers.....	0 55	8
Asphalt workers, tamperers.....	0 53	8
Wood block layers.....	0 75	8
Steam roller engineer (per day).....	6 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Teamsters, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8

Alterations to post office and customs building at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Chappells, Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 21, 1924. Amount of contract, \$29,000. For excavation, \$1.25 per cubic yard, and for concrete, \$14.50 per cubic yard. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Per hour	Hours per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 61	8
Bricklayers.....	0 90	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Concrete workers.....	0 35	9
Plumbers.....	0 75	8
Electrical workers.....	0 80	8
Steam fitters.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	9
Carters and one horse.....	6 00	per day
Teamsters and two horses.....	10 00	per day

Repairs to wharf at New Massett, British Columbia. Name of contractor, A. W. Watson, Victoria, British Columbia. Date of contract, September 20, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, \$2,298.46.

Dredging St. Mary's River, Birch Point and Outer Bar, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 7, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B", 59 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$35,116.

Dredging inner harbour at Port Hope, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$5.90 per cubic yard, place measure. Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yards, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$10,850.

Construction of wharf at New Harris, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, D. A. Cameron, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 13, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$6,820.03.

Paving yard and driveway, Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, O'Leary, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,722, and at the following prices for any changes: For excavation, \$2.50 per cubic yard; for concrete pavement, \$1.80 per cubic yard.

Dredging at Mitchell's Bay, Ontario. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario. Date of contract, October 16, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B," 22½ cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$18,000.

Reconstruction of portion of super-structure of breakwater at Rimouski, Quebec. Name of contractor, Ludger Lemieux, Rimouski, Que-

bec. Date of contract, October 14, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$7,775.84.

Steam pipes supports and repairs to boiler at Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario. Name of contractor, Scott Murray and Son, London, Ontario. Date of contract, October 14, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,650.

Construction of two cottages at Partridge Island, Quarantine Station, St. John, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, Kane and Parker, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, \$9,500.

Reconstruction of wharf and approach in concrete at Lavaltrie, Quebec. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothe and Fils, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$3,345.50.

Dredging Byng Inlet (Rabbit Island Narrows), Ontario. Name of contractor, W. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ontario. Date of contract, October 16, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A," \$7.50 per cubic yard, place measure; Class "B" 80 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$46,341.

Dredging Cross Point, Quebec. Name of contractor, Felix Michaud, Buctouche, New Brunswick. Date of contract, October 4, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B," \$1.12½ per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$9,337.

Repairs to East Pier at Port Maitland, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, October 27, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$175,660.

Dredging outer entrance to harbour, Cobourg, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$6 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B," 68 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$20,000.

Renovating, etc., Immigration Building, Louise Embankment, Quebec, Quebec. Name of contractor, Juneau and Frere, Enregistré, of Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, October 20, 1924. Amount of contract, \$3,998.

Electric wiring and fittings, public buildings at Hampton, New Brunswick. Name of contractor, D. A. Massie, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, October 23, 1924. Amount of contract, \$750 and \$18 for any additional single light complete, etc.

Construction of breakwater at Oshawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, Lumsden En-

gineering and Transport Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$53,550.

Rendering and repairing of exterior walls, Louise Embankment, Quebec, Quebec. Name of contractors, Juneau and Frere, Enregistrée, of Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, October 20, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,390.

Electric light plant, wiring system and fittings in public building, Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, W. W. Hoyt, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,505 and \$9.75 per any additional single light complete, etc.

New roofing armory at Chatham, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Rogers Steel Metal and Roofing, Limited, of Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 22, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,495.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in October, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 876 26
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc..	80 90
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	21,355 02
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	85 96
Mail bag fittings.....	2,771 16
Scales repaired.....	169 95
Repairs to boxes, etc.....	68 55
Satchels supplied.....	1,682 82
Mail bagging.....	1,992 80
Leather straps.....	594 00

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924

THE value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a considerable increase in September as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with September, 1923. According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the building

authorized last month was valued at \$14,566,504, while in August, 1924, it was \$9,463,756 and in September of last year it was \$10,478,618. There was, therefore, an increase of \$5,102,748 or 53.9 per cent in the former comparison and of \$4,087,886 or 39.0 per cent in

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

Cities	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1923	Cities	Sept. 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1923
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>2,000</b>	Sarnia.....	65,010	63,940	73,695
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>78,982</b>	<b>87,675</b>	<b>103,655</b>	Sault Ste. Marie.....	21,035	70,835	32,675
*Halifax.....	77,972	77,420	40,105	*Toronto.....	2,640,120	1,098,530	1,559,212
New Glasgow.....	775	805	3,750	York Township.....	277,350	310,500	520,450
*Sydney.....	6,235	9,450	59,200	Welland.....	14,790	44,640	30,940
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>68,839</b>	<b>111,489</b>	<b>48,590</b>	*Windsor.....	390,420	375,385	253,542
Fredericton.....	49,500	16,000	8,920	Woodstock.....	10,150	4,643	3,155
Moncton.....	6,530	5,530	19,670	<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>307,227</b>	<b>392,250</b>	<b>524,036</b>
*St. John.....	12,800	89,959	20,000	*Brandon.....	20,200	6,500	43,131
<b>Quebec</b>	<b>7,313,968</b>	<b>4,469,708</b>	<b>3,386,255</b>	St. Boniface.....	24,927	31,700	21,055
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	3,727,714	3,219,825	2,438,880	*Winnipeg.....	262,100	354,050	459,850
*Quebec.....	3,198,264	373,558	743,295	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	<b>234,570</b>	<b>242,876</b>	<b>170,160</b>
Shawinigan Falls.....	30,475	68,625	35,000	*Moose Jaw.....	19,955	12,930	12,560
*Sherbrooke.....	12,500	11,000	44,000	*Regina.....	88,395	114,310	123,215
*Three Rivers.....	19,950	560,450	43,855	*Saskatoon.....	126,220	115,636	34,385
*Westmount.....	325,065	236,250	81,225	<b>Alberta</b>	<b>182,195</b>	<b>197,677</b>	<b>374,635</b>
<b>Ontario</b>	<b>5,084,456</b>	<b>3,128,087</b>	<b>4,692,684</b>	*Calgary.....	104,200	86,690	43,580
Belleville.....	12,100	42,400	Nil	*Edmonton.....	74,425	96,290	311,650
*Brantford.....	14,505	12,072	146,517	Lethbridge.....	3,275	13,997	15,645
Chatham.....	27,725	110,325	8,300	Medicine Hat.....	295	700	3,760
*Fort William.....	64,850	71,175	96,225	<b>British Columbia</b>	<b>1,294,776</b>	<b>833,994</b>	<b>1,177,203</b>
Galt.....	6,770	5,744	3,945	Nanaimo.....	4,450	15,860	16,510
*Guelph.....	46,985	30,577	31,677	*New Westminster.....	25,465	29,192	14,445
*Hamilton.....	318,700	254,050	596,250	Point Grey.....	433,300	470,400	179,000
*Kingston.....	26,750	34,363	19,494	Prince Rupert.....	11,750	13,875	24,850
*Kitchener.....	68,785	45,281	223,130	South Vancouver.....	44,120	47,002	275,100
*London.....	115,695	207,515	252,045	*Vancouver.....	747,170	231,745	621,978
Niagara Falls.....	163,600	20,895	131,250	*Victoria.....	28,521	25,920	45,320
Oshawa.....	163,245	37,155	74,870	<b>Canada—56 cities.....</b>	<b>14,566,504</b>	<b>9,463,756</b>	<b>10,478,618</b>
*Ottawa.....	436,985	106,800	250,955	<b>Canada—35 cities.....</b>	<b>13,185,312</b>	<b>8,067,515</b>	<b>9,003,248</b>
Owen Sound.....	15,050	6,200	10,500	<b>Accumulative Total</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>1922</b>
*Peterboro.....	51,755	33,805	17,686	for first nine months			
*Port Arthur.....	16,191	20,125	268,401	—56 cities.....	93,017,431	105,216,056	115,113,336
*Stratford.....	51,720	45,525	31,180				
*St. Catharines.....	54,310	65,997	46,430				
*St. Thomas.....	9,860	10,380	10,110				



the latter. The total for September is the highest in any month of this year; it is also the largest recorded in September of any year since 1913.

Detailed statements were furnished by 48 cities, showing that they had issued over 1,100 permits for dwellings valued at nearly \$4,500,000, and for some 2,500 other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$9,500,000.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded substantial increases in the value of the building permits issued; the percentage gains were 63.6, 62.5 and 55.3, respectively in these provinces. Prince Edward Island also reported improvement over August. Elsewhere there were declines on a rather small scale, that of \$42,659 or 38.3 per cent in New Brunswick being the largest proportional loss. The decrease of \$85,023 or 21.7 per cent in Manitoba was the most extensive actual reduction.

As compared with September, 1923, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered increases in the estimated value of building. The gain of \$3,927,713 or 116.0 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that in Alberta

of \$192,440 or 51.4 per cent and in Manitoba of \$216,809 or 41.4 per cent were the largest.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver the value of contemplated building was higher than in August, 1924, and also than in September, 1923. In Winnipeg, on the other hand, there were declines in both comparisons. Fredericton, Quebec, Westmount, Galt, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Windsor, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary registered increases in both cases.

The building permits issued in the first three-quarters of this year had a lower valuation than in the corresponding nine months of 1923 and 1922 but the total was higher than in 1921. The aggregate for 1924 is \$93,017,431; for 1923, \$105,216,056, for 1922, \$115,113,336 and for 1921, \$86,970,447. The decline in the first two comparisons were 11.6 and 19.2 per cent, respectively, and the gain as compared with 1921 was 7 per cent.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during September as compared with August, 1924 and with September, 1923. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

## STEEL COMPANY'S "NO FATALITY" RECORD

VISITORS from five different countries, one each from Canada, Armenia, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, have lately studied the safe building practices of the Truscom Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio. This company which employs nearly 5,000 men and women has maintained a clean fatality record for twenty years. An article appearing in the *National Safety News* for October describes the work of the Employment and Safety Departments. The safety director sees that each new employee understands the rules for safety in the plant before starting work. In the medical division there is a hospital equipped for the handling of accident cases with a physician and nurse in attendance at all times. New employees are instructed by the physician in charge on the importance of reporting every injury and cases of infection from injuries are rare at the plant. Employees' families also may avail themselves of the medical service furnished as the company's officials believe that if the home is kept free from sickness the efficiency of the employee will be unimpaired. Yard gangs and cleaners within the buildings are constantly at work and crews of men are assigned to the work of piling the steel units in an

orderly manner, carelessness being punished with immediate dismissal. Machine guards throughout the big plant are all of expanded metal, painted green with a red "danger" sign attached. To avoid overloading travelling cranes, a "spotter" on the ground marks the weight of each bundle, assigns a crane to it, and follows the bundle through until it is placed in position. When the cranes are in operation, red lights on the sidewalls and constant sounding of bells and whistles warn the workers to stay clear. Long green and white signs are painted over each covered driveway warning truck operators to drive cautiously and not over six miles per hour. A safety bulletin board is placed beside every time-clock. In the handling of paints and oils, rigorous regulations are applied, all employees being required to sign a ticket for the inflammable materials and to surrender that ticket with the unused portion at the close of the day.

The article states that credit for the plant's record goes to the chief of the Industrial Service Department, under whose supervision six departments function: safety, employment, health, service, workmen's compensation, welfare and recreation.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles, and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices in Canada was upward during October, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the index numbers of wholesale prices calculated by various authorities being somewhat higher than in September.

Retail food prices were higher, owing chiefly to seasonal advances in the prices of dairy products and eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.31 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.28 for September; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. Prices of potatoes and sirloin steak were substantially lower while there were smaller declines in the prices of beef roast, mutton, fresh and salt pork, and in prunes. The most important advances occurred in the prices of eggs and butter while there were less important advances in cheese, rolled oats, lard, beans, evaporated apples and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.67 at the beginning of October as compared with \$20.65 for September; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 157.0 as compared with 153.8 for September; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 214.0 for October, 1919. Sixty-five prices quotations were higher, thirty-one lower and one hundred and forty unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material four of the main groups were higher, two were lower, and two were practically unchanged. The vegetables and their products group and the animals and their products group advanced substantially, the former because of higher prices for grains, flour, milled products, and rubber, and the latter because of higher prices for hogs, sheep, fish, milk, eggs, and cheese. Fibres, textiles and textile

products rose because of higher prices for cotton, wool, and jute. Higher prices for silver, lead, tin, zinc, and antimony caused an advance in the non-ferrous metals group. The non-metallic minerals group declined because of lower prices for gasoline and coal oil. The wood and wood products group was also somewhat lower while the iron and its products group and the chemicals and allied products group were both practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. The increase in the former was due to advances in breadstuffs, fish, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs in spite of lower prices for beef, sugar, potatoes, coal oil and gasoline. The increase in the latter group was due to higher prices for some building materials and for materials used in the textile industries, the leather industry, the metal working industries, the chemical using industries, the milling industries and in miscellaneous manufacturers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods advanced. In articles of farm origin both field and animal products advanced. Canadian farm products were also higher. Articles of marine origin advanced while articles of forest origin and of mineral origin declined.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 238 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an early date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly since 1912 are omitted. The special index

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, and September, 1924.



number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899, published by the Department of Labour since 1910, advanced to 223.0 for October as compared with 221.7 for September; 221.2 for October, 1923; 219.8 for October, 1922; 229.2 for October, 1921; 317.6 for October, 1920; 289.6 for October, 1918; and 138.7 for October, 1914. The principal advances occurred in grains, bran, shorts, bacon, sheep, dairy products, eggs, flour, oatmeal, raw cotton, jute, oak and linseed oil, while cattle, beef, dressed lamb, potatoes, sugar, raw silk, gasoline, coal oil and benzene were substantially lower.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 150.5 for October as compared with 148.8 for September; 151.9 for October, 1923; 147.3 for October, 1922; 147.7 for October, 1921; 221.5 for October, 1920; and 208.8 for October, 1918. The advance was due mostly to higher prices for grain, sheep, bacon, eggs, flour, raw cotton, and linseed oil.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 149 for August as compared with 147 for July; 145 for June; and 150 for August, 1923. Producers' goods was unchanged but all the other groups advanced.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 advanced to 174.0 for October as compared with 172.9 for September; 174.2 for October, 1923; 238.4 for October, 1920; and 119.9 for October, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of exports advanced from 147.82 for September to 150.04 for October. The number for imports rose from 160.53 for September to 161.74 for October. The combined index of both exports and imports advanced from 154.17 to 156.21.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline, sirloin steak averaging 29c. per pound as compared with 29.5c. in September, round steak 22.4c. per pound as compared with 23.6c. in September, shoulder roast 14.6c. per pound as compared with 15c. in September. Veal showed little change. Mutton was down from an average of 28.2c. per pound to 27.7c. Fresh pork fell from 25.7c. per pound to 25.1c. Bacon averaged slightly higher at 33.9c. per pound. Fresh cod and fresh halibut were slightly higher. Lard was up from an average of 22.6c. per pound to 22.8c.

Eggs advanced substantially, fresh averaging 45.7c. per dozen as compared with 39.5c. in September and 34.8c. in August, and cooking averaging 39.8c. per dozen in October, 34.6c. in September, and 31c. in August. Milk was higher in Three Rivers, Prince Albert, and Medicine Hat. Butter, both dairy and creamery, advanced, the former from an average of 36.8c. per pound in September to 38.7c. in October, and the latter from 41.9c. per pound in September to 42.8c. in October. Cheese rose from an average of 28.8c. per pound to 29.1c.

Bread and flour were unchanged in the average. Rolled oats was slightly higher, averaging 5.7c. per pound. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned vegetables were steady. Onions were down from an average of 7c. per pound in September to 5.7c. in October. Potatoes showed a general decline averaging \$1.39 per 90 pounds in October as compared with \$1.73 in September and \$2.24 in August. Evaporated apples were up from an average of 19.2c. per pound to 19.6c. Prunes declined slightly, averaging 15.6c. per pound. Raspberry jam was down from 93.9c. per four-pound tin to 92.9c. Marmalade also was slightly lower, averaging 81.2c. per four-

pound tin. Granulated sugar was up from an average of 10.1c. per pound in September to 10.3c. in October, and yellow sugar from 9.6c. per pound in September to 9.8c. in October. Coffee and tea showed little change.

Anthracite coal was down in the average from \$16.78 per ton to \$16.58. Lower prices were reported from Amherst, Bathurst, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. Soft wood was up from an average of \$9.17 per cord to \$9.28. Coal oil showed little change at an average of 30.8c. per gallon. No changes were reported in rent.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The outstanding change during the month was the movement of grain prices which carried them to considerably higher levels. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat at Port Arthur averaged \$1.59½ per bushel in October as compared with \$1.42 in September. The high price for the month was \$1.69¾ reached in the second week. Prices then declined to the low level of \$1.50¾ about the end of the month. Strong export demand and unfavourable crop reports from the Argentine and India were said to be the cause of the higher prices, while later in the month competition of lower priced wheat from the United States together with favourable crop conditions in the Canadian West caused a decline. Western oats rose from 58¾c per bushel to 63c, barley from 89½c per bushel to 92¾c and flaxseed from \$2.20 per bushel to \$2.33. American corn was down from \$1.34 per bushel to \$1.26½. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat being \$9.05 per barrel at Toronto as compared with \$7.80 in September. Rolled oats at Toronto advanced from \$3.80 per ninety pound sack to \$4. Shorts were also up from \$30 per ton to \$31.80. Granulated sugar at Montreal declined from \$8.03 per hundred in September to \$7.73 in October. The advance in raw rubber continued, the price for Ceylon being 31c per pound as compared with 27¾c in September. Linseed oil at Montreal advanced from \$1.12 per gallon to \$1.22 and cottonseed oil from 15c per pound to 16c. The coffee market continued strong, Santos advancing 1c per pound to 30c. Quebec potatoes at Montreal declined from \$1-\$1.10 per ninety pounds to 70c and Ontario potatoes at Toronto from \$1-\$1.10 per ninety pounds to 90c-\$1. Prices of cattle were again lower, western cattle at Winnipeg being \$5.15 per hundred as compared with \$5.21 in September and choice steers at Toronto being \$6.25 per hundred as compared with \$6.50 in September. Live hogs at Toronto rose from

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, Page 1442.



\$10.28 per hundred to \$10.74. Choice sheep at Toronto were up from \$6.65 to \$7.60 per hundred. Bacon and ham were slightly lower. Fresh whitefish at Toronto rose from 16c-18c per pound in September to 19c-20c in October and salt cod at Halifax from \$7.75 per quintal to \$10.75, salt herrings from \$6.50 per barrel to \$7 and salt mackerel from \$9 per barrel to \$10. Dairy products and eggs showed seasonal advances. Milk at Toronto was up from \$1.75 per eight gallon can to \$1.95. Creamery butter at Toronto rose from 38½c per pound to 39c and dairy prints from 33½c per pound to 35½c. Fresh eggs at Montreal were up from 43c-48c per dozen to 53c-60c. Cotton advanced slightly averaging 24.5c per pound in October as com-

pared with 24c in September. The upward movement in wool continued, Eastern rising from 36c per pound to 38c-40c and Western range wool from 40c per pound to 41c. Jute again advanced being \$11.26 per hundred as compared with \$10.10 in September. Raw silk at New York declined slightly. Newsprint paper declined from \$3.65 per hundred to \$3.50. Several non-ferrous metals advanced: lead from \$7.75 per hundred to \$8.15, tin from 51c per pound to 51½c and spelter from \$7.80 per hundred to \$7.85½. Silver again advanced being 71½c per ounce in October as compared with 69½c in September. Gasoline at Toronto fell from 24½c per gallon to 20½c, and coal oil from 22c per gallon to 20c.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER 1924, SEPTEMBER 1924, OCTOBER 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899=100)

Groups	No of Com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Oct. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	211.9	200.9	174.8	163.9	174.3	313.9	318.6	311.3	281.1	220.7	161.1	167.1	138.0
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	213.7	215.6	217.4	235.8	240.2	348.4	324.2	354.5	299.9	211.5	187.3	187.6	179.4
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	218.7	201.9	226.4	218.1	229.0	318.7	314.7	275.9	245.0	211.4	172.1	162.6	164.8
IV.—Fish.....	9	171.4	176.3	171.5	169.4	189.4	249.5	221.6	264.0	233.0	168.2	151.9	159.7	148.0
V.—(a) Fruits and Vegetables.	17	178.6	179.6	178.5	166.0	204.8	211.2	213.3	238.0	204.0	165.8	122.2	111.6	112.2
(b) Miscellaneous Foods...	25	194.7	188.6	187.6	171.5	186.9	287.3	262.8	259.9	217.8	168.4	133.9	133.5	113.8
VI.—Textiles.....	20	257.0	253.0	246.0	239.0	241.6	382.4	378.8	374.4	290.8	202.3	160.6	134.2	137.4
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots.	11	154.9	156.0	153.6	168.9	168.6	255.8	412.8	293.3	267.3	237.8	183.1	173.0	165.6
VIII.—(a) Iron and Steel.....	11	193.5	193.5	198.4	193.7	197.0	286.1	204.4	281.0	301.4	157.9	109.7	100.4	101.7
(b) Other Metals.....	12	173.1	172.5	165.6	155.4	145.9	202.0	197.0	270.1	240.4	240.9	198.4	126.5	130.2
(c) Implements.....	10	225.2	225.2	225.6	230.7	246.6	273.2	237.9	242.3	198.6	141.2	114.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	195.7	195.5	194.7	191.0	193.5	251.6	211.9	265.3	248.1	177.1	143.3	112.2	113.8
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	226.1	231.2	235.9	273.8	248.8	349.2	237.0	246.5	181.4	134.3	109.8	108.9	117.6
X.—Building Materials:														
(a) Lumber.....	14	339.7	335.8	342.7	325.5	344.3	480.5	340.9	277.6	226.7	185.5	174.5	180.8	184.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	20	222.0	221.4	222.5	208.8	227.0	273.8	223.1	238.1	213.3	165.3	118.9	109.9	113.5
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass	14	267.9	268.1	269.0	266.8	291.1	415.3	420.8	334.5	267.6	203.7	161.7	142.4	144.2
All.....	48	269.7	268.4	271.1	259.7	279.9	375.3	315.1	277.7	233.1	179.1	147.6	140.1	143.3
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	265.1	271.2	274.9	314.0	390.2	352.8	296.0	217.6	166.1	138.7	131.9	128.1
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals..	16	172.2	172.2	180.5	180.6	191.5	238.6	224.7	276.8	267.2	243.9	224.8	136.4	112.3
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
(a) Raw Furs.....	4	557.4	571.8	593.8	681.4	590.4	868.2	1190.0	721.7	424.7	292.3	153.1	172.5	247.9
(b) Liquors and Tobacco	6	271.3	270.2	264.4	264.4	267.4	303.7	292.2	218.3	200.1	143.6	135.1	138.6	136.2
(c) Sundries.....	7	159.4	156.0	156.7	156.7	172.5	215.7	210.7	223.7	199.0	146.6	120.9	107.8	111.8
All.....	17	292.5	294.1	297.5	306.4	304.3	400.3	469.9	339.0	252.5	179.8	133.5	133.9	152.4
All Commodities.....	†263	223.0	221.7	221.2	219.8	229.2	317.6	299.6	289.6	244.7	188.2	152.4	138.7	134.6

† Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Oct. 1923	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924
<b>Total Index 238 Commodities.....</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>157.0</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	148.4	141.6	144.2	139.5	141.0	142.3	139.0	140.9	147.8	156.9	168.0	161.6	169.0
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135.4	135.1	134.1	137.9	136.2	127.3	120.3	117.3	118.5	119.4	124.7	126.3	131.0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	174.7	197.8	200.9	216.0	214.1	206.8	205.4	205.5	204.5	205.2	205.6	191.1	194.0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166.4	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4	159.3	157.3
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151.8	167.4	168.0	168.4	167.3	166.1	166.4	163.5	161.0	159.2	157.6	155.4	155.2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.9	93.8	99.0	94.5	96.2	98.1	94.9	94.2	93.4	93.1	96.5	96.4	97.2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	17	188.4	184.1	183.8	185.5	187.8	187.8	186.0	186.1	184.7	184.9	184.2	183.2	179.8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	14	166.4	164.5	164.8	168.4	168.4	170.6	170.3	169.9	167.4	154.5	154.1	154.8	154.8
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138.5	123.0	127.6	128.2	128.7	122.5	119.7	122.3	129.4	137.8	148.7	143.4	153.8
II.—Marine.....	8	142.7	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1	131.6	150.0
III.—Forest.....	21	166.4	178.2	176.8	175.7	174.0	173.5	170.4	170.3	170.1	162.5	161.4	159.3	157.2
IV.—Mineral.....	68	158.0	157.1	157.9	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.7	159.0	157.1	155.6	155.4	154.0	152.1
All raw for partly manufactured.....	168	148.5	143.1	142.8	146.0	146.6	143.6	140.5	141.4	144.0	159.2	157.6	149.6	154.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	130	155.0	157.9	159.1	159.4	160.9	159.7	155.0	152.7	153.0	154.7	153.3	156.7	159.0
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	153.6	152.5	151.3	154.4	155.7	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.4	146.4	150.8	148.7	149.0
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146.0	150.1	147.6	151.4	150.6	145.3	137.7	135.0	138.2	138.4	147.8	145.4	149.8
Beverages.....	4	197.0	224.6	223.7	229.4	232.4	235.2	235.7	235.0	235.0	235.0	233.7	236.3	238.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	149.0	130.1	135.7	125.0	126.5	126.5	123.2	123.2	131.9	143.9	161.8	155.7	175.0
Chocolate.....	1	98.8	96.0	98.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
Fish.....	8	142.7	125.5	129.9	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	140.0	133.9	129.3	126.1	131.6	150.0
Fruits.....	8	216.1	197.1	187.2	165.6	169.4	168.3	167.1	168.7	168.0	162.7	162.2	193.7	193.4
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140.0	131.6	131.9	120.8	118.9	118.1	119.2	121.1	120.2	121.1	128.6	126.7	123.0
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136.0	149.7	145.1	150.4	156.0	158.4	134.5	121.6	124.8	125.3	128.2	132.3	138.3
Sugar, refined.....	2	139.5	243.5	229.5	229.8	227.5	226.1	216.1	195.5	184.1	187.5	184.1	192.0	184.9
Sugar, unrefined.....	10	143.1	171.2	157.7	198.1	190.7	227.5	201.0	213.4	225.8	179.9	222.4	173.7	144.7
Vegetables.....	2	133.9	134.4	130.1	169.2	156.6	103.2	90.3	92.2	100.8	105.5	121.0	126.0	151.2
Eggs.....	2	206.5	206.5	206.5	218.5	218.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Tobacco.....	6	171.5	161.8	160.7	161.1	167.4	165.1	158.3	159.3	161.0	159.1	159.6	159.6	159.6
Miscellaneous.....	24	163.1	155.6	155.9	158.3	162.2	162.3	159.3	159.1	159.0	156.4	154.5	152.9	147.9
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	11	161.9	159.9	163.0	160.6	162.6	162.9	159.7	158.2	157.2	157.2	153.6	153.6	154.4
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	13	163.5	154.2	153.7	157.5	162.1	162.1	159.2	159.4	159.6	156.1	154.8	152.6	145.8
Household equipment.....	3	220.5	228.2	226.4	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	196.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Furniture.....	3	381.0	303.5	301.8	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	274.7	273.6	263.3	263.3	263.3
Glassware and Pottery.....	7	161.9	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7	155.2	153.9	151.7	144.8
Miscellaneous.....	7	161.9	152.8	152.3	156.6	161.2	161.2	158.3	158.5	158.7	155.2	153.9	151.7	144.8
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	148	146.8	143.5	145.0	143.2	144.7	143.5	141.4	142.6	143.8	148.3	151.7	148.6	153.8
(C) Producers Equipment.....	16	189.0	186.4	186.1	187.6	190.1	189.9	188.3	188.4	188.7	188.8	188.1	186.8	183.1
Tools.....	4	199.5	216.0	213.8	219.9	223.4	223.4	223.4	222.0	222.0	222.0	222.0	204.2	204.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189.2	186.0	185.6	186.8	189.4	189.4	187.7	187.8	188.1	188.3	187.5	186.3	182.4
Miscellaneous.....	4	180.8	192.6	194.3	204.0	204.0	198.5	198.4	198.4	198.4	198.4	197.4	197.4	197.4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	132	142.2	129.0	140.6	138.5	139.8	138.4	136.3	137.7	139.0	144.0	147.8	144.5	150.6
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162.2	167.0	167.0	167.7	167.2	167.1	164.2	163.9	161.4	155.1	154.4	152.3	152.7
Lumber.....	14	160.3	167.0	166.3	166.6	165.1	164.8	161.0	160.9	160.4	151.5	150.5	147.4	147.5
Painters' Materials.....	4	177.4	192.5	198.0	199.9	206.1	213.9	204.6	202.7	194.2	187.4	186.8	187.4	195.9
Miscellaneous.....	14	165.7	164.8	166.0	169.0	169.0	169.1	168.7	168.0	161.2	161.6	161.6	161.8	162.3
Manufacturers' Materials.....	100	137.7	132.7	134.7	132.2	134.0	132.6	130.4	132.1	134.3	141.9	146.8	143.1	150.6
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177.7	205.4	208.8	226.4	224.1	215.6	212.2	212.5	212.5	212.9	222.6	194.7	198.7
For Fur Industry.....	2	305.9	273.9	288.0	254.7	229.6	241.2	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	219.9	208.4
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.9	94.2	98.9	89.8	92.1	90.4	88.7	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.6	95.3	97.2
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113.1	117.3	119.5	117.8	118.2	118.7	116.9	115.0	113.4	112.2	113.5	111.4	112.7
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162.4	155.5	156.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.7	152.7	152.6	153.5
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112.0	95.8	101.0	94.7	96.2	99.0	101.6	106.5	101.8	100.0	102.3	98.2	98.5
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138.6	114.2	125.0	111.1	114.9	111.7	112.7	116.8	128.9	152.3	161.5	161.7	179.2
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	24	151.4	153.8	154.3	148.3	150.7	149.2	142.9	142.0	143.0	149.2	154.8	151.2	158.5





RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg per lb.	Salt meats, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	27-8	22-4	20-7	14-6	11-1	17-8	27-7	25-1	23-3	33-9	33-3	57-0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29-0	23-5	22-1	15-2	12-4	13-7	23-0	24-7	23-6	32-9	35-3	56-3
1—Sydney.....	32-1	25	23	16-4	14-2	15	24	27-3	23-7	34-1	37-1	54-6
2—New Glasgow.....	25-7	23-2	18-5	14-2	10-6	11-6	23-5	24	23-8	32-4	36-1	59-6
3—Amherst.....	25	22-5	18-4	15	12-4	13-3	18-5	22-6	22-6	33-6	33	55
4—Halifax.....	33-3	23-3	28-3	15	12-3	15	26	25	24-6	31-3	35	56-4
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	26-3	24-8	23-6	18-1	12-7	12-6	21	23-2	21-6	31-1	33-5	50
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29-0	23-4	21-2	15-9	12-1	14-9	23-1	24-7	23-8	33-0	37-2	55-8
6—Moncton.....	28-7	22	21	16-5	12	.....	25	26-2	24-4	35-6	41	57-1
7—St. John.....	32-2	24-1	23-8	15	11-7	.....	12-5	21-3	22-7	21-5	32	56-1
8—Fredericton.....	31-9	25-6	24	19-5	14-1	.....	17-3	22-5	25-6	24-1	29-3	56-6
9—Bathurst.....	23	22	16-1	12-7	10-4	.....	23-5	24-4	25	35	38-3	53-3
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	24-1	21-7	20-5	14-3	10-1	14-6	23-0	20-8	21-8	31-9	34-5	55-0
10—Quebec.....	23	23-1	20-2	15-3	9-9	.....	14-1	24-7	21-3	22-2	30-4	54-4
11—Three Rivers.....	22-9	19-8	21-3	15-1	10-6	.....	17-5	20-7	21-1	22-5	30	52-3
12—Sherbrooke.....	34	26-7	30	19-3	14-2	.....	13-5	20	20	22-5	32-8	60
13—Sorel.....	21-5	21-5	18	12	7-5	.....	12-5	24	18	20	35	56
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	18-2	15-6	15	11-6	7-3	.....	14-3	21-7	17-2	17-4	27	58-8
15—St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	12	.....	.....	25	24	23-5	35	60
16—Thetford Mines.....	20	.....	14-5	14	11	.....	20	19	17-5	23-1	32-5	46-5
17—Montreal.....	28-1	22-7	24-2	12-8	9-6	.....	10-9	27-1	25-1	21-9	30-8	57-4
18—Hull.....	24	19-2	16-2	13-7	8-8	.....	13-6	25	23-4	23	33-8	58-1
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	29-1	23-2	21-4	15-5	11-7	20-1	27-4	25-7	23-5	31-4	35-7	57-1
19—Ottawa.....	28	22-1	21-3	14-2	10-1	.....	19-1	30-2	23-6	21	32-3	56-1
20—Brockville.....	33	27	25-5	15-5	10-4	.....	17-5	28-3	26-2	22	31-2	54-5
21—Kingston.....	27-3	20-4	20-1	14-1	10-8	.....	17-1	24-1	23-1	19-3	30-1	54-4
22—Belleville.....	26-2	20-8	21-6	14	9-2	.....	18-4	25-5	24-8	20	32-5	57-6
23—Peterborough.....	29-5	24-1	21-1	15-5	11-5	.....	19-4	24-4	25	24	31-8	56-9
24—Oshawa.....	26-3	21-8	19-5	14-3	12-3	.....	18-7	26-5	24-5	23-5	28-3	55
25—Orillia.....	27	22-3	19-1	14-7	10-7	.....	19	23-3	26	24	30-9	55-4
26—Toronto.....	29-8	21-7	22-9	13-8	12-3	.....	19-8	27-8	25-8	20-1	32-4	56-2
27—Niagara Falls.....	31-7	25	23-1	17-1	10-6	.....	21-9	33	27-6	23	31-6	59-1
28—St. Catharines.....	29	22-2	22-5	15	10-6	.....	23-2	30	26-2	20	29-3	57-1
29—Hamilton.....	29-9	23-7	23-6	16-2	13	.....	21-1	26-6	25-5	27-5	32-5	57-5
30—Brantford.....	26-3	21-2	19-8	14-3	9-5	.....	19-8	28-2	25-4	23-5	30-1	56-4
31—Galt.....	26-5	20-3	19	15-3	12-7	.....	20	27-5	26-7	25	32-5	57-9
32—Guelph.....	28-7	23	21-3	16-3	13	.....	20-3	25	23-5	25	28-4	55-5
33—Kitchener.....	27-5	24-5	18-6	16-8	12-9	.....	21-5	30	25-4	.....	28-3	56-5
34—Woodstock.....	32-1	24-6	22-4	16-1	13-4	.....	18-5	27	25-4	20-8	31-7	55-6
35—Stratford.....	28-8	23-8	20-3	16-5	12-5	.....	19	23-3	25-8	23-5	34-3	57-6
36—London.....	30-6	24	22-1	14-8	10-9	.....	20-2	27-6	25-9	24-8	33-3	57-9
37—St. Thomas.....	25-7	21	17-7	13-4	10-6	.....	17-4	23-5	25-4	23-3	31	53-7
38—Chatham.....	28-1	24	20-6	16-6	12-1	.....	21-3	24-6	27-1	24-2	30-7	58-2
39—Windsor.....	27-3	20	21-3	13-5	11-3	.....	19-8	29	25-4	22-4	29-8	58
40—Sarnia.....	30	22-5	22-5	17	13-7	.....	22-5	25	25	22-5	23-3	58-8
41—Owen Sound.....	29	25	20-3	16-8	13-5	.....	19-5	25	22	23-3	30-4	55-4
42—North Bay.....	34-2	29-2	24-7	17-8	12-2	.....	22	30	27-8	23-4	29-1	57-8
43—Sudbury.....	29-8	24-8	22	16-2	11-2	.....	20-8	.....	26-2	24-7	33-4	59-7
44—Cobalt.....	31-6	24	25-6	15-8	11-3	.....	21-5	.....	27	25-6	34-2	60-6
45—Timmins.....	28	24-3	20-3	16	12-8	.....	23-3	30	27-7	25	31-7	58-8
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30-7	25	22-3	18-1	12-6	.....	21-4	28	28-4	25-5	33-7	58-8
47—Port Arthur.....	31-6	26-2	22-9	19-5	14-7	.....	17-3	33-4	26-5	28-3	36-4	61-5
48—Fort William.....	29-5	21-2	21-3	16-5	12-9	.....	20-5	30	25	25	31-6	58-5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	24-6	17-9	17-7	12-3	9-3	15-0	26-0	22-9	22-1	32-3	36-9	56-6
49—Winnipeg.....	24-8	17-2	17-7	10-8	9-3	.....	14-9	24-7	23-6	24-1	32-6	53-8
50—Brandon.....	24-3	18-6	17-6	13-7	9-3	.....	15	27-3	22-2	20	31-9	59-4
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	24-2	17-9	17-0	11-4	8-6	14-5	28-8	22-4	21-2	32-9	47-3	58-2
51—Regina.....	22	16-1	16-6	9-4	7-6	.....	13-8	29-6	19-6	18	32-4	59-4
52—Prince Albert.....	20	15-8	14-2	10-7	8-7	.....	13-8	28-3	23-3	21-7	43	53
53—Saskatoon.....	23-9	17-3	17-2	11-6	7-4	.....	13-3	28-3	23-3	19-2	38-6	55-9
54—Moose Jaw.....	30-8	22-3	20	13-8	10-6	.....	17	29	23-3	26	45-5	64-4
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	24-0	17-9	15-9	10-6	7-6	13-6	31-5	23-1	23-7	39-5	45-5	57-2
55—Medicine Hat.....	24-3	17-8	16-3	12-1	7-9	.....	14-6	33-3	22-3	23-8	43	58-3
56—Drumheller.....	25	20	15	10	8	.....	15	35	25	25	40	60
57—Edmonton.....	23-4	16-7	15-4	10-1	7-9	.....	13-6	29-4	24-4	21-8	38-9	53-2
58—Calgary.....	22-4	15-8	14-6	10-1	7-4	.....	13-1	30	24	24	37-5	57-7
59—Lethbridge.....	25	19-3	18-3	10-9	7	.....	11-7	30	20-7	24	38-2	46
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	31-1	24-6	22-7	15-1	12-6	21-1	36-9	31-4	25-5	40-6	45-5	60-2
60—Fernie.....	28	22	20-6	14-1	10-3	.....	18-8	35-6	35	28-5	40	60
61—Nelson.....	32	25	22	20	12-5	.....	22	40	30	25	39-1	44-1
62—Trail.....	30-5	25	20-8	15	11-9	.....	22	37-5	30	27-5	45	48-3
63—New Westminster.....	30	25	25	12-5	10	.....	20	37-5	32-5	29	38-7	42-1
64—Vancouver.....	31-4	23-9	21-8	12-7	12-2	.....	21-1	37-1	27-6	23-5	40	60
65—Victoria.....	32-1	23-2	23-7	13-8	13-5	.....	21-5	33-8	32-8	20-3	41-6	60-8
66—Nanaimo.....	32-5	25	23	17-7	15-3	.....	25-6	36-2	28-3	21	39-4	61-4
67—Prince Rupert.....	32-5	27-5	25	15	15	.....	17-5	37-5	35	31	41	66



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER 1924.

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1s and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, lb. prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18.7	30.6	21.0	13.8	56.6	21.1	20.1	31.4	22.8	45.7	39.8	11.9	38.7	42.8
12.0	27.7			51.3	17.3	17.1	24.6	24.1	47.9	43.8	12.1	33.5	45.8
10	30			60	17.6	16.6	27	24.4	51	45	b 12.14	40	47.2
12	30			50	16.2		26	23.3	41.5	37.6	13	40	45.1
12	23			45	18	20	24.1	24	48.3	45	9	35	44.3
14				50	17.3	14.6	21.2	24.5	50.6	47.6	a 13.3	39	46.6
	35			60	16.8	18	37.5	23.7	36.4	30.7	8-10	35.5	40.7
12.0	35.0			53.8	17.2	17.4	30.1	23.7	43.1	40.9	12.5	40.9	44.3
12	35		10	60	18	17	35.4	24	44.1	41	10-12	42.4	42.7
	35			60	15.6	13.2	27.6	22	46.6	41.8	15	41.6	45.3
12	35			50	17.5	18.5	27.5	22.6	45.6	40	12	43.3	43.6
				45	17.7	21	30	25.3	36.2		12	36.2	45.6
14.9	31.7	21.7	9.0	57.9	19.9	20.1	25.6	21.8	45.6	39.5	11.0	39.2	40.8
10		20		50	20	17.3	20.4	23.6	49.5	38.4	12	37.2	39.9
15-20	30			50	22.5	20	25.4	21.6	46.5	40.1	13	39	40
15	35			20	20	25	29	23	46.7	42	a 10	40.3	43.4
	30			60	20		23.8	21.8	40.4		12	39	43
		20					19.8	19.7	45		8	40.6	44
			10	60	18	30	20	20	47.3	41.3	10	40	42.5
			8	50		22.8	20.4	20.4	41.8	37	12	38.7	40.6
16-18	32-35	25		75	17.2	20.2	20.1	22	52.1	40.5	12	38.4	41.4
15	30			60	20	20	28.9	24	41.4	37.4	10	39.3	40.4
19.3	31.3	22.5		61.6	21.4	19.7	33.1	23.1	44.3	40.0	11.7	38.9	42.0
18	32		11.4			19.7	33.5	22.9	48.9	41.7	10	41	43.2
17-20	32-35	22-23	12.5		23.8	20	21.7	23.6	39.3	36.6	10	36.6	42
12.5-15	30-35	25	10		17.8	16.5	31.2	21.7	39.6	35.3	10	36.7	39.2
		18				20	26.5	23	39.6	32.5	a 9	43.6	40.9
20	40	25			25		27.5	23.4	39.5	34.3	10	38	39.4
20	30	20				18	32.5	23.2	43.4	39.5	12	40	44
		20			20	20	28.5	23.3	37.6	34.3	10-11.5	39.8	42.3
14-18		28		72	20	16	35.1	22.6	50.2	39.5	a 11.8	38.9	42.3
22	35	27			20	21	34.7	23.8	47.9	41	12	38	43.2
20		28			25	18	36	23.1	47	45	12	41	41.7
20	35	22-25		50	21.6	22.1	33	22.8	46.6	41	a 11.5	39.8	42.9
23	30	25	18		23.3	20	30.2	22.5	39.4	39.1	11	37.2	39.7
	30	20	12		20	22.5	27.5	22.4	42.4	40	a 11.8	39.8	41.1
	30	25					30.9	23	41		10-11	38.7	41.3
		22			20		27.5	21.6	41	39	a 11.8	36.3	40.6
20	30	22			22	21.5	30.3	21.6	40.3	38.5	10	37.2	39.5
20	35	25	10		20	20	30.7	22.7	39	36.3	a 9	36.8	40.3
20	28	20		60	19.8	16.5	34.6	23.2	44.1	42.6	10	40.1	41.5
20-25	30	25	10	50	20	16.5	35.9	23.5	42.7	42	10	40	41.6
18	30	18	12		20	19	35.1	23.1	38.6	36.6	12	40	42.5
20	32	25			20	21.5	34.8	22.1	45.4	42	13	38	43
		25			20	20	43.3	23.8	42.8	37.5	a 12	42.5	45.5
			10				27.5	22.1	38.6	37	11	39	39.1
							36	24.5	48.8	41.9	12	35.7	42
							37.5	23.8	50.2	45	15	40	44.3
	30	15		70	25	23.3	37	25	51.6	45	15	38	44
	25	25			20.8	20	25.8	22.3	55.6	43.3	a 16.7	44.3	45
	20	20			25		37.2	23	51	44	13	40	42.9
18	30	18	9		22	17.8	35.9	24.6	40	45.3	a14.3	41.7	44.1
17.5	25-30	18		60-75	18.1	22.8	40	24.7	49.2	41.9	a14.3	35	43.3
	31.0	19.0			23.0	19.2	32.9	22.8	41.9	35.7	10.3	33.8	41.2
	32	20			23	18.3	34	22.1	45.8	36.1	12	34.3	41.1
	30	18			23	20	31.7	23.4	37.9	35.2	a8.5	33.3	41.3
22.3	29.4	15.0			23.6	20.6	29.4	22.5	38.8	33.7	13.1	35.2	41.7
23-25	30				22.5	22.5	28.4	21	40.8	36.2	13	37.5	42.9
25	25-30				23.3	20	23	24	36.4	30	12.5	33.8	40
15	30	15	15	50	23.8	20	34.2	22.3	38.1	31.5	12	32.7	38.8
25	30	15				20	31.9	22.7	40	37	15	36.9	45
23.6	28.3	16.0	18.3		23.0	22.1	34.7	22.4	42.1	35.4	10.7	34.7	42.4
30	30	20	20		24.2	22.5	37.2	23.3	41.3	34.4	a 11	33.3	41.9
25-30	30-35	15-20			25	25	29.2	21	42.5	35	a12.5	37.5	46.5
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		20	22.2	34.6	22.9	45.7	33	10	33.7	39.7
18	30	15			23.8	20.7	36.2	22.0	43.4	35.2	10	34	41.8
20.8	25	15	20		22	20	36.3	21.7	37.5	34.3	10	35	42.2
20-25	30	20	19.5		23.1	22.7	33.9	22.3	58.5	44.7	14.3	42.1	47.2
25	30		18		25	24.2	39.2	25	54	37.5	15	40	45
25	30	20	20		24.5	25	34.1	24.5	49.4	45	a 17	40	46.5
					20.5	25	30.5	22.7	55.5	46.7	15	40	45
					20.5	21.6	38.2	20	57.7	40	a11.1	42.5	46.7
20	25				20.7	19	31.9	20.1	60.5	47.3	a11.1	39.4	44
15	35		20	55	23.8	20	30	21.1	59.1	42.6	a12.5	45	51.6
17.5	25				20	21.6	37.4	23.7	60.4	50	13	50	53.5
	25				25	25	30	21	71.3	43.8	20	40	45.6

a. Prices per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas standard 2 s., per can.	Corn, 2 s., per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	29.1	7.1	18.0	4.9	5.7	10.5	14.8	20.1	18.5	18.0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	29.1	7.7	17.9	5.3	6.2	10.3	16.4	22.0	19.7	19.6
1—Sydney.....	30	8	17.9	5.8	6.1	11	17.8	20.7	20.5	19.7
2—New Glasgow.....	28.2	8	17	5.2	5.9	11	14.6	22.1	19.6	19.5
3—Amherst.....	29.4	7.3	18.6	5.2	6.6	9.3	.....	22.8	19.6	20
4—Halifax.....	28.9	7.3	18	5.0	6	9.7	16.7	22.4	19	19
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27.2	6.7	18.6	4.9	5.2	9.9	17.7	20.8	18.4	19.2
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	30.4	8.0	17.7	5.4	5.9	10.6	16.4	21.1	18.4	17.9
6—Moncton.....	31.6	7.3-8.7	18.4	5.7	6.2	12	16.5	22.1	19.3	18.7
7—St. John.....	30.7	8	18.5	5.0	6	10	17.4	19.3	17.7	17.7
8—Fredericton.....	27.6	8	16.2	5.3	5.8	10.4	15.2	20.8	17.7	17.6
9—Bathurst.....	31.6	8	17.7	5.6	5.5	10	16.5	22.2	19	17.5
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27.9	6.0	17.8	5.0	6.0	9.4	14.8	19.3	18.8	17.2
10—Quebec.....	27.8	7.5	18	5.1	5.4	10.2	15.6	20.4	19	17.4
11—Three Rivers.....	28.3	6	17.9	4.8	6.3	9.6	16.6	21	20.3	18.4
12—Sherbrooke.....	30	7.3	18	5.0	6.3	9.1	14.4	19	19.2	16.8
13—Sorel.....	25.4	4.7	18.1	4.7	6	8.9	15.4	18.7	20.2	16.7
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	27.3	5	17.8	4.8	6.7	9.7	17	20	20.5	17.8
15—St. John's.....	30	5.3	17.7	4.7	6	9.9	12.5	16.7	16.7	16
16—Thetford Mines.....	26.6	4.7	17.8	5.2	6	8.5	13	19.3	19.2	18
17—Montreal.....	28.5	7.3-7.7	17.9	5.2	5.3	10.4	14.4	19.9	17.6	17.3
18—Hull.....	26.8	6	17.4	5.3	5.6	8.2	14.7	18.8	16.3	15.1
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.9	6.8	17.5	4.7	5.4	11.0	15.2	20.5	17.5	17.1
19—Ottawa.....	30.1	7.3	17.7	5.5	5.8	10.9	15.3	20.3	17.5	17.2
20—Brockville.....	26.3	6.7	16.6	4.8	5	9.6	14	21	17.2	17.2
21—Kingston.....	26.7	6	15.4	4.8	5.6	9.8	15.3	19.3	15.3	15
22—Belleville.....	25.6	6	16.3	4.8	4.9	10.5	14.8	18.8	17.6	16.7
23—Peterborough.....	29.2	6.7	17.9	4.5	5.2	11	14.4	19.4	16.7	15.7
24—Oshawa.....	30	6.7	16.5	4.4	5.3	12.4	14.7	20.5	17.5	16.8
25—Orillia.....	27.6	5.7-6	17.6	4.6	5.3	11.3	15.1	20	17.6	16.6
26—Toronto.....	30.6	6.7	17.8	4.5	5.3	10.5	14.2	19.2	16.1	16.3
27—Niagara Falls.....	31.1	6.7	18	4.8	5.5	12.8	16.4	22	18.2	17.5
28—St. Catharines.....	26.6	6.7	16.4	4.6	5	11.5	15	20.9	15.9	15.1
29—Hamilton.....	29.5	6.7	17.3	4.2	5.3	10.5	14	18.8	16.6	16
30—Brantford.....	28.1	6.7	16.5	4.2	5	11.8	15.6	18.4	15.6	15.4
31—Galt.....	28.6	6.7	17.2	4.5	5.5	11.9	15.2	19	17.2	16
32—Guelph.....	29.3	6.7	17.6	4.5	5.5	11.6	14	20.2	17.3	17
33—Kitchener.....	28.1	6.7	17.6	4.0	5	11.4	15.8	17.7	15.3	15.5
34—Woodstock.....	26.9	6.7	17.4	4.2	5.3	11	14.6	18.3	18	17.2
35—Stratford.....	28.1	6.7	17.2	4.5	5.6	11.9	15.1	21.4	17.9	17.9
36—London.....	28.2	6.7	17.5	4.3	5.2	11.5	15.3	21.1	18	17.5
37—St. Thomas.....	27.9	6.7	18	4.5	5.3	12	16	20.6	17.6	17
38—Chatham.....	28.5	6.7	18.3	4.6	5.5	10.7	15	20.4	17.6	16.4
39—Windsor.....	31.6	7.3	17.3	4.5	5.1	10.6	14.6	21.4	16.3	17
40—Sarnia.....	30.6	7.3	17.7	4.5	5.8	11.3	16.5	22.5	18.5	18.5
41—Owen Sound.....	27.2	6.7	17.8	4.3	5	10.8	14.6	20.8	17.9	17.7
42—North Bay.....	29.9	6.7	15	5.2	5.8	10.9	15.1	21.1	17.7	18
43—Sudbury.....	30.2	6.7	.....	5.2	6	11	16.5	21.5	20.4	19.3
44—Cobalt.....	31.7	7.9	19.5	5.3	7.2	10.9	16	23	19.6	20.1
45—Timmins.....	31.5	7.3	18	5.3	5.5	7.8	15	22.8	19.5	18.5
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	28.7	7.3	19.6	5.1	6	12.6	19	20.5	17.7	18
47—Port Arthur.....	28.3	6.7	18.6	4.9	5.2	10.1	14.6	20.5	18.8	18.8
48—Fort William.....	29	6.7	18	5.3	5.4	10.5	15.1	22.3	18.6	18.3
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	29.5	5.9	18.4	5.0	5.8	11.7	15.6	20.7	19.7	19.1
49—Winnipeg.....	29.5	6	18.4	4.9	5.7	11.2	15	20.8	18.9	18.6
50—Brandon.....	29.5	5.7	.....	5.1	5.8	12.1	16.1	20.6	20.4	19.5
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	29.4	7.4	19.4	5.0	5.3	10.2	14.5	19.5	19.4	19.1
51—Regina.....	29	6.4	18.2	4.8	5.1	10.5	14.4	18.7	18.9	19.5
52—Prince Albert.....	28	8	19	5.0	5	8.6	15.4	20	19.6	19
53—Saskatoon.....	29.8	7.3	19.2	4.8	5.7	10.8	14.3	19.8	20.3	20.4
54—Moose Jaw.....	30.6	8	21.3	5.4	5.5	11	13.8	19.6	18.9	19.6
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	29.9	8.4	17.4	4.9	5.6	10.7	14.5	19.8	20.8	20.0
55—Medicine Hat.....	31.3	8	16	4.9	5.6	10	14.2	20.8	23.3	20
56—Drumheller.....	32.5	10	20	5.0	6.3	12.5	17.5	20	.....	.....
57—Edmonton.....	26.7	8	17.6	5.0	5.3	9.9	14.3	19	20.4	20.6
58—Calgary.....	30.8	8	17.3	4.9	5.2	10.4	13.2	19.1	19.4	19.9
59—Lethbridge.....	28	8	16	4.8	5.7	10.9	13.1	20	20	19.5
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.5	8.1	20.2	5.0	6.0	9.9	11.8	18.8	19.2	19.0
60—Fernie.....	32.5	7.7	16	4.7	5.5	11.2	13.3	20	20	20
61—Nelson.....	30	8.3	17	5.3	6.2	10	13	18.5	20	19.5
62—Trail.....	30	7.7	17.3	4.7	4.7	11.6	11.8	16.3	18.9	18.3
63—New Westminster.....	30	8	23.9	5.1	5.7	8.4	10.7	17.6	17.6	17.6
64—Vancouver.....	28.1	7.4	21.8	5.1	6.3	9.2	10.8	19.1	18.3	19.3
65—Victoria.....	30.5	8	19.3	4.8	6.4	9.2	10.8	19.2	19.7	19.4
66—Nanaimo.....	30.3	8	21.2	4.9	6.5	9.8	11.4	18.9	18.9	18.7
67—Prince Rupert.....	32.5	10	25	5.5	7	9.6	12.5	20.6	20	19.4



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1924—Continued

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 ox.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.4	5.7	1.394	27.6	21.4	19.6	15.6	17.0	20.1	.929	30.1	.812	49.0
8.4	5.3	1.425	28.9	21.0	20.0	16.2	18.4	21.1	.980	32.2	.878	48.8
9.3	5.1	1.69	32.4	21.8	18.6	16.6	20.6	24.7	1.04	31.1	.966	1
8.4	5.2	1.41	29.5	24	20	16	17.7	19.9	.97	32.5	.772	52.5
8	5.7	1.24	22.5	15	20	14.6	17.3	20	.90	33.3	1.00	45
7.7	5.2	1.36	31	24	18	15.5	18.1	19.6	1.01	31.8	.775	4
8	5.1	1.16	20	17.5	17.5	15.1	17.3	20.7	1.04	30	.86	55
8.2	5.6	1.267	26.0	16.2	17.8	17.2	17.8	21.7	.918	32.9	.867	48.1
8.9	5	1.39	27.2	19.3	18.6	17	18.1	20.6	.983	33.7	.85	50
7.6	5.2	1.14	26.9	16.6	16	16	16.5	20.2	.82	32.5	.85	45
7.7	5.8	1.21	21.9	12.7	17.6	18.3	17.5	22	.95	30.5	.90	47.5
8.5	6.3	1.27	28	19	19	17.3	19	24	1.02	35	.875	50
8.4	6.6	1.059	22.4	22.0	17.9	15.8	18.2	20.0	1.026	29.8	.866	46.8
10.3	7.4	1.11	23.4	20	18.2	16.6	18.3	20.4	.934	31.8	.85	46.6
7.7	8.3	1.17	24.8	22.5	19	15.9	19.6	20.7	1.16	27.5	.90	46.9
7.6	6.8	1.29	25	20	20	16.7	17	20	1.06	32.5	1.00	52
9.3	6.5	1.03	20	15	15	15.3	19.5	21	1.04	25	.75	44
8.5	5	.85	16.6	20	19	16.5	17.7	18.8	1.12	35	1.00	43.3
8	6.5	.875	22.5	27.5	17.7	13	20	21.7	.875	32.5	.875	45
7.5	6.1	1.12	21.5	18.8	16.6	15.9	17.1	18.8	1.06	30	1.00	48.3
8.8	5.6	1.10	23.9	27.9	18.8	15	18.2	20.1	1.05	25.8	.77	46.9
7.9	6.9	.99	24	23.3	15	16	17.3	20.2	.932	28	.783	48
8.7	5.5	1.225	25.3	21.8	19.0	15.6	16.2	19.3	.924	28.5	.780	45.7
8.8	6.6	1.16	25	28.1	18.6	16.1	16.2	21.7	.914	31.7	.731	47.1
7.6	4.5	1.02	21	16.6	15	15.7	15.7	18.3	.938	30	.76	46
8.1	4.9	1.20	24	21.8	17.5	15.2	16.4	17.9	.943	27	.769	43.9
8.8	4.9	1.18	23.6	14.3	20	14.4	16.8	18	.899	25.8	.767	44.9
9.3	6.5	1.05	21	19.3	15	14.6	15.5	18.6	.903	27.2	.775	44.2
8.5	5.6	1.15	22	21.7	15	14.3	17	18.3	.95	30	.747	46
8.2	5.8	1.04	22.2	15	14.3	14.3	14.3	18.6	.913	25	.767	44.4
8.8	5.1	1.12	22.5	25.5	15.2	13.2	15.2	18.3	.855	26	.716	45.5
9.4	5.4	1.48	28.5	19	16.5	16.5	16.3	19.2	1.03	31.9	.90	48.3
9.4	5.8	1.56	29.1	26	15.5	15.3	17.9	18	.922	26.6	.769	44.1
8.9	5	1.15	27.2	22	14.3	15.6	16.8	17.9	.905	25.1	.753	44.9
7.6	4.4	1.14	21.3	24.2	25	14.4	14.9	16.4	.81	24.4	.691	44.4
8.9	4.7	1.13	23.1	17.5	15	15.6	16	18.2	.843	25.7	.75	43.8
8.5	5.2	1.11	23.6	17.5	13.6	14.8	16.2	16.2	.831	26.4	.768	44.3
7.4	8	1.03	22.1	20	14.4	14.9	18.5	18.5	.80	25	.688	41.4
7.9	5.1	1.24	24.6	16.3	16.6	14.9	17.1	17.1	.93	29.3	.779	44.4
8.5	4.9	1.29	29.2	14.3	20	17.3	16.3	18.1	1.01	28.9	.794	44.6
8.7	5.5	1.21	25.2	16.6	15	16.3	16.3	18.2	.93	28.8	.80	46.3
9.2	5.4	1.29	24.9	14.6	16.6	16.5	17.5	19.5	.999	26.4	.872	44.6
7.4	4	1.10	22	19.6	20	15.5	14.9	18.6	.905	33.5	.85	45.6
8.7	4.6	1.21	22.4	23.1	15.8	15.8	18.6	18.6	.956	27.5	.79	47.9
8.6	5.5	1.03	20	18.6	17	16.5	19.5	19.5	.955	34.5	.788	43.8
7.7	4.6	1.11	22.1	15.9	15.2	17.8	15.2	17.8	.858	28	.787	44.4
8.6	4.8	1.38	30.9	25	19.3	16	16.9	19.4	.925	32.1	.81	48.3
9.6	8.4	1.33	32.5	20	18	16.5	27.5	27.5	.95	30	.825	45
9.5	6.9	1.43	30.7	32.5	22.2	19	19.6	22.5	1.04	30	.85	53.6
9.5	6.6	1.71	35	35	20	15.5	18	19	.95	27.5	.75	47.5
9.1	5.2	1.25	26.5	25	21	14.7	19	23.7	.969	28.3	.779	45.7
8.8	5.6	1.31	25.5	28.3	21.7	15.7	17.1	21.9	.879	31.1	.786	47.5
8.6	5.5	1.42	30.9	32	21.2	17.2	18.7	24.3	.90	30	.79	48.5
8.4	5.7	1.300	27.8	18.9	15.3	17.3	20.3	20.3	.881	30.3	.800	48.9
8.3	5.5	1.58	32.7	19.8	15.5	16.3	19	21.8	.861	27.6	.769	49.8
8.5	5.8	1.02	22.9	18	15	18.2	21.6	21.6	.90	33	.83	48
8.6	5.8	1.633	31.3	23.1	14.9	17.9	21.8	21.8	.869	32.0	.804	54.6
8.1	5.2	1.53	27.5	22.3	12.8	16.4	21.8	21.8	.852	29.4	.793	49.4
9.1	6.3	1.39	25.8	23.3	16.3	18.5	21.9	21.9	.825	34	.80	54.2
8.5	6	1.77	34.3	23.8	14.7	17.5	22	22	.892	32.5	.817	58
8.7	5.5	1.84	37.5	22.4	15.6	19.2	21.5	21.5	.907	32.2	.805	56.7
8.2	5.8	1.816	30.2	22.4	16.2	17.8	21.0	21.0	.874	31.6	.824	56.1
8.3	7.1	2.03	38.1	25	14.2	18.3	24.3	24.3	.867	30	.85	56.7
8.5	6	2.95	47.5	20	20	20	20	20	.95	35	.85	60
8.4	5.1	.90	20.5	21.2	15.6	16.2	21.4	21.4	.799	28.7	.77	54
8	5.2	1.55	29.8	23	15.6	17.2	19.5	19.5	.877	31.7	.825	56.4
7.8	5.8	1.65	32.2	23	15.6	17.5	20	20	.875	32.5	.825	53.3
7.9	5.5	2.094	40.0	20.9	14.7	16.2	20.0	20.0	.893	32.6	.819	56.6
9.6	6	2.43	45	20	15.8	19.2	23.3	23.3	1.00	31.6	.866	65
8.1	5.9	2.52	47.5	15	15	15	15	15	.92	36	.87	58
8.2	6.3	2.60	45	20	14.4	16.3	20.6	20.6	.863	37.5	.80	53.8
6.8	4.6	1.58	32	20	12.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	.84	30	.807	53.3
7.5	4.6	1.60	30.4	18.3	14.9	15.6	19.1	19.1	.854	30	.775	53.9
7.6	5.3	1.94	40.2	20	14.8	15.2	19.4	19.4	.835	29.4	.765	52.8
7.2	5.4	2.00	36.6	22.5	14.2	15	18	18	.885	35	.828	58.3
8.1	5.7	2.08	43.5	25.8	15.6	17.5	23.8	23.8	.95	31.3	.838	57.5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unswartened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	cents 10.3	cents 9.8	cents 55.7	cents 69.6	cents 27.3	cents 15.4	cents 3.8	cents 42.6	cents 64.0	cents 12.3	cents 7.9
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	10.4	9.9	61.3	67.5	29.8	12.3	4.3	47.0	49.5	13.4	8.1
1—Sydney.....	11	10.7	62.5	69.4	31	14.1	4.4	53	53.6	13.4	8.3
2—New Glasgow.....	10.5	10	61.5	69.3	29	12	3.5	45	37	14	8
3—Amherst.....	10	9.3	60	64.2	30	10.6	4.4	50	47.5	13	8
4—Halifax.....	10.1	9.6	61	67.2	29	14.5	4.9	40	60	13.1	7.9
<b>5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.</b>	10	9.3	58	65.9	27.0	14.3	3.9	44.4	45.2	13.2	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b>	10.2	9.6	61.2	67.6	28.3	12.4	4.2	43.1	48.1	12.3	7.7
7—Moncton.....	9.7	9.7	65.6	68.7	27.0	12.4	4.3	49.2	47.2	14.3	8.5
8—St. John.....	9.7	9.1	60	63.1	25.7	11.7	4.2	44	51.2	11.7	7.2
9—Fredericton.....	10.3	9.5	59.1	70	26	11.4	4.3	39.2	43.8	11	7.3
10—Bathurst.....	10.6	9.6	60	68.7	28	15.6	4	40	52	12.2	7.7
<b>Quebec (Average)</b>	9.7	9.1	56.2	65.7	25.9	14.1	4.0	43.1	72.1	11.3	7.8
10—Quebec.....	9.7	9.1	56.2	65.7	25.9	14.1	4.0	43.1	72.1	11.3	7.8
11—Three Rivers.....	9.9	9.2	55.2	70.5	27	16.9	3.9	39.8	45.1	11.3	7.8
12—Sherbrooke.....	9.4	9.4	57.3	67.2	28	15.4	4.4	44.4	37.5	11.2	7.9
13—Sorel.....	9.6	8.9	49.2	70	27.6	13	3.9	40	60	10.6	8.2
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	9.5	9	65	50	27.6	13	3.9	40.8	80	11.8	8.1
15—St. John's.....	9.3	9	58.3	68.3	25	13.3	4.8	38.3	80	10	7.1
16—Theftford Mines.....	10.1	9.5	54.2	68.7	23.7	13.1	3.6	40.6	65	11.3	8.4
17—Montreal.....	9.4	8.9	56.2	70.6	26	12.6	3.7	40.7	65.4	10.9	7.4
18—Hull.....	9.5	8.3	53.6	72.1	25	12.6	3.75	44.3	70	10	7.8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	10.1	9.8	55.9	70.6	24.4	13.3	3.6	40.6	60.4	11.4	8.0
19—Ottawa.....	9.5	9	54.3	71.1	27.1	12.7	3.7	46.9	62.2	11	7.5
20—Brockville.....	10.5	10.3	56.7	67.8	25.2	12.4	3.8	38.3	49.3	10.5	7.4
21—Kingston.....	9.4	9.1	49.3	66.9	24.5	12.7	3.7	39.3	46.1	10.4	7.5
22—Belleville.....	10.2	9.8	54.9	69.4	28.1	12.3	3.6	36.9	59.9	10.8	7.9
23—Peterborough.....	9.6	9.6	59	67.7	25.5	14.2	3.4	38.2	55.4	10.1	7.6
24—Oshawa.....	10	9.5	60	73.3	26.5	12.7	4.3	40	60	11.8	8.4
25—Orillia.....	10.3	10.1	59.3	67.9	25.1	13.3	3.7	36.6	50.8	10.9	8.2
26—Toronto.....	9.5	9.2	50.3	71	26.6	13.2	3.6	40.1	52.9	10.1	7.3
27—Niagara Falls.....	10.3	10.1	59.3	75.2	23.1	13.7	3.7	44.4	64.3	11.3	7.7
28—St. Catharines.....	10.1	9.3	57.2	71.2	23.6	12.4	3.8	38	60.6	10.7	7.5
29—Hamilton.....	9.5	9.2	56.5	69.6	23.6	12.3	3.5	38	57	10.5	7.1
30—Brantford.....	9.7	9.5	54.4	68.5	24.0	12.3	3.3	40.4	66.6	10.9	7.4
31—Galt.....	9.8	9.6	54.3	68.5	24.4	13.7	3.3	41.3	57	10	7.5
32—Guelph.....	10	9.7	57.7	70.9	25.5	13.2	3.9	43.3	64.8	12	7.4
33—Kitchener.....	10.1	10.1	52.2	69.5	25.1	12.8	3.4	36.3	61.1	10.3	7.3
34—Woodstock.....	9.9	9.7	57	69.4	24.4	12.4	3.3	37.9	53.8	11.4	8
35—Stratford.....	10.2	9.3	52.4	69.5	24.8	12.4	3.4	44.1	55.5	11.1	8.5
36—London.....	10	9.7	52.9	72.9	25.4	13.6	3.6	42.3	56.6	11.1	8.4
37—St. Thomas.....	10.2	10.1	61.9	68.4	25.6	13	3.6	41	62.1	11.7	8.7
38—Chatham.....	10.1	9.3	51.3	70.2	25.4	13.3	3.2	40	65.5	11.4	8.6
39—Windsor.....	9.8	9.4	67	77.2	27.2	12.8	3.5	37.1	57.2	10	7.5
40—Sarnia.....	10.5	10.3	61.3	70.8	28.8	14.3	3.1	40	75	10	7.6
41—Owen Sound.....	10.1	9.6	55.8	68.1	26.8	11.4	3.3	35.5	54	11.3	8.4
42—North Bay.....	10.6	9.8	61.7	73.6	30	14.3	3.7	46	55	12.5	8.9
43—Sudbury.....	10.5	10.5	55	77.5	30	15	3.4	42.5	80	15	8
44—Cobalt.....	11.1	10.6	57.1	74.5	29.1	14.4	3.8	43	62.5	14.2	8.9
45—Timmins.....	10.3	10.3	60	70	27	15	4	50	50	15	8
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.6	10.1	53.5	73.1	30	15	3.6	44.3	77.5	14.3	9
47—Port Arthur.....	10.6	10.1	50	73.3	27.1	14.3	3.3	43.6	61.7	10.8	8.5
48—Fort William.....	10.3	10	59.5	72.3	30	14.8	3.5	43.9	76	11.9	8.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	11.2	10.8	53.2	70.1	28.5	13.5	3.7	39.5	63.2	12.1	7.9
49—Winnipeg.....	10.4	10	52.4	69.1	27.4	12.9	3.8	38.9	60	12.6	8
50—Brandon.....	11.9	11.5	54	71	29.6	14	3.6	40	66.3	11.5	7.7
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	11.1	10.6	56.0	71.3	29.5	21.2	4.1	45.0	75.7	14.5	8.2
51—Regina.....	10.8	10.3	55.4	67.7	27.8	k20.6	3.5	40	71	13.7	7.3
52—Prince Albert.....	10.7	10.4	54.2	73.3	31	k22	4.1	39.2	65	13	9.1
53—Saskatoon.....	11.3	10.8	56.7	72.9	30	k23.3	4.3	50.8	88.3	16.3	8.1
54—Moose Jaw.....	11.7	10.9	57.5	71.4	29	k18.8	4.5	50	78.3	15	8.1
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	11.1	10.5	51.4	73.0	29.0	19.7	3.3	39.4	69.5	14.3	8.0
55—Medicine Hat.....	11.3	11.2	55	76.3	28.3	k20	4	40	71.7	14.3	7.9
56—Drumheller.....	11.3	10.5	50	73.3	30	k25	4.2	35	80	15	10
57—Edmonton.....	10.7	10.2	47.2	72	28.4	k17.5	4.2	39.1	70	13.9	7.4
58—Calgary.....	10.7	10.1	56	70.2	28.5	k17.7	4.2	43	69.2	13.1	7.7
59—Lethbridge.....	11.5	10.5	48.8	73.1	30	k18.3	4.3	40	56.7	15	h7.1
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b>	10.2	9.5	52.1	69.5	28.5	22.5	4.1	49.2	77.1	13.3	7.6
60—Fernie.....	10.5	9.6	55	71.6	26.6	k13.3	4.1	55	80	13.7	h
61—Nelson.....	10.8	9.9	51.5	71	28.1	k30.6	4.2	40	78.8	13.5	h10
62—Trail.....	11.2	10.1	55	71.3	24.5	k30	4.2	43.8	76.7	14.4	h8
63—New Westminster.....	9.8	9.4	50	66.3	30	k20.2	3.5	53.3	74.2	13.1	h
64—Vancouver.....	9.8	9.2	52.3	66	28.3	k20.2	4.1	43.3	72	12.3	h7
65—Victoria.....	9.5	9	53	64.5	29.2	k18.8	4.1	46.1	80	11	h7
66—Nanaimo.....	9.9	9.5	54.6	69.3	31.4	k22	4.1	47.5	75	13.6	6
67—Prince Rupert.....	10.1	9.3	45	75.9	30	k25	4.5	56.7	80	15	7.4

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Coal oil,		Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
16-584	10-499	12-423	14-634	9-176	11-457	9-900	30-8	13-5	27-863	19-792
16-875	8-690	9-250	9-750	7-500	7-667	7-713	33-4	14-8	22-625	15-000
	a7-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
	a7-00-7-35	b8-00	b8-00	b8-00	b8-00	b9-14	32-33	14	25-00	18-00
17-00	9-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
n15-50-18-00	10-75-11-00	14-00	14-00	9-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
16-50	10-50-11-50	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	b7-50	30	15	20-00-27-00	12-00-15-00
16-938	11-345	10-625	12-375	7-000	8-583	9-200	32-3	14-0	27-000	19-250
17-25	11-00-12-75	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		32-34	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
15-50-17-50	11-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	b8-00-9-00	30-32	15	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
17-00	8-00-12-00	10-00	12-00	7-00		b4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00
17-00	11-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	b13-50	35	13	18-00	15-00
15-585	10-167	13-239	15-303	9-000	10-854	11-026	29-5	14-1	23-056	15-500
15-50	10-00	b14-67	b14-67	b12-00	b12-00	b12-00	30	15	27-00-32-00	
16-00	n9-50-12-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	b8-13	30	13	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
15-50	13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00			30	15	20-00-22-00	17-00-19-00
14-50	9-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	30	15	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
15-00			b17-33		b13-33		28		20-00	14-00
15-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	b10-00		27-28	15	p23-00-33-00	15-00-25-00
17-25-17-50			b12-00		b9-00		30	13	15-00	11-00
15-25-15-50	7-50-9-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	b16-00	35	13	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
16-00		b16-00	b17-23	7-00	9-00	b9-00	25		22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
16-204	10-650	13-523	15-992	10-313	12-868	11-361	27-8	12-2	29-366	21-217
16-00	9-50	12-00-13-00	14-00-15-00	8-00	10-00	b9-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-00	10-50		b16-00		b11-20		28-30	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
16-00	8-50-10-00	13-50	16-00	10-50	13-00	b14-00	25-26	14	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	12-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	12-00	10-00	23-25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
16-00	9-00	12-00	13-00	8-50	9-50	7-00	25	10	22-50-35-00	16-00-25-00
16-50		15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	b13-00	25-28	13	s20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
16-25-16-50	10-00	12-00	13-00	8-00		b7-72	30	12-5	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
15-50	8-50-11-50	18-00	20-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	35-00-40-00	22-00-25-00
15-00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
15-50	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
15-00	7-25-9-00	15-00	15-50	13-00	13-50	12-00	26-27	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
15-50	10-50	15-00	16-00	13-00	14-00	b10-00	28	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
15-50	8-50-10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	b12-00	28	10	25-00	16-00-20-00
15-25		17-00	18-00	11-00	12-00	b12-00	27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
15-50	11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		24-25	8-3	40-00	30-00
15-00	12-00	12-00	16-00	7-50	12-00	b13-33	27	10	20-00	15-00
16-00	13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	b12-00	28	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
16-50	7-50-12-00	17-50	20-00	16-00	16-00	15-00	24	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
16-00	13-00	15-00-16-00	19-00	17-00	17-00	b18-67	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
16-00	10-00-12-00	b20-00		b18-00	b9-00-15-00	b18-00	25	12-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
16-00-16-50	10-00	c	b & c26-00	c	b & c20-00	b18-00	25	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
16-50	12-00		18-00	14-00	14-00		30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
15-50-16-00	8-00-10-00	10-00	13-00	6-00	10-50	5-00-9-00	28		20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
17-00	12-00		12-50		9-50	5-00	35	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
17-75			10-00		5-00		25	15	x	30-00
18-50	12-00	13-00	b15-00	13-00	b12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00
20-00	15-00	10-00	12-75	7-00	11-75		32	12-5	r	25-00-35-00
14-75	6-75-8-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00	b6-50	30	15	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
17-50	8-50-13-00	11-00	15-00	10-00	13-00		25	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
17-00	8-00-12-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00		30	11-7	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
22-000	13-750	11-000	12-250	7-750	9-000		33-8	15-0	35-000	24-500
21-00	13-50-15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-00		30-35	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
23-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00		35	15-0	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
24-250	10-813	9-833	12-750	9-375	11-500	13-500	34-1	15-0	35-625	22-500
	9-00-12-50		f14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	35-00-50-00	30-00
	d10-00-11-00	f7-00	f8-50	5-59	7-00		32-5		25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
23-00-25-50	d10-00-11-00	f9-50	f10-50	9-00	10-00		35	13	30-00-40-00	20-00
	11-50	f13-00	f & b18-00	12-00	b18-00	b14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00
	7-345			8-000	11-000	8-750	35-0	15-0	28-750	19-500
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25-00	17-50
	d6-50				12-00		35	15	w	56
	d5-00-6-00			8-00	b6-00-8-00	4-50	35	15	35-00	25-00
	d5-75-12-00				14-00	b13-00	40	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
	8-50						30	15	30-00	18-00
	11-300			8-800	10-763	4-900	g37-4	15-4	25-500	19-813
	7-75-8-25			12-00	16-00		50		20-00	18-00
	10-25-13-25			9-00	12-00	4-75	40	15	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
	9-50-12-50			9-00	11-25		40	15	30-00	20-00
	11-00-12-00			6-50	6-50-8-00	4-25-5-25	30-35		18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00
	12-10-12-60				8-00	5-00	30-35	17	29-00	25-00
	12-00-12-50			7-50	b0-54	b4-49	29	15	18-00-22-00	15-00-17-00
	a8-30					5-50	40		22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
14-50-16-00							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

higher price for Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses \$20: others \$45-\$60. s. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. w. Company houses \$10-\$20: others \$35-\$40. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$40.00.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. With only a few minor exceptions the general tendency of both wholesale prices and the cost of living was upward in the autumn.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) rose to 141.3 at the end of September, or 2.4 per cent above its level at the end of August. This was the highest level recorded for three years. The only decline for the month under review was one of 1.3 per cent in animal food. All foods rose 3.1 per cent and materials rose 1.9 per cent.

The *Times* index number at the end of September was 173.4, on the base 100 in 1913. This was 2.5 per cent above the level of the previous month. Foods rose 6.7 per cent and materials rose 0.2 per cent. The groups to show declines were iron and steel, other metals and minerals, and cotton. The increases were as follows:—9 per cent in the price of cereals; 4.8 per cent in meat and fish; 6.6 per cent in other foods; 5.1 per cent in textiles other than cotton; and 0.8 per cent in other materials.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, rose slightly to 166.9 in September, about 1 per cent above the August level. Food prices rose by 3.1 per cent, cereals rising 5.2 per cent, meat and fish 3.8 per cent, and other food 0.9 per cent. Reductions in prices of cotton materials averaged 4.9 per cent and increases in prices of other textiles averaged 5.2 per cent. Materials on the whole declined in price by 0.1 per cent.

The *Economist* index number rose 2.5 per cent in October to 220.3, on the base 100 in 1901-05. Textiles rose 3.4 per cent; cereals and meat rose 2.5 per cent; minerals rose 2.6 per cent; and the remaining groups rose slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 176 at the beginning of October, an increase of 1.7 per cent for the month previous. Foods rose 3.6 per cent and all other groups showed no change. At the beginning of November goods were 4 per cent higher, at 179, and the cost of living had reached 180.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base prices in the first six months of 1914=1, was 19,373 in September, a decline of 3.8 per cent from the level of the previous month. Foods and industrial materials each declined about 3.8 per cent. In October the index number advanced again, 3.7 per cent to 20,086, chiefly owing to advances in cereals, meats and sugar.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number showed a very slight advance in September, reaching 13,162 on the base July, 1914=1, about 0.15 per cent above the previous month's level. Foods declined about 0.2 per cent; heating and lighting declined 1.5 per cent; clothing advanced 2.7 per cent; and rent showed no change. In October the cost of living rose one per cent to 13,307. Foods and clothing rose one per cent. Heating and lighting declined slightly and rentals showed no change.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 547 for August, a decline of 3.4 per cent for the month under review. Declines were shown by all groups, with the exception of hides and leather and raw rubber, which rose slightly, and resin, tobacco and paper products which showed no change.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914=100, was 529 in September as against 526 in August. The index number for the Kingdom advanced 5 points to 503.

The official index number of cost of living of a working class family, on the base 1921=100, was 128.37 for September, a slight increase on the August level. Slight increases were shown by all groups except heat and light. The budget for a middle-class family also showed a slight increase in its total index. All groups advanced, the figure for foods being about 2 per cent above its previous level.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* rose 1.8 per cent to 496 in September, on the base 100 in July, 1914. Foods rose 2.1 per cent, although the sugar, coffee and cocoa group showed a decline. Industrial materials rose 1.7 per cent, all groups contributing to the increase.



**Germany**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 100 in 1913, rose 5.4 per cent over the average for August, reaching 126.9. Foods rose 8.8 per cent while materials rose only 0.2 per cent. Goods produced rose 6.9 per cent and goods imported rose 0.2 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-14=1, was 1.16 billions in September as compared with 1.14 in August. Food increased 2.4 per cent; heat and light declined 0.7 per cent; clothing advanced 1.4 per cent, and rent showed no change.

**Italy**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 100 in 1913, was 546.97 in September, a slight increase over the previous level. Foods increased in price by less than one per cent and industrial materials decreased very slightly.

**Spain**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was unchanged for August, at 182. Foods declined in price one point and materials rose one point.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base 100 in 1914, declined 2 points to 180 in August. Animal foods and fuel and sundries declined in price while vegetable foods showed no change from the level of the previous month.

**China**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai, which has as base prices in February, 1913=100, rose slightly in September to 149.3, or 0.3 per cent above the August level. Hostilities had been declared, money was very scarce, and business had almost ceased. Cereals and some other foods showed rising prices owing to limitation of supply. The groups building materials and sundries also rose, and all the remaining groups declined.

**United States**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was slightly lower in September, being 148.8, or 0.6 per cent below the August level. There were decreases in farm products, clothing materials, fuels and metals, and increases in foods, building materials, chemicals, house furnishing goods and the miscellaneous group.

The *Annalist* index number of 25 foods at the middle of October was \$194.436, an increase of 1.3 per cent on the level at the middle of September. The index, after showing a fairly steady rise since June, has reached its highest level since September, 1922.

Gibson's index number of prices of 22 foods rose to 83.7 in October, an increase of 3.6 per cent over the previous month's level.

The Federal Reserve Board index number for September, on the base 1913=100, was 156, 2 points or one per cent below the August level. Goods produced fell slightly in price while goods imported rose. Goods exported fell 8 per cent. Raw materials and producers' goods fell slightly and consumers' goods showed no change.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices rose in October for the fourth successive month, reaching \$13.3499, a gain of 2.7 per cent over the October 1 level. The principal gain for the month was shown by the price of provisions. Hides and leather, metals and miscellaneous products also gained and fruits, oils, building materials and chemicals rose slightly. Breadstuffs, live stock, textiles, and naval stores declined slightly.

Dun's index number for November 1 was \$193.734, having shown its fifth consecutive monthly rise. This was a gain of 1.5 per cent over the October 1 level. All groups showed increases with the exception of breadstuffs, which declined very slightly. All foods advanced 2.4 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life rose 1.3 per cent to 160.5 in September, on the base 1913=100. Food, clothing and fuel and light all showed increases in price, and shelter and sundries showed no change.

**Hours of Labour in Great Britain**

During 1923 the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress sent a questionnaire to its affiliated organizations for the purpose of ascertaining the normal working week recognized in industries in which members of the trade unions were employed. The result of this enquiry was as follows:

<i>Hours per week.</i>	<i>Numbers of workers.</i>
40.....	24,500
42.....	800,600
44.....	305,687
46.....	8,500
46½.....	11,590
47.....	964,224
48.....	1,409,613

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924

**D**URING the third quarter of 1924 the Department of Labour received reports of 355 fatalities due to accidents among workmen while employed in Canada. Of these 120 occurred in July, 132 in August, and 77 in September, and 26 occurred during the first six months of 1924, making the following totals for the three quarterly periods of the year: 291 fatalities in the first quarter, 315 in the second quarter, and 329 in the third quarter. In 1923, there were reported 307 fatalities in the first quarter, 351 in the second quarter, and 375 in the third quarter.

The highest number of accidents occurred in the transportation and public utilities group, there being 80 in this group as compared with 72 in the construction group, 37 in manufacturing, 37 in agriculture, 36 in mining, 28 in logging, and 15 in the fishing industry. In the separate industries the steam railway service had the highest record with 39 fatalities, agriculture came next with 36 and building construction third with 34. The ratio of employees killed to the number of workers employed during the month is hard to determine exactly, but it may be estimated approximately on the basis of the number of employees engaged in 1922, shown in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 841), as follows: agricultural workers, 988,006; manufacturing industries, 463,864; steam railway service, 165,635; mines, 62,249; fishing and logging industries, 57,880 and 26,950 respectively. These figures would appear to indicate that logging with 28 fatali-

ties was the most hazardous of all occupations during the quarter, that mining ranked next and that the steam railway service was third. The construction industries showed an exceptionally high fatality record with 72 fatalities as compared with 173 fatalities in this group for the whole of the year 1923. Statistics showing the number of employees in the construction industries are not available. An article elsewhere in this issue deals with the causes of accidents in 1922, and the ratio of accidents in certain industries.

A hurricane off the coast of Nova Scotia during the latter part of August caused quite a considerable loss of life among fishermen. Three deaths occurred in a mine at Drumheller, Alberta, due to an explosion, and three deaths were due to an explosion of a steam boiler in a cheese factory at Kemptville, Ontario, one of the victims in the latter case being a young boy who had gone with a friend to the factory. The greatest loss of life during the quarter was, however, due to persons coming in contact with electric wires, there being seventeen persons electrocuted while at work in the various industries. Eight deaths were reported as due to infection. Exceptionally large also are the number of deaths due to breaking of harness, ropes, cables, etc.

The following table of industrial accidents has been prepared from information received from all sources available. It does not, however, necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>				
Farmer.....	Beynon, Alta.....	July 5	5	Kicked by horse.
Farm hand.....	Huxley, Alta.....	" 5	5	Struck by lightning.
Chauffeur on tractor	Ste. Philomene, Que....	" 10	over 20	Lost control of tractor which hit tree.
Farmer.....	Loverne, Sask.....	" 10	10	Kicked by colt.
Farmer.....	Roseneath, Ont.....	" 17	24	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Unionville, Ont.....	" 19	45	Rope broke causing fall, while pulling back car of hay fork.
Farmer.....	Bergeronnes, Que.....	" 19	57	Horse bolted and carriage overturned.
Farmer.....	Durham, Ont.....	" 20	20	Struck by bag of chop which rolled from wagon.
Farmer.....	Breadalbane, P.E.I....	" 21	over 21	Struck by harness which broke while driving horse on hay fork.
Farmer at road work	Chauvin, Alta.....	" 22	59	Cut by scraper which fell back when man lifting it into rig slipped.
Farm hand.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	" 23	17	Drowned.
Farmer.....	Westport, Ont.....	" 24	24	Struck by pulley from hay fork.
Farmer.....	London, Ont.....	" 25	54	Fell from load of hay.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE—Con.</b>				
Farmer.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 29	70	Collapse of scaffold.
Farmer.....	St. Cuthbert, Que.....	Aug. 1	over 21	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Rustico, P.E.I.....	" 2	.....	Fell from bridge—drowned.
Farm hand.....	Huxley, Alta.....	" 4	over 21	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Kinkora, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Fell when staging gave way.
Farmer.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 12	over 21	Electrocuted. Hay hoist touched live wire.
Farmer.....	Embrun, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Struck by rotating hay fork.
Farmer.....	Hanley, Sask.....	" 13	43	Run over by horses. Horse shied when it stepped on broken board.
Farmer.....	Didsbury, Alta.....	" 14	36	Team took fright while being unhitched.
Farmer's son.....	Brussels, Ont.....	" 16	16	Fell from load of grain—run over.
Farm hand.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Dropped dead while unloading hay.
Farm hand.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Caught in separator belt.
Farm hand.....	Weyburn, Sask.....	" 20	.....	Struck by lightning.
Rancher.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Gored by bull.
Farm hand.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Slipped off wagon and run over.
Harvester.....	Wilson, Sask.....	" 28	35	Truck overturned.
Farm hand.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 29	14	Crushed under horse which fell on him.
Farmer.....	Clanwilliam, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Buried by cave-in of septic tank.
Farmer.....	Ladner, B.C.....	Sept. 12	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 19	38	Fell into pot of boiling mash.
Farm hand.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 20	29	Crushed beneath wagon.
Farmer.....	Red Point, P.E.I.....	" 23	over 21	Gored by bull.
Farm hand.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 24	.....	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Bangor, Sask.....	" 29	.....	Crushed while backing tractor.
<b>FISHING AND TRAP-ING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Skeena River, B.C.....	July 29	18	Slipped from boat—drowned.
Fisherman.....	Rivers Inlet, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Fell from boat—drowned.
Fisherman.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	Aug. 23	.....	Drowned. Fell off wharf in darkness.
Fishermen (2).....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Washed overboard—drowned.
Fisherman.....	Stonehurst, N.S.....	" 27	.....	Washed overboard—drowned.
Fishermen (6).....	off Nova Scotia Coast.....	" 27	.....	Drowned during hurricane.
Fisherman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 27	.....	Succumbed to exhaustion while keeping craft afloat during storm.
Fisherman.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 28	.....	Drowned in wreck of fishing smack.
Captain on fishing schooner.....	(near) Gloucester, Mass.....	" 28	.....	Drowned in wreck of schooner.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Erie, B.C.....	July 5	53	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Petawawa, Ont.....	" 8	26	Drowned.
Stamper.....	Kingcome River, B.C.....	" 8	60	Struck by outside bunk log on logging truck and rolled under wheels.
Labourer.....	Goulais Bay, Ont.....	" 9	59	Thrown off wagon.
Gas engineer.....	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 9	29	Collision of gas car with fogging car.
Chokerman.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 9	.....	Struck by choker which struck a stump and glanced sideways.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 9	30	Struck by choker hook which caught on limb while being drawn.
Engineer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 12	26	Crushed by machinery.
Labourer.....	Serpent River, Ont.....	" 14	16	Drowned.
Setter.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 16	26	While raising saw cable broke.
River driver.....	Turbine, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Drowned while sluicing logs.
River driver.....	Petawawa River, Ont.....	" 25	23	Fell from log—drowned.
Logger.....	Steelhead, B.C.....	" 26	62	Slipped and rolled down embankment.
Labourer.....	Whitney, Ont.....	Aug. 7	.....	Hit by slab.
Hauling contractor.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	.....	Slipped and crushed by timber being loaded.
Woodsman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 10	35	Drowned.
Mill hand.....	Canoe Lake, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Leg amputated between gear and lumber.
Wood worker.....	Isaac's Harbour, N.S.....	" 18	.....	Drowned, boat upset.
Labourer.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	" 19	40	Struck by falling lumber from pile.
Labourer.....	Fanny Bay, B.C.....	" 27	30	Fell from car while tallying lumber.
Woodsman.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 28	26	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Glendale, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	Bainbridge, B.C.....	Sept. 2	47	While sawing wind-fall portion rolled over victim.
Woodsman.....	Alberni, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 5	44	Crushed by falling pile.
Donkey engineer.....	Lagoon Inlet, B.C.....	" 6	39	Slipped and caught between piston rod and gears.
Employee.....	Les Cedres, Que.....	" 8	.....	Fell from boat—drowned.
Employee.....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 26	.....	Struck by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous mining:</i>				
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	July 12	36	Fell from ledge.
Blaster.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Struck by flying material.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 26	33	Crushed by slide of rock.
Miner.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	Aug. 6	32	Fall of rock from wall of mine.
Miners (2).....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 14	28	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Stabell Mine Ont.....	" 14	48	Fell from bucket which struck timbers.
Foreman.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 15	.....	Struck by falling rock in tunnel.
Mucker.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 17	21	Crushed between car and post.
Miner.....	Tough Oakes, Ont.....	" 29	24	Fell against open switch—electrocuted.
Smelterman.....	Trail, B.C.....	Sept. 5	under 20	Plank broke causing man to fall into lead furnace.
Labourer.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Struck by rock.
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	July 5	.....	Fall of coal.
Surface man.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 21	.....	Crushed under runaway box.
Miners (3).....	Drumbeller, Alta.....	Aug. 2	.....	Explosion.*
Labourer.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 3	.....	Run over by coal car.
Miners (2).....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 4	51, 47	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 7	49	Cut thumb—infection.
Shooter and loader.	Caledonia Mines, N.S.....	" 19	46	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 23	.....	Gas explosion.
Miner.....	Hardieville, Alta.....	" 23	21	Burns. Fan belt broke while tender was away. A large pocket of gas was struck which ignited.
Miner.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	" 29	.....	Struck by runaway coal box.
Car runner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	Sept. 8	45	Caught between timber and side of moving car.
Timberman.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 15	52	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 24	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 27	25	Struck by falling coal following blast.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:—</i>				
Miners (2).....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	July 19	19, 25	Fall of rock in open cast pit.
Foreman.....	Dubuisson Township, Que.	Aug. 18	.....	Fell from bucket in vertical shaft.
Labourer.....	Black Lake, Que.....	Sept. 3	.....	Fall of wooden tower.
Brakeman on gravel train.	Fuller Station, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Run over. Knocked off tender when head struck chute.
<i>Clay products and structural materials:—</i>				
Labourer at stone works.	Sherkston, Ont.....	July 3	63	Suffocated when sand caved in.
Employee at cement works.	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	30	Struck by gear which slipped from iron beam supporting machinery.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Miller with milling company.	Goderich, Ont.....	July 9	.....	Leg broken. (No further particulars.)
Carpenter at biscuit factory.	London, Ont.....	" 15	72	Thrown off table.
Workman at bakery	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 21	60	Caught hand in roller—infection.
<i>Animal edible products:</i>				
Employees at cheese factory (2).	Kemptville, Ont.....	Aug. 12	25,—	Explosion of steam boiler (see <i>Labour Gazette</i> , September, 1924).
Dairyman.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	Sept. 29	43	Slipped and fell while washing floor.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Carder's assistant..	Huttonville, Ont.....	Aug. 15	35	Hand caught in machine—infection.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Pressman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Sept. 24	29	Leg caught in gears.

\*A blast shot was fired but the regulation firing apparatus had not been used.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee of paper mill.	Van Brussels, Que.....	July 1	over 21	Crushed by cart which overturned when horse bolted.
Employee of paper mill.	Kenora, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Fell into tank and got caught in revolving mixer, while using a stick to move material.
Employee of paper mill.	Pentecote River, Que...	" 19	.....	Drowned.
Labourer at paper mill.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 1	.....	Caught in machine.
Labourer at paper mill.	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	Sept. 21	.....	Explosion—burned.
Employee at paper mill.	Merritton, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Boiler explosion.
<i>Saw and planing mill:</i>				
Mill worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	July 5	38	Slipped and fell while carrying lumber.
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 7	68	Struck by board.
Mill worker.....	Eastman, Que.....	" 15	21	Struck by board.
Mill worker.....	Ymir, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Trapped by forest fire.
Loader.....	South Westminster, B.C.	" 31	40	Fell from locomotive crane truck.
Yardman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Aug. 5	41	Struck by iron hook while rolling lumber.
Labourer.....	Stave Falls, B.C.....	" 6	24	Struck by arm of electric shovel.
Mill worker.....	Fortierville, Que.....	Sept. 9	.....	(No particulars).
Mill worker.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 16	23	Struck in eye by splinter from edger.
Mill worker.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 22	18	Thrown against post—head injured.
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Employee at shingle mill.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 25	40	Caught in cogs of conveyer.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Railway shop employee.	Calgary, Alta.....	July 2	over 21	Automobile accident.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	30	Struck on head when main gear of elevator broke.
Employee of pipe fitting factory.	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 10	45	Explosion of core oven.
Railway company machinist.	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 28	35	Arm fractured. (No further particulars).
Labourer at motor company.	Oshawa, Ont.....	Aug. 1	.....	Perforation of bowels from air forced by hose.
Machinist at railway shop.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	63	While repairing a pipe, through a misunderstanding cars were moved by switch engine.
Sorter at horse shoe factory.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Fell from elevation.
Employee at railway shop.	Clinton, Ont.....	Sept. 7	35	Explosion.
Employee of iron works.	Guelph, Ont.....	" 8	17	Fell into vat of scalding sulphuric acid.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Zinc roaster employee.	Trail, B.C.....	Aug. 16	over 21	Explosion of coal dust when car of coal was dumped by trestle in front of furnace.
<i>Chemical and allied products.</i>				
Furnace repairman at carbide company.	Shawinigan Falls, Que..	Aug. 15	35	Fell from scaffold while repairing iron girder.
Workman at oil refinery.	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 24	.....	Burned when still exploded. Was attempting to perfect a new pressure still.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Building and Structures:</i>				
Iron worker.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	July 2	50	Fell from building.
Carpenter.....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Scratched finger—infection.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Building and Structures—(Cont'd.)</i>				
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	49	Fell from scaffold.
Painter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 10	29	Fell from church belfry.
Workman installing fixtures.	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Archydale, Sask.....	" 15	23	Fell from ladder.
Labourer.....	Point-du-Lac, Que.....	" 15	.....	Buried when earth in excavation caved-in.
Painter (Sign).....	Quebec, Que.....	" 23	21	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Limoilou, Que.....	" 24	.....	Fell from balcony.
Riveter.....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 24	40	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer.....	Lynn Creek, B.C.....	" 26	45	Struck by clam shell bucket.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	19	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 31	65	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Levis, Que.....	Aug. 6	over 21	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	42	Crushed by falling concrete.
Engineer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Fell from roof.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	60	Fell between risers on stand.*
Workman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	50	Fell. -Lost balance when stepping from scaffold to ladder.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Buried in quicksand in excavation.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	42	Struck by falling concrete block.
Labourer.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Fell from barn rafters.
Carpenter.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	" 28	61	Fell from ladder.
Labourer.....	Lambton Mills, Ont.....	" 29	18	Fell. Rope broke while cleaning brick work of water tank.
Labourer.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 29	.....	Collapse of wall.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 4	37	Fell through skylight from roof.
Plumber.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 6	.....	Electrocuted. Aerial wires fell on electric wires.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	20	Lost balance and fell into lift.
Carpenter.....	Pasqua, Sask.....	" 16	44	Cut with knife—infection.
Plumber.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	52	Struck by iron plate.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 18	37	Fell from scaffold. Got too near edge when moving concrete buggy.
Iron worker.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 20	22	Fell off scaffold.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	.....	Fell off scaffold.
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
Carpenter.....	Ford, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Fell off tower.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	27	Collapse of scaffold.
<i>Railway Construction:</i>				
Bridgemen (2).....	Wye, Ont.....	July 3	34, 56	Drowned.
Driller.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 17	41	Explosion. Drill struck unexploded shot.
Pile driver (engineer).	Near Croyden, B.C.....	Aug. 1	37	Collision.
Carpenter.....	Shafford, Que.....	" 5	60	Struck by train.
Employee at track construction.	Humberstone, Ont.....	" 15	34	Crushed when dump car slipped from track.
Bridgeman.....	Actonvale, Que.....	" 29	58	Struck by train.
Employee at camp.	Lomond, Alta.....	Sept. 3	50	Knocked down and run over by frightened team.
Employee.....	Lemberg, Sask.....	" 11	37	Run over by train.
Pile driver (engineer).	Nabor bridge, Inverness Siding, N.S.....	" 15	31	Struck by crank which came off.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Derailment of flat car carrying workers.
<i>Miscellaneous Construction:</i>				
Labourer.....	Windsor, Ont.....	July 2	34	Cave-in.
Labourer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 3	45	Pinned under derrick car.
Pitman.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 5	40	Head crushed between padlock and dipper arm.
Labourer.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 12	24	Asphyxiated. Buried under earth and sand.
Employee.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Toppled over with derrick car.
Labourer.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell under moving truck.

\*Jury considered that drop bolts should have been used in the construction of the staging in question, and on all similar stagings.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—<i>Con.</i></b>				
<i>Miscellaneous Construction—<i>Con.</i></i>				
Employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 17	47	Blown from dredge following the bursting of a sleeve valve on suction pipe.
Labourer.....	Nipigon, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Drowned.
Riveter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 22	37	Missed blow at rivet and fell against ironwork of bridge.
Watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 5	55	Drowned.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	32	Fell from coal car.
Bridgeman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	64	Caught between cars.
Carpenter.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Electrocuted. Head struck low hanging power wire.
Employee.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 15	about 45	Dynamite explosion.
Car repairer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Caught between drawbars on end cars.
Crane operator.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 16	44	Slipped and fell to concrete floor of lock.
Employee.....	Glacier, B.C.....	" 16	.....	Struck by falling rock.
Engineer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 18	60	Struck by falling clay loosened by dynamite explosion.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	32	Fell from bridge.
Well digger.....	Speers, Sask.....	" 18	.....	Poisoned by gas while going down well. Fell from carrier having failed to strap himself in.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	32	Slipped from edge of car to ground.
Well digger.....	Clanwilliam, Man.....	" 29	.....	Cave-in of well shaft.
Labourer.....	Blackwater, Ont.....	Sept. 6	73	Struck by steam shovel.
Labourer.....	Bath, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Crushed with load.
Workman at gas main in sewer.	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	58	Struck by bucket.
Labourer at road construction.	St. Louis Nazaire, Que..	" 19	under 21	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Employee at trench construction.	Rosemount, Que.....	" 27	43	Accidentally set off a charge of dynamite.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Conductor.....	Grand Birch subdivision, Man.	July 1	.....	Myocarditis from being shaken up. Had previous heart trouble.
Engineer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 2	65	Fell entering building. Internal hemorrhage.
Conductor.....	Minto, Man.....	" 10	47	Sprained knee while unloading freight. Later phlebitis and suppuration.
Sectionman.....	Lynden Junction, Ont...	" 11	59	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Brooks Siding, Alta.....	" 15	.....	Struck by train.
Railway agent.....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 17	.....	Engine hit truck which in turn hit agent.
Trackman.....	Aultsville, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Struck by engine.
Employee.....	Minaki, Man.....	" 18	53	Boiler explosion due to lack of water in boiler.
Sectionman.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	" 19	50	Struck by train.
Trainmen (2).....	Birch Island, Ont.....	" 22	46, 45	Head-on collision.
Employees with wrecking crew.	Walton, Ont.....	" 23	50, 47	Struck by swinging boom and knocked off flat car.
Employees (2).....	Big River, Sask.....	July 24	.....	Derailment due to a small boy placing wooden slab on rails.
Trackman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	56	Struck by automobile.
Flagman.....	Near Ogilvie, Man.....	" 26	55	Struck by engine.
Trainman.....	Shannonville, Ont.....	Aug. 8	.....	Fell from car.
Employees.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	64	Struck by cars and run over.
Section labourer.....	Near Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	Ritchie, B.C.....	" 16	.....	Speeder struck rock slide.
Sectionmen (2).....	Allanwater, Ont.....	" 16	38, 43	Motor car collided.
Yard foreman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 18	62	Struck by log from car.
Trainman.....	Minnedosa, Man.....	" 19	26	Fell from top of car.
Yardman.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 21	43	Fell off moving car.
Sectionman.....	Springhill, N.B.....	Sept. 3	28	Train struck lorry.
Brakeman.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 8	over 21	Lost balance while fixing brakes—crushed.
Brakeman.....	Lemberg, Sask.....	" 11	37	Fell from top of car.
Foreman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 12	38	Run over.
Sectionman.....	London, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Struck by train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Steam Railways</i>				
<i>(Cont'd).</i>				
Engineer.....	Bois Chapelle, Que.....	" 14	over 21	Derailment of hand car.
Watchman.....	Near Boston Bar, B.C..	" 14	.....	Train struck speeder.
Baggage man.....	Prescott, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Struck by falling trunk.
Car cleaner.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Drowned when cleaning mop in river.
Trainman.....	Franklin, Man.....	" 19	.....	Fell between moving cars.
Brakeman.....	Brampton, Ont.....	" 24	30	Fell from top of car.
Labourer.....	Tashota Station, Ont...	" 27	.....	Fell off motor car.
Strtton agent.....	Walford, Ont.....	" 27	43	Run over by train.
<i>Street and Electric Railway:</i>				
Trackman.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 21	22	Struck by shunting cars.
Motorman.....	St. Charles, Man.....	Aug. 19	50	Street cars collided.
Employee.....	Metropolitan Division, Toronto, Ont.	" 18	.....	Electrocuted. While making changes in primary taps on high power line, did not wear gloves or pull cut-out plug.
Lineman.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	" 28	.....	Electrocuted while doing repair work.
Floorman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sept. 18	.....	Electrocuted while cleaning switch.
<i>Water Transportation:</i>				
Foreman of harbour commission.	Montreal, Que.....	July 19	36	Electrocuted. Touched wire and fell from scaffold.
Seaman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Fell into hold of vessel.
Engineer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	30	Drowned. Fell overboard from tug.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 26	45	Struck by bale which slipped from sling.
Labourer.....	Muskoka, Ont.....	Aug. 14	.....	Drowned.
Lockmaster.....	Frankford, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Drowned.
Engineer on Light- ship.	Fire Point, Ont.....	" 29	38	Drowned when boat capsized.
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sept. 18	32	Struck by hatch cover which fell from deck into hold.
Stoker.....	Montreal Harbour, Que.	" 24	.....	Ship's boiler exploded. Scalded.
Seaman.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence...	" 27	over 21	Fell into hold.
Tug sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 29	28	Drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	35	Drowned. Knocked from deck by shifting cargo.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Employee at eleva- tor.	Port Colborne, Ont....	July 7	38	Slipped from ship while unloading grain.
Stable Boss.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 14	53	Horse ran away.
Employee at garage	Medicine Hat, Alta....	" 21	.....	Automobile overturned on "cut-off" on road.
Taxi driver.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 26	over 21	Injured in automobile accident.
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 4	64	Injured internally when wagon bumped against side of entrance to yard.
Teamster.....	Annis, B.C.....	" 5	.....	Drowned.
Gang foreman with railway company.	Smith Falls, Ont.....	" 14	59	Fell through open trap door at ice house.
Taxi driver.....	Banff, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Car overturned.
Driver of grain tank	Wayne, Alta.....	" 27	.....	Slipped from wagon which ran over him.
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 4	22	Thrown from wagon when it knocked against gate.
<i>Telegraph and Tele- phones:</i>				
Lineman with rail- way.	Bowmanville, Ont.....	July 9	.....	Fell to pavement from tree.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	38	Linesmen accidentally switched current into wire being held by victim.
Lineman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Sept. 16	.....	Electrocuted while testing line.
Boatman with power company.	Timmins, Ont.....	" 28	33	Accidentally shot by passenger.
<i>Public Utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Patrolman.....	near Lac du Bonnet, Que	July 2	46	Electrocuted while inspecting insulators, climbed wrong tower on which lines were alive.
Electrician.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Scratch of finger—blood poison.
Electrician.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 14	55	Electrocuted. While on ground holding dead wire it came in contact with live wire.
Lineman.....	Medicine Hat, Alta....	" 15	.....	Electrocuted.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Public Utilities, n.c.s.—</i> Con. Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	.....	Electrocuted while inspecting transformer.
Lineman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Aug. 6	33	Puncture upper eyelid and possible perforation of skull. (No further particulars).
Lineman.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Electrocuted.
Electrical operator.	Grosse Isle, Que.....	" 31	52	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Boyers Crossing, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Electrocuted.
Employee of power commission.	Sheet Harbour, N.S.....	" 25	.....	Ignition of blasting powder.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Retail:</i>				
Electrician with departmental store.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 16	40	Touched live wire and fell from ladder while fitting a pot-head from high tension wire to store.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public and municipal:</i>				
Inspector with government department.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	July 17	.....	Drowned.
Policeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 8	over 21	Collision between motorcycle and automobile.
Fire patrol.....	Alleo, B.C.....	" 11	50	Top of spar tree broke off bringing down skyline which struck workman.
Labourer.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Drowned.
Tree trimmer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 16	25	Electrocuted. Touched live wire concealed by branches.
Customs officer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 18	21	Struck by freight train.
Labourer.....	Clinton, Ont.....	" 19	48	Thrown from wagon.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Clothes presser.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 26	23	Blood poisoned—prick of pin.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Zoo attendant.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 24	50	Struck by stone from blast.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Foreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 4	63	Fell. While repairing broken conveyor chain the hook slipped out.
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 15	63	Struck by train.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	40	Trampled by horse in stable.
Bolter.....	Yahk, B.C.....	" 19	38	While feeding bolter lath machine was struck by slab which flew back.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22	30	Slipped and fell on shaft when starting conveyor.
Diver.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	" 24	46	Brought up from depth too rapidly—collapsed.
Employee at garage	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	35	Gasoline explosion.
Well cleaner.....	Alliance, Alta.....	Aug. 15	.....	Cave-in of well.
Labourer.....	Charlemagne, Que.....	" 22	46	Fell between bridge tree and gear.
Labourer.....	Madawaska, Co., N.B.....	" 27	.....	Drowned—fell into river.
Barn boss.....	Milo, Alta.....	Sept. 3	61	Knocked down by horse.
Workman at building.	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	20	Fell from freight elevator.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	over 21	Lost balance and fell into water.
Apprentice.....	Nominingue, Que.....	" 22	15	Struck by piece of wood.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1924 PREVIOUS TO THE THIRD QUARTER

Employee at steel works.	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 4	.....	Caught between crane and wall of building.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	.....	Struck by falling hatch beam. (Died Sept. 24, 1924).
Labourer at sugar refinery.	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Scratched by nail—infection.
Cutter with lumber company.	Bolkow, Ont.....	Feb. 26	51	Crushed by falling tree.
Toolmaker.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	Mar. 7	32	Operation for hernia. (No further particulars).
Labourer.....	Kent County, N.B.....	" 24	40	Internal hemorrhage—struck by blow from saw.

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN  
1924 PREVIOUS TO THE THIRD QUARTER—Concluded.**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Labourer.....	Gloucester Co., N.B....	April 5	26	Crushed by falling log pile.
Sailors (2).....	Rapids near Cascades, Que.	May	.....	Drowned when tug drawing dredge went on rocks.
Labourer at cement works.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	" 1	64	Crushed by stone.
Woodsmen.....	Gloucester Co., N.B....	" 9	16	Drowned—Fell into river.
River driver.....	Victoria, Co., N.B.....	" 27	43	Taken down stream on log jam.
Labourer.....	Madawaska Co., N.B....	June 2	24	Fell into river.
River driver.....	Massey Bay, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Drowned.
Logger.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	" 10	47	Struck by falling tree.
Night watchman...	Welland River, Ont....	" 13	.....	Drowned.
Logger.....	Skookumchuck, B.C....	" 19	75	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	York Co., N.B.....	" 19	41	Struck by falling tree.
Fisherman.....	Martin's River, Lunen- burg Co., N.S.	" 23	.....	Washed overboard at sea.
Electric wireman...	Trail, B.C.....	June 24	40	In clutching pipe to break fall struck against a rusty nail.
Logger.....	Carriden Bay, B.C.....	" 25	19	Struck and knocked over by swinging log.
Fisherman.....	Butedale, B.C.....	" 26	36	Fell overboard from fishing boat— drowned.
Bushman.....	North River, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Fell injuring knee—infection.
Bucker.....	Hardwich Island, B.C..	" 26	42	Struck by falling tree.
Sailor.....	Lake Superior, Ont....	" 26	.....	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Clowhom Falls, B.C....	" 27	36	Struck by falling tree.

### International Enquiry into Production

The International Labour Office published about a year ago Volume 1 of the Enquiry into Production which contained a general account of the production crisis which took place after the war. The third volume, containing 1,022 pages, has just appeared. It contains seven sections, dealing with the following subjects: (1) the shortage of raw material; (2) the shortage of equipment; (3) shortage of transport; (4) the lack of capital; (5) the lack of markets; (6) the exchange crisis; (7) other general factors.

Since the year 1920, the two economic factors which dominated the movement of production are the lack of markets and the exchange crisis, the latter being considered as

the pivot of the whole economic world crisis. Special attention is devoted to the methods of stabilization adopted in Central and Eastern Europe. When the League of Nations stabilized the Austrian Crown, the dollar rose in Austria at the rate of 21 crowns a day. When Poland effected the stabilization of its mark, the price of the dollar at Warsaw mounted at the rate of 68 Polish marks per minute. When Russia established the tchervonetz, the value of which is 10 gold roubles, the dollar soared at Petrograd at the rate of 18,000 roubles per second. When Germany stabilized the mark by the creation of the rentenmark, the dollar shot up at Berlin at a speed of 75,000 marks a second.

### IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1924

THE accompanying table, compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the third quarter of 1924. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1923 are also given.

The table on page gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants, who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

#### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1924

Period	From Great Britain and Ireland	From U.S.A.	From other countries	Totals
July, 1924.....	4,789	1,584	4,405	10,778
August, 1924.....	5,706	1,792	5,198	12,696
September, 1924.....	3,834	1,377	3,282	8,493
<b>Third quarter, 1924.....</b>	<b>14,329</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>12,885</b>	<b>31,967</b>
<b>Second quarter, 1924.....</b>	<b>28,459</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>19,314</b>	<b>53,245</b>
<b>Third quarter, 1923.....</b>	<b>29,408</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>17,257</b>	<b>53,381</b>





## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Pooling of Wages by Pilots

THE right of the pilots on the St. Lawrence River to pool their wages in accordance with an agreement made among themselves in 1918, was upheld by a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in a recent judgment. The circumstances leading to this judgment are outlined below.

In December, 1918, the pilots for the District of Montreal associated themselves together in a partnership under the name of the "United Montreal Pilots." The partnership was formed for a period of twenty-five years, the pilots' agreement containing a provision that no member could withdraw as long as he remained a pilot or had not been expelled. It was further stipulated that all members of the partnership renounced any individual right to collect their pilotage dues, such right being delegated to the partnership with a view to an even distribution among all the pilots irrespective of individual earnings.

In 1921 one of the associated pilots, Alberic Angers by name, declined to pay a portion of his earnings into the common fund, and the United Montreal Pilots took action against him on the ground that he had earned \$2,400 during the previous season which, under the terms of the contract referred to, he was obliged to pay over to the partnership for distribution, but that he refused to do so when so required.

The Shipping Federation of Canada supported the stand taken by Angers on the ground that the effect of the pooling agreement was to take away from individual pilots the incentive to render the best service, and that the pilots' association was a body inimical to the public interest generally, and especially to merchants and shipowners. They cited enactments and regulations contained in the Pilotage Act and in the by-laws of the Pilotage Authority for the purpose of compelling pilots to do their duty, and referred to "the constant endeavour, by fresh regulations, to supply the want of the stimulus supplied by freedom of employment."

The Shipping Federation cited the Pilotage sections of the Canada Shipping Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 113) which provide as follows:—

433. Subject to the provisions of this Part, or any Act for the time being in force in its pilotage district, every pilotage authority shall, within its district, have power from time to time, by by-law confirmed by the Governor in Council, to—

(b) make regulations respecting the approval, licensing, management and maintenance of pilot boats, and respecting the distribution of the earnings of pilots and pilot boats, etc.

A by-law (No 45) under this provision is in effect as follows:—

"All pilotage dues shall be payable to and collected by the Pilotage Authority, who shall deduct therefrom the amount required for the Pilots Pension Fund, and pay to each pilot the balance of such pilotage dues earned by him. The method and time of such payments shall be as the Pilotage Authority directs."

The foregoing provision of the Act, and the by-law, were cited as suggesting that the intention of the Act was that the pilots should receive their own earnings individually.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.—The lower courts having given judgment in favour of the United Montreal Pilots, the case was carried by Angers to the Supreme Court of Canada, by whom the appeal was dismissed in June of the present year.

The Supreme Court was unanimous in its decision, judgments being given as follows:—

#### *Mr. Justice Mignault:*

I do not see anything contrary to the public order in agreement between many persons practising the same profession or the same industry, to unite and contribute to a common fund for their benefit, which funds would be divided among all the members of the society in the proportion agreed upon among them. The United Montreal Pilots Association, which the appellant consented to join, is an association of this kind which has been voluntarily formed for the mutual advantage of its members. This association is to last twenty-five years, and the appellant, before the expiration of this period, refuses to pool his earnings, giving as a reason that the association is illegal and contrary to the public order. Universal societies for pooling earnings are not unknown in civil law, as shown by Article 1858 of the Civil Code. Anyone joining them of their own free will should observe the conditions while the society lasts. The pilots who formed that association are all licensed pilots for the pilotage district of Montreal, and the public order, a word which is sometimes abused, is not concerned by the agreement which they made of pooling their earnings. The appellant considers that he would earn more money if he retained his earnings instead of contenting himself with the share which would be allowed him by this social pact. This is quite possible. But then he should not have joined this association. As long as it shall exist he will have no valid reason for retiring from it and will have to respect the agreement he entered into with his co-members. His contention that he is a sort of public officer and that for that reason he cannot associate with his confreres is groundless.

The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

#### *Mr. Justice Idington:*

I cannot see that the parties hereto because of being licensed as pilots, can be held to be such public officers as to bar their right to pool their receipts from fees got for service.

I should be glad if I could see otherwise, for the appellant seems to have been rather improvident in joining.

It can easily be rectified if the Government is satisfied, as appellant's counsel contends is the fact, that pooling receipts tends to impair efficiency of the service, and sees fit to shape its regulations so as to prevent its continuance. Meantime I cannot say as matter of law that the system so operates.

I conclude that in my opinion this appeal should be dismissed with costs.

#### *Mr. Justice Malouin:*

I am of the opinion that the pilots are not public officers. I would dismiss the present appeal with costs.



for the reasons given by the Court of King's Bench, Court of Appeal.

*Mr. Justice Anglin:*

I would affirm the judgment of the Court of King's Bench for the reasons assigned by the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dorion.

*Mr. Justice Duff:*

The question is a difficult one, but on the whole I think the agreement in question is not within the principle which withholds from assignments of the salaries of public officers the assistance of the law.

Here it is questionable, to say the least, whether the assignors are public officers within the scope of the principle; and, moreover, the object of the agreement is to provide for the whole body of pilots greater pecuniary security. That such an agreement would, in fact, be detrimental to the public service seems to me to be very debatable, and I know of no established legal doctrine which requires me to say that it is.

The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

*(Supreme Court of Canada—Angers versus Gauthier.)*

### Employers' Liability

An employee in the warehouse premises of the General Wholesalers, Limited, an organization affiliated with the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited (Ontario), sustained serious injury, in June, 1922, from falling into an elevator shaft. His work consisted in receiving, checking, and putting in place, goods as they came on the premises, and in connection with this work he operated an elevator. On the day of the accident, after unloading, he stepped back to re-enter the elevator, but as it had been moved and the gate was not in place, he fell into the shaft. He brought action against the company for damages on the ground that their servant or agent had removed the elevator without giving him the necessary warning, and had left the shaft unguarded. The company claimed that the plaintiff had shewn disregard of conditions of which he was aware, and that he was himself responsible for the injury he had sustained.

The court found that the effect of decisions in similar previous cases, and of sections 106 and 107 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, was to place the liability on the defendants, notwithstanding that the negligence was that of a fellow workman, but that contributory negligence had been shown by the plaintiff. Moreover the provisions of section 58 of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (requiring that elevators in these establishments should be provided with doors) were not observed by the defendants. The plaintiff's contributory negligence was taken into account in assessing the damages, in accordance with section 108 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, these damages being assessed at \$800. It may be noted that the industry followed by the defendants in this case is one of those coming under Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. The sections

of the Act which govern in the case are in part as follows:—

106. (1) Where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with, intended for or used in the business of his employer or by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer acting within the scope of his employment the workman or if the injury results in death the legal personal representatives of the workman and any person entitled in case of death shall have an action against the employer, and if the action is brought by the workman he shall be entitled to recover from the employer the damages sustained by the workman by or in consequence of the injury, and if the action is brought by the legal personal representatives of the workman or by or on behalf of persons entitled to damages under The Fatal Accidents Act they shall be entitled to recover such damages as they are entitled to under that Act.

(4) A workman shall not by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect or negligence which caused his injury be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury. See R.S.O. 1914, cap. 146, s. 6, last part.

107. A workman shall hereafter be deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow workmen and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not hereafter be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damages under The Fatal Accidents Act in an action for the recovery of damages for an injury sustained by or causing the death of the workman while in the service of his employer for which the employer would otherwise have been liable.

108. Contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall nevertheless be taken into account in assessing the damages in any such action.

*(Ontario—Pitt versus United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited).*

### Master and Servant

A salesman entered into a covenant with his employer that he would not at any time before May 31, 1925, within a specified district, or within seven miles, carry on, or be interested in, "whether as principal, partner, agent, employee, servant, or in any other way," any business similar in whole or in part to the business of the company. The employee having violated this agreement, the employer brought action for an injunction restraining the employee from carrying on business similar to their own prior to the date mentioned. The defendant made a counter-claim against the company, both cases being tried without a jury. The court held that the agreement was based upon a valuable consideration, that the restriction was not broader than was necessary for the protection of the plaintiffs, and did not unfairly hamper the defendant in the exercise of his calling; that it was not unreasonable as to duration or area, was not contrary to the public interest or public policy, and ought to be enforced. The injunction was granted up to the date named and the counter-claim was dismissed.

*(Ontario—Dominion Loose Leaf Company, Limited versus Manuel).*





# DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—H. H. WARD

## Functions of the Department

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.**—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

**Conciliation.**—The maintenance of a staff of officers at various points whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

**Fair Wages.**—The administration of the Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada which provides for the observance of the current wages rates and hours of the district on Government contracts and on railway construction towards which financial aid has been voted by Parliament.

**Labour Statistics and Information.**—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

**Labour Gazette.**—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

**Labour Legislation in Canada.**—The compilation and publication of reports containing the texts of the labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures.

**Library.**—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

**Employment Service of Canada.**—The administration of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 66 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations).**—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and Office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

**Technical Education.**—The administration of the Technical Education Act which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education; the collection and publication of information in the form of bulletins and otherwise.

**Canadian Government Annuities.** The administration of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

**Combines Investigation Act, 1923.**—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which provides means for investigation of alleged combines.

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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

THIS issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the regular monthly articles on the industrial and labour situation in Canada during the past month, including reviews of the recent movement of prices and cost of living, the employment situation, industrial disputes and conciliation proceedings, recent industrial agreements, fair wage contracts, etc.; also the usual notes on labour union activities, vocational training and apprenticeship, and special articles on various current topics of interest to labour.

### Monthly Summary

Reports from the Employment Service of Canada indicated a contraction in the volume of business during October, following the increased activity of the two preceding months, and employment generally was on a lower level than in the same month a year ago. This contraction continued during November. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 6.8 as compared with 5.9 per cent at the beginning of October and with 4.8 per cent at the beginning of November, 1923. Reports from 5,737 employers of labour showed a slight decline in the number of persons employed by them on November 1, when 762,848 persons were on the combined payroll as compared with 770,595 on October 1.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.46 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.31 for October; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 157.7 for November as compared with 157.0 for October; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 217.5 for November, 1919.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes was less in November than in either the pre-

ceding month or November, 1923. Two disputes were in existence, one of these being carried over from October, but as both were settled during the month there was no official record of any strike or lockout in Canada on November 30. The two disputes referred to affected 313 employees, and resulted in a loss in working time of 4,808 working days. Corresponding figures for the previous month were as follows: 6 disputes, 8,656 employees, and 141,448 working days; and for November, 1923, 15 disputes, 2,237 employees, and 55,978 working days.

### Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Coal

Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, was appointed on October 23, 1924, a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to investigate an alleged combine of coal dealers—retail and wholesale—and coal mine owners, resulting in the controlling of the purchase or sale of coal in the Province of Manitoba and elsewhere to the injury of consumers.

Mr. M. G. MacNeil, barrister, of Winnipeg, has been instructed by the Department of Justice to conduct the investigation before the Commissioner.

Public sittings commenced on November 7 at the Provincial Law Courts, Winnipeg,

### Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables

Mr. Lewis Duncan, barrister, of Toronto, was appointed on July 2, 1924, a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to investigate an alleged combine of jobbers, brokers and others resulting in the controlling of the prices, purchase and sale of fruits and vegetables produced in British Columbia and elsewhere to the injury of producers and consumers.

Sittings commenced on July 11 at Vancouver, B.C., and have continued to be held at other points, including Vernon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Montreal and Ottawa. The investigation is still proceeding.

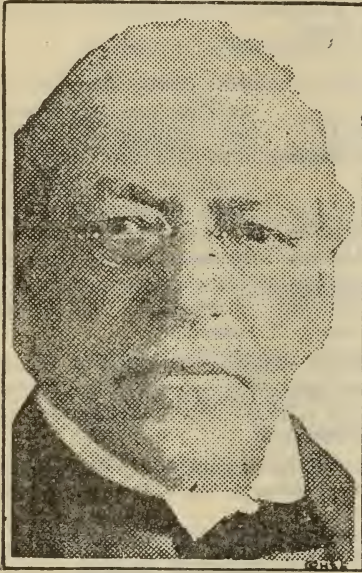
**Industrial  
Disputes  
Investigation  
Act, 1907**

and its telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. These reports are printed elsewhere in the present issue.

**Death of  
Samuel  
Gompers,  
President,  
A.F. of L.**

During November the Department received reports from the Board of Conciliation established in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Press and its telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. These reports are printed elsewhere in the present issue.

News of the death on December 13 of Mr. Samuel Gompers was received with deep regret throughout Canada. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labour at El Paso, Texas, reported elsewhere in the present issue, Mr. Gompers was elected president for the forty-third term. After the convention he had gone to Mexico to attend a



**SAMUEL GOMPERS**

joint meeting of the American Federation of Labour, and also to be present at sessions of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, of which he was president. While in the Mexican capital he was attacked by an illness to which he had lately been subject, and passed away at San Antonio, Texas, on his way home.

As president of the American Federation of Labour since its inception in 1881, with the exception of one term, Mr. Gompers had become well known in all parts of the world, but nowhere, outside of the United States, more intimately than in Canada. Of Eng-

lish birth, he came to the United States at the age of thirteen, taking up the cigar makers' trade, in which his father had been engaged, and as a young man was one of those instrumental in organizing the Cigar Makers' International Union, in which he retained membership up to his death. For a number of years past he was vice-president of this organization. As head of the American Federation of Labour he was recognized as the most outstanding figure in the labour movement of North America, and his death will be a great loss to the cause of wage earners everywhere, for whom he had valiantly fought throughout his long lifetime.

During the war Mr. Gompers was a member of the United States Council of National Defence, and in this capacity visited Canada in April, 1918, and delivered an address to the Parliament of Canada. On the conclusion of hostilities he was appointed president of an International Commission on Labour Legislation at the Paris Peace Conference which assisted in drafting the labour part of the Peace Treaty.

His latest visit to Canada was in May, 1924, when he attended the regular meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour in Montreal. On this occasion, as previously, Mr. Gompers spoke of the importance of good relations between the workers of Canada and the United States, and of the desire of the American Federation of Labour to be helpful to organized workers in both countries alike.

**Joint  
Management  
in C.N.R. Shops**

A series of conferences between the operating officers and representatives of the maintenance equipment employees on the Canadian National Railways terminated during November in a tacit understanding to put into effect a plan of joint management within certain defined limits. It will be recalled that the representatives of the shop crafts on the Canadian National system, in conformity with the instructions of their union, interviewed the management of the lines early this year with a view to the establishment of some form of joint control. It was then agreed that a survey should be made of the main railway shop centres in order to make a test of the new method. Under the new arrangement a joint committee is to be established next January in the Moncton shops for the purpose of promoting closer co-operation in regard to welfare, shop suggestions, efficiency methods and other matters where wage rates are not involved. No written agreement, however, was entered into as



to the formation of a joint committee, but if it should be found in practice to be a success, the understanding is that a similar arrangement will be made in other regions of the Canadian National system.

### Fatality caused by "bump" at Springhill mine

early in December at the Springhill coal mine:—

"What is designated locally as a bump—described as a slide, pinch or squeeze by various authorities—occurred during the noon hour in No. 2 mine of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, here on Saturday, December 6. Twenty-one employees were at work in bords leading right and left from inclines 3, 4 and 5 driven from the 5,400 feet level. All of them excepting one man, had left the faces and were at dinner. The bump affected all the inclines stated, expelled the coal from the faces, overturning the supporting timbers and causing large portions of roof to fall. The man referred to, John Sweeney, 26 years of age, married and with a family of two, was caught in the roof fall. The vibration resulting from the bump extended over a large area and was felt like an earthquake shock throughout the town and neighborhood. Volunteers from amongst those who were uninjured undertook to recover Sweeney and the work varied by relief parties who reached the spot through communicating roads from a lower level succeeded in recovering his remains on Sunday morning. This was the most severe bump suffered in Springhill mines since the peculiarity became frequent a number of years ago. In most cases the bumps are confined to a single face, from which the coal is suddenly squeezed out as from a gun shot, often injuring and sometimes killing the man or men there engaged. Fatalities following these accidents are said to number fourteen in a twelve-year period."

The subject of "bumps" in the Nova Scotia mines lately was investigated by Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, who came to the province at the request of Premier Armstrong. Mr. Rice's opinion of the Springhill mine was quoted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Dangerous Practices at Railway Crossings

dangerous practices at railway crossings. In many cases, they point out, accidents at highway crossings are due to the negligence of those driving automobiles and other vehicles, and of pedestrians. This negligence is found both at unprotected and protected crossings. The Canadian National Railway lines, from March 25, to October 31 of the present year, show 49 cases where accidents occurred at protected crossings due to the negligence of those using the

The Springhill correspondent of the LABOUR GAZETTE sends the following account of a fatality caused by a "bump" which occurred

crossings. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines, from April 30 to October 31, show three cases. The Canadian Pacific Railway lines from October 16, 1923, to September 30, 1924, show 554 cases. The Board publishes tables showing the causes of these accidents in the hope of educating motor drivers and others to be more careful at crossings. The tables show that all these accidents were caused by disregard of signals, by driving or walking under the gates, by driving too fast, or by other forms of carelessness.

### Old Age Pension Association of Canada

An organization is being formed under the title "The Old Age Pension Association of Canada," with headquarters at Toronto, for the purpose of developing public opinion in favour of a system of old age pensions as recommended by the special committee of the House of Commons at the last session of the Parliament of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 580). The officers of the Association are Mr. Harry Woodrow, chairman; Mr. James Stephenson, secretary; Mrs. Thomas McGarragh, treasurer; Messrs. Joseph Gibbons and James Watt, vice-presidents. These officers are all identified with the trade union movement, but it is hoped that other organizations will support the association, which is non-sectarian and non-political. A convention is to be called within six months after incorporation, at a place to be chosen by the first directors. The association will enroll active members among Canadians who are fifty years of age or over, the membership fee being one dollar. The fund thus collected will be used in connection with public meetings and other work for the furtherance of the work throughout Canada.

Labour organizations in the western provinces are taking steps to secure provincial co-operation with the Federal Government in any measures that may be taken to give effect to the report of the old age pension committee.

### Public opinion in Labour Disputes

In the introduction to a pamphlet entitled "Labour and Industrial Peace," Mr. Tom Shaw, former British Minister of Labour, makes a number of statements illustrative of the Labour Party's attitude and policy with regard to the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

There is, he says, no question that arbitration is becoming more and more a practical method of settling disputes. For many years it was very difficult to convince working men

that the arbitrators generally selected held the balance even. They were suspected of looking at things always from the employers' point of view. Gradually, however, arbitrators have been found whose good faith is beyond dispute, and the probabilities are that arbitration will make more rapid strides in the immediate future. It seems absolutely impossible at the moment even to dream of any compulsion. There is, in the present state of things, apparently no way of making an employer run a concern if he does not desire to do so, nor will the worker willingly give up his right to cease work either individually or in combination with his fellows, if the terms and conditions of his employment are not satisfactory.

There is, however, Mr. Shaw continues, a third party to be recognized. When a great transport dispute or a miners' dispute, for instance, breaks out, it is not merely the transport workers or miners or the employers who suffer. The whole of the general public suffer in disputes of that kind, although they have neither part nor lot in the dispute itself. He concludes:—

"It is because I have recognized this suffering of the public that I have determined so long as I remain in office to use the powers of the Ministry in setting up Courts of Inquiry in all cases where a dispute seems likely to inconvenience the public. When a dispute is ventilated and when the facts are laid open before the public, there is always a tendency on the part of the latter to realize the true state of affairs and to form a judgment on the real issues. Public opinion still is a tremendous force with both employers' organizations and trade unions."

#### **Employees receive medals for life saving**

The Canadian Electrical Association, on December 9, presented bronze medals to Claude Bradshaw and John McGraw, members of the line construction staff of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, who were instrumental in saving the life of a fellow employee, Leo Clemens, on May 17. Clemens, while working on a pole line in Ottawa, touched a 2,200 volt line wire with his ear, and was rendered unconscious. His two companions succeeded in resuscitating him by applying the Schaeffer or prone method. Mr. A. A. Dion, general manager, of the Ottawa Electric and Gas Companies, presented the medals on behalf of the Canadian Electrical Association. He pointed out that this method of resuscitation had been adopted by all electrical companies throughout the continent to the exclusion of all mechanical apparatus,

and had been more successful in saving life than any other. The prone method, he stated, is equally efficacious in cases of drowning and asphyxiation. Its advantages are that it does not require an expert to apply it; that it can be easily taught; that it is independent of any mechanical contrivance, and, most important of all, that it can be applied immediately, during those first few seconds that have so great an influence on the victim's chance for recovery, moments that too often are lost while awaiting the arrival of resuscitation apparatus. Mr. Dion hoped that before long the method would be taught to all, even to the children, and offered the assistance of the company's trained staff for demonstration to any interested parties.

Mr. Wills Maclachlan of Toronto, official investigator of reported cases of resuscitation for the Canadian Electrical Association, related several instances in which the prone method of resuscitation had proven its superiority.

#### **Municipal share in mothers' allowances**

Mrs. M. E. Smith, who is one of the representatives of Vancouver in the legislature of British Columbia, referred in the House to differences between the provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act of British Columbia and those of the Acts of other provinces, and suggested that municipalities should be required as in several other provinces to bear half the burden. Mrs. Smith alleged that municipalities in British Columbia were not taking their proper share in the relief of distress. The local authorities in Ontario and Alberta are required to contribute one-half the amount paid in allowances to residents within their boundaries. The Manitoba Mothers' Allowances Act (now the Chief Welfare Act) provides that the Municipal Commissioners may be authorized by Order in Council to levy upon municipalities in the Province "the whole amount so expended (i.e. in providing maintenance for bereaved or dependent children), or such portion thereof as may be just to recoup or partially recoup the Province for the same."

The Saskatchewan Act of 1922 makes no provision for the sharing of Provincial expenditures by municipalities.

#### **Family allowances**

Among the social experiments which have attracted wide attention in recent years is the adoption and extension in various countries during and since the war of the practice of supplementing the wages of workers by special allowances in



respect of their dependents. So numerous were the requests from different quarters addressed to the International Labour Office for information on this subject that it was decided to undertake a detailed investigation, and this was begun early in 1923. Shortly afterwards the University of Chicago approached the International Labour Office with a view to co-operation in the investigation, and agreed to make a grant from its funds in order to enable the Office to extend the range of its inquiries. The results of these inquiries have been published by the International Labour Office in a volume entitled "Family Allowances—The Remuneration of Labour according to Need". The information used for this report was gathered mainly from official publications, from studies by private organizations or individuals, and from the regulations or collective agreements governing the payment of family allowances. These data were supplemented by information obtained by correspondence with government departments in a number of countries and by special reports from external collaborators. The study made by the International Labour Office was purely objective in character. It presents the main features of the situation so far as these are available, together with opinions, more especially those of employers' and workers' organizations, on the system itself and on the methods of applying it. The general introduction outlines the principal features of the system and the main problems involved. This is followed by a description in some detail of the development in the different countries.

Unfortunately, precise figures of the workers covered by such systems are available for few countries. In France more than a million workers are employed in undertakings affiliated to equalization funds; if to these are added civil service employees, railway employees, and workers in the mining and other industries, the total amounts to about 2,700,000 workers. Excluding those paid by the State, the total of allowances amounts to about 300 million francs a year. In Belgium, the total number of workers in establishments covered by family allowance schemes was estimated at the middle of 1924 at about 280,000 and the total amount of allowances paid at about 20 million francs a year. In the Netherlands some 87,000 workers are covered. For other countries complete figures are not available, but it has been estimated that in Europe as a whole, excluding State employees nearly eight million workers are employed in establishments paying family allowances in some form or another.

### Public and Private Employment

An English writer, E. Colston Shepherd, in a recent work entitled "The Fixing of Wages in Government Employment," notes a tendency in the conditions of public service in Great Britain to approximate to those in private industry. Under the old conditions the state employee had constant work, was secure for the whole of his life, was given medical attention when necessary, with pay during illness, and had a pension to look forward to. These ideal conditions of employment have been considerably abridged of late in consequence of the multiplication of state departments and state functions, and the resulting increase in the number of public employees. In order to secure a supply of efficient labour successive governments have been forced to fall into line with the rule of supply and demand which prevails in outside industry in regard to the fixing of wages, hours of labour, and other questions. For example, the "fair wages" now required in government undertakings follow wage scales that have been arrived at through collective bargaining in the industrial field. The author points out the difficulty of retaining the feature of permanence that was formerly one of the most attractive features of government service. "The assurance of continuity in government employment constitutes one of its greatest difficulties in this respect," he says. "The fear of dismissal may not be held over the worker who fails to give his best. The stopping of an increment may have some effect, but can only be partial; and the path of promotion has not been sufficiently unencumbered in the past to form a powerful incentive."

### Sunday rest for Alberta Fire Departments

The Fire Department's Hours of Labour Act, which became law at the last session of the Alberta Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 376) contained the provision that it should not be adopted in any particular city until the electors should have voted in favour of such action. It is now stated that the question of the adoption of the Act is to be submitted to the voters at the civic elections in the province in December. Objection is taken to the act on the ground that its adoption would involve the municipalities in the heavy additional expense that would be required to maintain the existing effective strength of the fire brigades if the weekly rest were granted. The firemen's case is stated in a recent issue of the *Alberta Labour News* as follows:—

The firemen now work under what is known as the "Two Platoon" system, which in other words is two shifts. Each platoon works an average of 12 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year, or 84 hours per week, 52 weeks per year, less two weeks' vacation. No meal hours are allowed and as is generally known they are subject to call while off duty, and must receive permission from the chief of the department before going outside the city limits.

If granted the "One Day Off," the firemen will still be at a disadvantage compared with other workers, for they will still be on duty a total of 72 hours per week, while other workers average about 48 hours, and also have a week-end off and all statutory holidays, to which the fireman is not entitled. The firemen feel that they are being unjustly discriminated against by reason of their occupation, and as 95 per cent of them are married, they feel that it is only their just right and due that they should be given the day off per week to spend with their families. The home life of the men is seriously interfered with, and is also a monotonous time for the wives of firemen, especially in the winter on night duty, when the husband and father is away from his home a matter of 14 to 15 hours straight.

### **Oriental Employees in British Columbia**

The speech of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, at the opening of the Provincial Legislature on November 3, stated that the percentage of Orientals engaged in industries in the province had materially decreased. Answering a question in the Legislature as to recent action taken by the Provincial Government to bring about this reduction the Provincial Minister of Labour said: "Letters have been written to several large employers of labour in the province, including railway companies; employment officials have been instructed to work toward the gradual elimination of Orientals in industry and to impress upon employers the advisability of this course; no opportunity has been lost by members of the Government, on the platform and in conversation, to urge that Orientals be replaced by whites. As a direct result of the activities of the Department of Labour, 2,070 Orientals were replaced by whites on railroad work alone in 1922. Representations were also made by the Attorney-General to the Minister of Fisheries of Canada that fishing licenses should be issued in decreasing numbers to Orientals, and this has been done."

### **Inoculation of employees in British Columbia**

Children employed as berry pickers at Hatzic, British Columbia, were inoculated last summer against diphtheria on the order of the local medical health officer.

The speech of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, at the opening of the Provincial Legislature on November 3, stated that the percentage of

that the Department had instructed him to take charge. "His reports," it was stated, "disclosed the fact that the methods adopted were those recognized as the proper means universally adopted for the control of diphtheria." The legislature was further informed that the children were not allowed any option whether they would or would not be inoculated, and that the consent of their parents or guardians was not obtained before the operation was performed. The Health Act of British Columbia authorizes health officers or local boards when outbreaks of such diseases occur, to "use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection or contagion," and requires that "no person having access to any person affected with any of the said diseases shall mingle with the general public until the regulations of the Provincial Board in that behalf and such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the Local Board shall have been complied with." Reference was made in the September issue to the compulsory vaccination of certain employees in New Brunswick in accordance with a statutory provision in that province.

### **School nurses in Saskatchewan**

According to official information given in the Legislature of Saskatchewan on December 4, fourteen nurses were employed on the school hygiene staff during 1923. The duties of these nurses are: (a) To promote health teaching in the schools and to cultivate good health habits in the children; (b) to influence public opinion toward healthful school surroundings; (c) to indicate to parents signs of remediable physical defects in school children. They do not diagnose cases, but point out symptoms, and request parents to take the children to medical practitioners for diagnosis. During 1923 the nursing staff visited 1535 schools and examined 45,737 pupils. In 31,864 cases they found signs of remediable physical defects, and in 11,285 of these cases treatment was given. The nurses also paid 1,296 visits to the homes of the children.

### **League of Nations and Peaceful Picketing**

The League of Nations has made the following provision in connection with trade disputes in the Saar Territory, supplementing the German Industrial Code in that territory:—"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of any person or body so instructing him or them in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a place where another person works or carries on business



if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information without threats and acts of violence, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working. It shall not be lawful, in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute,—(a) to use violence to or to intimidate in any way any other person, or his wife or children, or to injure his property; (b) to follow persistently such other person from place to place; (c) to hide any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or to deprive him of or hinder him in the use thereof; (d) to watch or beset the house or any other place where such other person resides, works, carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; (e) to follow such other person with two or more persons in a disorderly manner in any street or road."

#### Fixing farm Wages in England

The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, of Great Britain the introduction of which was noted in the

LABOUR GAZETTE for August,

came into effect during that month. The act sets up an agricultural wages committee for each county of England and Wales, and a Central Agricultural Wages Board. Each committee consists of an equal number of employers' and employees' representatives together with two impartial members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and a chairman. The wages board similarly consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, together with members appointed by the Minister, whose numbers may not exceed one-quarter of the total number of members of the board. The committees have authority to fix minimum rates of wages, subject to approval by the board. When so approved the rates of wages so prescribed are enforceable in a court of law.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has been summoned to meet in its annual session on January 7.

The fifth session of the fifth Legislature of Saskatchewan opened on November 13.

According to returns compiled from returns submitted to the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia 10,863 women and girls were employed in the province in the last year. The Act, however, does not apply to domestic servants, farm labourers or fruit pickers, and these classes are therefore not included in the above total. Girls in banks are also excluded, as the Dominion Bank

Act takes precedence over the Provincial Statute and the banks are not asked by the Board to send in returns.

The number of mothers benefiting under the Mothers' Pensions Act of British Columbia from the date of the last annual report until November, 1924, was 849, of whom 547 were widows. The number of children in respect to whom the pensions were granted was 2,269. New applications were received from 34 mothers, half the number being widows, with 67 children in all. Sixteen applications were refused, including those of ten widows, the number of children represented being 31.

Successful experiments have been made at Springfield, Illinois, in establishing communication by radio between the surface and the interior of a coal mine, where 250 feet of soil and rock intervened, the transmission being direct and vertical, the ground being the only conductor. The experiments, which are expected to have importance in connection with mine rescue and safety work, were conducted by members of the Springfield High School Radio Club acting in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Mines. An article in a recent issue of the *Coal Age* describes the apparatus employed.

The Police Commission of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, has reduced the working hours of the city policemen from ten to eight, adding a sufficient number of new men to the force.

The number of assisted passages to Canada granted during October, 1924, in connection with schemes under the Empire Settlement Act (Great Britain) of 1922, was 401. In the same month, 1,966 assisted passages to Australia were granted, and 837 to New Zealand. The total number of actual departures from Great Britain to Canada from January to October, 1924, was 7,943 (44 of these being to Ontario).

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, in a decision dealing with the liability of coal companies for injury or death of boys under 16 employed in the mines in violation of the state mining laws has held that "A parent who consents to employment of his child under the age of 16 years in a coal mine is not precluded from recovery as the sole beneficiary if the accident causing the death of the child in the mine is the result of negligence of the employer for which recovery would be had if the employment had been legal."

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### The Labour Situation

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of November showed a rather slight decline, mainly of a seasonal nature. The situation was not so good as on November 1, 1923.

During the month of October the offices of the Employment Service reported a contraction in the volume of business following the rise noted during August and September. Employment generally was on a lower level than during October, 1923.

The following is a survey of employment conditions at the end of November, 1924, as reported by the Superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

The majority of the farmers in the Maritime Provinces had completed all outside work and consequently very few requests for workers were received. The demand for workers in the logging group was very active, especially in the province of New Brunswick and a fair supply of experienced men were employed. The cessation of work on highways, bridges and streets had thrown a number of men out of work, this surplus being absorbed very slowly in casual jobs.

Industrial conditions in the province of Quebec showed very little change, there being a very slight decrease in the number of orders for workers. Although fewer opportunities for building mechanics and labourers were available there was still a large number of tradesmen employed throughout the province. The demand for bush men was fair, the majority of camps being now fully supplied with men until the opening of the new year. The manufacturing industries were very quiet, while a slight increase was noted in trade due to the approach of the holiday season.

A slump in employment generally was reported throughout Ontario and the registration of applicants increased rapidly. However, the majority of offices were optimistic of a slightly improved situation during the Christmas trade. No new work was offered in building and construction, but several projects were underway which continued to employ a large number of men. Outside work was nearly finished, with the consequent depletion of staff on railway, highway and construction gangs. Some municipalities were providing work on water mains and sewers. The logging industry was brisk and placements in this group continued to occupy a large part of the business of the northern offices. Industrial operations slackened somewhat, with a recession in employment in several industries.

Dullness in demand was reported in all groups in Manitoba, the heaviest decline being in the farm group. There was, however, a slight call for thresher hands and for fall workers near Brandon. There was no demand in the province of Manitoba for loggers, but from the office at Winnipeg several transfers were made of experienced workers to the camps in Northern Ontario. Little work was available in the building group, the majority of the jobs offering being of a temporary nature only.

There continued a fairly active demand for farm workers in Saskatchewan, but at the majority of the offices there was a surplus of applicants registered. Quietness characterized the building and construction groups, and numbers of men were out of work owing to the completion of out door jobs. There was a decline in the demand in logging.

In Alberta there was an improved condition in the farming group until the completion of threshing operations, when the demand fell to the normal calls for workers for fall ploughing. Railway construction and out door work offered very little employment, but in some sections work was still underway on residences, sewers and road improvements. A slightly reduced demand for bushmen was shown but an improvement is anticipated in the near future.

The registration of workers at the British Columbia offices had increased considerably, due to the return of harvesters from the east. The situation was being met very satisfactorily. Some construction work was in progress, but most of the building was completed and orders have slackened off considerably. Casual work, however, was offered in increasing amounts. Few vacancies were available for railway construction workers, but plans were underway to continue dam repairs and road improvements as a remedy for unemployment. Conditions were quiet in the logging group and most lumber camps were well filled.

**EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.** According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment as reported by employers declined moderately

at the beginning of November, affecting approximately the same number of workers as did the contractions indicated on the same date of last year. The level of employment then, however, was higher than at the present time. Employment in manufacturing as a whole decreased and there were further losses



in construction, hotels and shipping. Seasonal expansion was noted in logging; mining, steam railway operation and trade also showed improvement.

Greater activity was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, but in the remaining provinces there were declines. The closing down of sawmilling and construction operations chiefly caused the reduction in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, sawmills, iron and steel, transportation and construction reported losses in personnel; there were, however, gains in rubber, leather, logging, trade and communication. In Ontario, marked seasonal expansion in logging, together with smaller gains in abattoirs, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works and in transportation, was largely offset by decreases in sawmills, canneries and construction. In the Prairie Provinces improvement was registered in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, while sawmills and brick and cement works were slacker; the greatest gains in this district were, however, recorded in logging, coal mining and steam railway operation. In British Columbia, there was seasonal curtailment of operations in fish and fruit canneries and sawmills and in construction, but iron and steel, logging and railway transportation were more active. Of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made, five—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed decreased employment, while in Toronto and Quebec increased activity was noted. Seasonal contractions in shipping and stevedoring, together with reductions in manufacturing, caused the decline in Montreal. Communication, construction and trade, on the other hand, showed gains. In Quebec, there were increases in leather and transportation, while clothing works were somewhat slacker. Manufacturing in Toronto was decidedly more active, iron and steel, in particular, showing recovery. Local transportation and road construction were also busier. Lumber mills and road construction showed seasonal curtailment in personnel in Ottawa. In Hamilton, employment in rubber declined, and construction was slacker. The largest losses in Winnipeg took place in construction, but there were declines on a smaller scale in some other industries. In Vancouver, improvement in iron and steel was more than offset by curtailment in sawmills and construction.

In the manufacturing group there were large seasonal contractions in sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries and smaller losses in petroleum product, pulp and paper factories. All other divisions of manufacturing, however, registered moderate gains; these were most

pronounced in rubber, iron and steel, leather and textiles. Logging afforded decidedly more employment and coal mining was also more active. Steam railway operation showed improvement in the Western Provinces, but this was more than offset by seasonal curtailment in shipping and stevedoring in Quebec, and there was a net decline in transportation. Construction continued to show heavy seasonal contractions in all its branches. Hotels and laundries were not so fully employed as at the beginning of October, while moderate improvement was indicated in trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1924.

TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among organized labour as reported by 1,487 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 149,292 persons was somewhat less favourable at the close of October than in either the previous month or the corresponding month of last year, the percentage out of work at the end of October being 6.8 as compared with 5.9 per cent on September 30, and with 4.8 per cent at the close of October, 1923. Improvement over September was reported by Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions, the largest percentage gain being shown in Nova Scotia, where more employment was afforded coal miners, and increases in lesser degree were reported by building tradesmen and navigation workers. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces that of nearly 5 per cent in British Columbia was the most noticeable, and was due, to a great extent, to lessened activity among coal miners, though reductions were also shown in the manufacturing and building groups. In Alberta, also, considerable unemployment was reported by coal miners. In all provinces except Nova Scotia less favourable conditions prevailed than at the close of October, 1923, Alberta and British Columbia again showing the most noteworthy reductions. The unemployment registered in

the coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia this month was due to the fact that, though the strike which had been in progress in certain mining districts of these provinces was settled, some of the mines had not yet resumed operations. During the strike these miners were all shown in the Department's reports as "employed," as in the tabulations, union members either on strike or lockout are not considered as unemployed. In the manufacturing industries employment was on a slightly lower level at the end of October than in the preceding month, 11.0 per cent of the members being idle on October 31, as compared with 9.1 per cent on the last day of September. Textile and carpet, garment, wood and glass workers and metal polishers reported declines. Cigar and tobacco workers, paper makers, printing tradesmen and leather workers on the other hand were more fully engaged. The situation was slightly less favourable in the manufacturing industries than in October of last year, when 9.6 per cent of the members were unemployed. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were better employed during October than in the previous month, but in the Alberta and British Columbia coal fields there was considerable unemployment. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported no idle members. The building and construction trades registered an increase in unemployment over September, the percentage out of work on October 31 being 13.1, as compared with 11.9 per cent at the end of September. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers and steam fitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers were more active, but less work was afforded carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters and electrical workers. Bridge and structural iron workers reported no idle members, and the situation for steam shovel and dredgemen remained unchanged. In comparison with October of last year steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters and tile layers, lathers and roofers were more active. The same percentage out of work was reported by electrical workers, and in the remaining trades less work was afforded. Slight improvement over September was registered in the transportation industries owing to greater activity among steam railway workers. Street and electric railway employees and navigation workers, however, were not so fully engaged. Slightly more unemployment was recorded in the transportation industries than in October of last year. Retail clerks were busier than in September. No unemployment was reported

by hotel and restaurant employees. Theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were slightly more active. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported no idleness.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of October, 1924, the references to employment made by the office of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 38,872, while the placements effected totalled 37,008. Of the latter the placements in regular employment were 24,420 of men and 3,309 of women, a total of 27,729, and the placements in casual work were 9,279. These placements may be compared with a total of 51,621 during the month of September, 1924, and with 56,917 during the month of October of the previous year. Last year at this time the placements in regular employment were 47,957, and those in casual work 8,960. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 50,982, of which 39,385 were of men and 11,597 of women workers. This may be compared with a registration during the preceding month of 62,465 workers during September, while during October of last year 68,322 persons applied. Employers notified the Service of 40,310 vacancies in contrast with 56,707 during the previous period, and with 63,590 during the month of October of the previous year. The vacancies offered for men during the month under review numbered 31,846, and those for women 8,464. It will be noted that a decline is recorded in the transactions of the employment offices during this month, the reduction from the preceding period being due to the normal decrease at the end of the harvest season, and the marked decline from the period of 1923 is due to the fact that the harvest activities were completed more quickly this year than during 1923.

#### PRODUCTION REPORTS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron during October showed an improvement of 22 per cent over the 23,202 tons produced in September, the production being 28,626 tons for October. The output was, however, lower than that reported for the same month in other years which were, 74,000 tons in 1923; 37,000 tons in 1922, and 50,000 tons in 1921. No basic pig-iron was made in October, 1924. Foundry iron rose 19 per cent to 22,909 tons. The cumulative production of pig-iron in Canada for the ten months' period ending October was 547,486 tons, an average monthly output of 55,000 tons. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month remained unchanged at



three, located as follows: one at Hamilton, Ontario, one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during October advanced to 19,996 tons, or 11 per cent over the 18,005 tons in September. Steel ingots rose to 19,061 tons as compared with 17,044 tons in the preceding month, while steel castings shaded slightly to 935 tons from the 961 tons in September. The gain was largely in the greater quantity of basic open hearth steel ingots produced. The output of this grade at 18,572 tons, all for the further use of the reporting firms, marked an increase of 12 per cent, and alloy steel ingots advanced 30 tons to 489 tons. Steel castings showed slight increases in the basic open hearth and electric grades, while the bessemer castings fell to 69 tons or about one-half the output reported in the previous month. The cumulative production of steel ingots and castings in Canada for the ten months period ending October was 601,707 tons, comprising 577,544 tons steel ingots and 24,163 tons steel castings. The average monthly output to date this year was 60,000 tons.

A report from the Department's correspondent at Cobalt shows that fourteen cars, containing approximately 1,100,025 pounds of silver ore, were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of November, compared with 16 cars of silver ore containing 1,353,079 pounds in the previous month. The Nipissing mines shipped 88 bars, containing 100,828.37 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 125 bars, containing 126,086.53 ounces of silver, making a total of 213 bars, containing 226,914.90 ounces of silver, shipped during the month of November, as compared with 390 bars, containing 423,670.35 ounces, in the previous month.

A report from the Department's correspondent at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, gives the following figures showing the production of coal in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, for the month of October, 1924: at the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, 35,121 tons; at the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, 10,790 tons; and at the Greenwood Coal Company, Limited, 5,255 tons.

As complete figures for the coal production in Canada are not available for the month of October, the statistics for the previous month are given at the end of this section.

A report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 225,128,966 feet of timber, board measure, was scaled in the province during October, 1924. This total includes Douglas fir, 92,597,119 feet; red cedar, 52,249,-

934 feet; spruce, 29,823,253 feet; hemlock, 27,944,483 feet; balsam, 7,697,418 feet; yellow pine, 1,951,719 feet; white pine, 1,436,868 feet; jack-pine, 3,587,865 feet; larch, 4,236,233 feet; cottonwood, 465,618 feet; other species, 42,486 feet; and species not specified, 3,095,970 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, according to a preliminary statement, amounted to \$22,840,698 during the month of October, as compared with \$19,311,459 in September, and \$26,257,773 in the corresponding period of last year. The gross earnings from January 1, 1924, to October 31, 1924, were \$195,325,323 as compared with \$206,395,341 in the corresponding period of 1923.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for October, 1924, were given in a preliminary statement as \$19,352,341 in comparison with \$15,493,984 in the previous month and \$23,769,733 in October, 1923. The gross earnings for the first ten months of 1924 were \$148,711,039, as compared with \$154,456,096 for the same period in 1923.

*Coal Statistics for September.*—During September the output of coal from Canadian mines according to estimates from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics amounted to 902,595 short tons, an increase of 28 per cent over the tonnage for the previous month. The greatest increase was one of 132,000 tons in Alberta, to a total of 265,000 tons for the month. The remaining provinces in order of their gains in output were: Nova Scotia, an increase of 66,000 tons to a total of 471,000 tons; New Brunswick, an increase of 6,000 tons to 18,000 tons in all; and Saskatchewan, an increase of 1,000 tons to 17,000 tons. British Columbia's output declined from 137,000 to 132,000 tons. It is stated that the seasonal demand in Canada for coal has a decided influence on the output. In each year since 1919, which is as far back as monthly figures are available, the output declined rapidly during the first four months of the year, to a minimum during the summer months. There was a slight rise in production each fall, culminating in a maximum in the closing months of the year. During 1919 the lowest output occurred in June; in 1920, it occurred in May; in 1921 and 1922, in April; in 1923 in July; and during the current year, because of strikes, the recovery in output was delayed until the end of August.

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during September was 21,639 of whom 16,492 worked underground and 5,147 on the surface, as compared with a total of 19,280 in August, of whom 14,682 worked underground and 4,598 on the surface.

The monthly production per man was 41.7 tons for September as against 35.4 tons per man for August. During September the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as compared with 1.9 tons in August. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders in September.

According to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during October was lower than in the preceding month but greater than in October, 1923. The figure for October, 1924, was \$11,533,111, for September, 1924, \$14,566,504, and for October, 1923, \$9,743,024.

According to the *MacLean Building Review*, issued by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during November, 1924, was \$24,614,200, compared with \$21,066,800 in October. Residential building accounted for 55.6 per cent of the November total, amounting to \$13,695,100. Business building amounted to \$4,813,600, or 19.6 per cent; industrial building to \$1,082,700, or 4.4 per cent, and public works and utilities to \$5,022,800, or 20.4 per cent. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 38.1 per cent; Quebec, 46.4 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 3.4 per cent; British Columbia, 10.6 per cent; and the Maritime Provinces, 1.5 per cent.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in October,

1924, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$68,116,115 as against \$75,640,654 in October, 1923. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$103,292,462 in October, 1924, as compared with \$80,960,729 in September, and \$100,123,829 in October, 1923. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$1,023,719 in October, 1924, and \$1,176,074 in October, 1923.

The chief imports in October, 1924, were: fibres, textiles and textile products, \$13,774,538; non-metallic minerals and products, \$12,263,568; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$10,581,389; and iron and its products, \$9,927,188.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$39,781,332; wood, wood products and paper, \$22,941,998; animals and animal products \$19,940,071; and non-ferrous metals and their products, \$6,725,192. During the seven months of the fiscal year

ended October, 1924, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$415,638,349; wood, wood products and paper at \$146,755,579; animals and animal products at \$91,274,171; and non-ferrous metals and their products at \$45,309,941.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in November than in either October, 1924, or November, 1923. There were in existence at some time or other during the month two disputes, involving 313 employees and a time loss of 4,808 working days, as compared with 6 disputes in October, involving 8,656 employees and resulting in a time loss of 141,448 working days. In November, 1923, there were recorded 15 disputes involving 2,237 employees and a time loss of 55,978 working days. One dispute commenced during November, 1924, and terminated during the month, and the one dispute which commenced prior to November also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts on record except disputes in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

Retail food prices again advanced somewhat. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.46 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.31 for October; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important decline was in potatoes, though sugar, beef, pork and cheese were also somewhat lower in price. Eggs and bread showed the most important advances, while there were smaller advances in the prices of milk, butter, flour, rolled oats, tea and lard. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.81 for November as compared with \$20.67 for October; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced slightly to 157.7 for November, as



compared with 157.0 for October; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 217.5 for November, 1919. In the grouping according to chief component material three of the main groups advanced, two declined and three were practically unchanged. Vegetables and their products advanced because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products and rubber, though sugar and potatoes declined. The animals and their products

group and the non-ferrous metals group each also advanced, the former because of higher prices for hogs, bacon, milk, eggs, and furs, and the latter because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, tin, zinc and antimony. The fibres, textiles and textile products group was slightly lower, increases in jute, hessian, silk and rope being more than offset by declines in cotton fabrics and yarns. The wood and wood products group was also slightly lower, while little change occurred in the iron and its products group, the non-metallic minerals group and the chemicals group.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA

**T**HE following data concerning industrial matters in Australia in 1923 are attributed to the Federal Bureau of Statistics:—

*Trade Union Membership.*—The number of members of trade unions in the Commonwealth at the end of 1923 was 699,743, of whom 90,923 were females.

*Unemployment.*—The number of unemployed members of trade unions reporting during the year averaged 7 per cent, as compared with 9.3 per cent during 1922.

*Cost of Living.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and house rent in the six capital cities was 6.3 per cent more in 1923 than in the preceding year, while, compared with the year 1911, the index number of the cost of living for the year 1923 shows an increase of 70 per cent.

Wholesale prices increased during the year by 10.6 per cent, and were 9.4 per cent higher than in 1911. As compared with 1911, the increase in the cost of living in 200 towns for the year 1923 was found to be 64.2 per cent for food, groceries, and the rent of five-roomed houses.

*Wages and Hours.*—The average normal rate of wage for Australia increased during 1923 from 91s. 6d. to 94s. 4d., but as a result of the increase in the cost of living the effective or real wages were lower in 1923 than in 1922, and are now only 6.2 per cent higher than in 1911.

Hours of labour increased from 46.39 per week per adult male worker in 1922 to 46.70 in 1923, and the net result of increases and decreases in rates of wages for the year was a total increase of £104,018, affecting 990,852 workpeople.

*Disputes.*—Industrial disputes to the number of 274 occurred in Australia during 1923, involving 76,321 workpeople, and entailing an estimated loss in working days of 1,145,977, with loss in wages of £1,275,506. The number of disputes was the lowest recorded for any year since 1913.

*Employers' Organizations.*—There were 480 organizations among employers, with 70,087 members.

*Co-operation.*—There were during the year 374 co-operative societies, with a total loan and share capital of £6,585,994, and with total sales of £45,935,935.

## Sunday Rest in Quebec

During November Premier Taschereau communicated with Price Brothers and Company, Limited, asking their co-operation regarding the observance of the Lord's Day Act of the province of Quebec. The Premier requested the company to dispense as much as possible with Sunday work, stating that he was daily receiving letters from various organizations protesting against the non-observance of the Sunday rest. The company replied that it would co-operate to the fullest extent, and that orders had already been issued to the heads of the mills at Kenogami to cease work on Saturday night at midnight and close the mills until midnight on Sunday from the first of January, 1925.

Later in the month the Quebec Sunday League, at its first conference at Three Rivers, congratulated the Premier on the happy results of his intervention, and suggested that similar action should be taken in connection with Sunday work in other pulp industries.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

**D**URING the month of November the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Press and its press telegraphers, members of Canadian Press Division No. 82, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The Board was composed as fol-

lows: Mr. Colin G. Snider, K.C., of Hamilton, chairman, Mr. E. Norman Smith of Ottawa, for the employer, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., of Toronto, for the employees. The report was signed by the three members of the Board, Mr. O'Donoghue however dissenting on one point.

### Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Press and its Press Telegraphers

**IN THE MATTER** of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between The Canadian Press, Employer, and Its Telegraphers, Employees.

To The Hon. JAMES MURDOCK,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation established by you herein has the honour to report as follows:—

Pursuant to appointment the Board consisting of Colin G. Snider, Chairman, J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., named by the employees, E. Norman Smith, named by the employer, met at Toronto on the 6th, 11th, 27th, 28th, 29th days of October and on the 24th and 25th days of November, 1924. At various times during the proceedings the Board successfully endeavoured to bring about conferences between the parties to the dispute, and in this way a complete agreement on all the points in dispute was arrived at between the representatives of the employer and of the employees. The representatives of the employees alleging that they were not given authority to finally sign any agreement they might arrive at, but were compelled to first submit it to a vote of all the members of their union, asked time until next morning to take such vote by wire. This was agreed to, and the vote taken with the result that the proposed agreement was rejected by a considerable majority of the men.

Therefore your Board proceeded to finish hearing the parties and consideration of documents on the 24th and 25th days of November and to consider the matter and prepare this report of the Board. Mr. O'Donoghue, not agreeing to the reduction of wages of telegraphers in places of less than 50,000 population east of Winnipeg, will make a minority report on this point. The points in dispute were reduced to five, namely:—

1. Wages of Morse leased wire telegraphers in cities of 50,000 population or over by the last official Dominion census.
2. Wages of Morse leased wire telegraphers in places under 50,000 population.
3. Pay for overtime.
4. Promotions and seniority.
5. Agreement and arbitration.

Upon these disputed points your Board has been able to arrive at a unanimous agreement, except as above mentioned.

The scale of wages paid since September 1st, 1920, to the present time shall continue to be paid with exception that in places east of Winnipeg under 50,000 population by the last Dominion census shall be forty dollars per week instead of forty-five dollars.

It is also agreed by your Board that the telegraphers shall be paid time and a half for overtime as at present.

The Board recommends the adoption of the following seniority clause:—

It is agreed that vacancies in the telegraphic service of the company shall be filled by promotion and, ability and fitness being equal, length of continuous service with the company shall govern in making appointments to sending and receiving telegraphic positions. It is agreed that appointments shall be open only to telegraphers in the Traffic Manager's division in which the vacancy occurs, excepting that a telegrapher who desires to transfer from one Traffic Manager's jurisdiction to another shall first file with the Traffic Managers and District Chairmen of the two divisions concerned, statement of his desire to transfer, after which he shall be eligible for appointment as vacancies occur in the division to which he seeks admission, and shall have the same seniority rights as he held in the division from which he is transferring.

The Board also recommends the adoption of the following arbitration clause:—

It is agreed that any difference or dispute arising between the parties as to—

- (1) The interpretation of this agreement, or any part of it;
- (2) Any proposed change in the agreement, or addition to it;



(3) Any matter having to do with relations between the parties whether or not covered by this agreement;

(4) The renewal of this agreement; shall, on failure of the parties themselves to adjust it, be referred to a Board of Arbitration, which shall deal with the claims of either or both parties in the matter. Such Board, which shall be constituted within thirty days, shall consist of one representative of each of the parties and a third member, who shall be Chairman of the Board, and who shall be selected by the nominees of the parties hereto, or, if they cannot agree, by the Minister of Labour for Canada. The decision of the arbitrators (or a majority or them) shall become part of this agreement and be observed accordingly by the parties hereto.

The Board recommends that the parties enter into an agreement embodying the above terms and that such agreement should continue for a year and thereafter until such time as either party shall give to the other sixty days' notice in writing of intention to terminate the same.

All of which we, the members of the Board, have the honour to report.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) E. NORMAN SMITH,  
*For the Employer.*

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,  
*For the Employees.*

Dated at Toronto, this twenty-fifth day of November, A.D. 1924.

**Minority Report**

Under all the circumstances I think the wage scale under the agreement of September 1st, 1920, should continue in force. I believe harmonious relations will best be forwarded in this way, quite apart from the fairness of the matter.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1924**

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of November was two, as compared with six in October. The time loss for the month was less than in November, 1923, being 4,808 working days, as compared with 55,978 working days in the previous year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
November, 1924.....	2	313	4,808
October, 1924.....	6	8,656	141,448
November, 1923.....	15	2,237	55,978

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

One alleged lockout, involving 275 work-people, was carried over from October. The alleged lockout, which commenced prior to November, and the one new dispute commencing during November, both terminated during the month. At the end of November, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts on record. The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include any dispute after

information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the union or organization concerned has not yet called off.

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

Information was received in the Department during November, but too late for the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of two strikes in the coal mining industry. On October 28, 145 coal miners at Drumheller, Alta., went on strike for changes in working conditions as affecting contract miners. After being on strike two days the president of the union ordered the miners back to work under conditions prevailing prior to the strike. At Sydney, N.S., on October 24, some 98 coal miners left work in protest against the discharge of four employees. This strike also lasted two days and the men resumed work when two of the discharged men were reinstated, while the other two were put on other work.

The one new dispute which commenced during November was an alleged lockout of printing compositors who had demanded increased wages and shorter hours. One of

the disputes which terminated during the month resulted in a compromise being effected, while the result of the termination of the second was indefinite.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

shorter hours. They had been receiving \$44 per week for a 48-hour week on the day staff, and \$47 per week for a 45-hour week on the night staff. They submitted a scale of wages calling for \$45 for a 45-hour week on the day staff, and \$49.50 for a 45-hour week on the night staff. The company refused to grant

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1924

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Wood products:</i>			
Match workers, Hull, Que.....	275	4,675	Alleged lockout commenced October 1, owing to proposed changes in working conditions. Settlement was brought about through the mediation of the Hull City Council and work resumed on November 20; compromise.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	5	.....	Commenced June, 2, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
<b>(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during November, 1924.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>			
Printing compositors, news, Saskatoon, Sask.	38	133	Alleged lockout commenced November 14, for increased wages and shorter hours. Terminated by mediation and work resumed November 18; Result indefinite.

**MATCH WORKERS, HULL, QUE.**—On October 1, an alleged lockout of 275 employees of a match manufacturing establishment occurred at Hull, Que. Negotiations which had been carried on proved unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement of the trouble. During November the Mayor of the city offered the services of the City Council to try and bring about a settlement, and conferences were held which resulted in a settlement on November 17. The Company stated that all the employees would be re-engaged without discrimination, as required, and that they would not be called upon to sign any engagement form, as at first proposed. On the other hand, the employees agreed to waive the signing of an agreement between the company and the union. In connection with the picketing there were some arrests for intimidation and seven were fined five dollars and costs.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—An alleged lockout of 38 printing compositors at Saskatoon occurred on November 14. The employees demanded increased wages and

the increase, but offered to renew the old agreement or to arbitrate the difference between the increase the employees proposed and a reduction in wages of about ten per cent. This proposition was open till November 14, but was declined and work ceased at midnight on November 13. Negotiations were carried on and through the mediation of a prominent citizen of the city, the men decided to return to work at the old wage scale and to refer to arbitration the hourly rate for day work as between the Saskatoon rate of 91½ cents per hour and the Alberta rate of 94 cents per hour. Work was resumed November 18.

An explosion occurred recently at the Foothills Collieries mine in Alberta. The *Canadian Mining Journal* notes that this is the first occurrence of fire damp that has been encountered in the district. It is attributed to the fact that the Foothills Collieries have been developed to greater depths than the other mines along the line between Coalspur and Lovett.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING OCTOBER

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November contains the following table which analyses the disputes in progress in October, 1924, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved in the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress.

Of the 37 disputes beginning in October, 12, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 13, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 17,000. In addition about 19,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 37 disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 74, involving about 36,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of about 377,000 working days. Settlements were

effected in the case of 17 new disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 10,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Groups of industries	Number of disputes in progress in October			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in October	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in October
	Started before October	Started in October	Total		
Mining and quarrying .....	10	6	16	15 000	108,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding .....	7	5	12	14,000	182,000
Textile .....	1	9	10	4,000	32,000
Transport .....	2	7	9	1,000	9,000
Other .....	17	10	27	2,000	46,000
<b>Total, October 1924</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>377,000</b>
<b>Total, Sept. 1924</b> ..	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>518,000</b>
<b>Total, October 1923</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56,000*</b>	<b>1,167,000*</b>

\*A dispute involving about 40,000 boilermakers, etc., in Federated shipyards accounted for most of the loss of time in October, 1923.

## BRITISH MINERS' WELFARE FUND

THE work of the Miners' Welfare Fund of Great Britain has been noted in former issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (August, 1923, etc.). This fund was established under the Mining Industry Act of 1920 to be used in promoting recreation, education, and better social conditions among miners. It is raised by means of a levy of a penny on each ton produced at each mine and is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Trade with the help of district committees. The report on the Fund for 1923, recently received, shows that over a million pounds accrued to the fund during the year. The recreational type of scheme has proved the most popular use of the Fund, with the Village Hall or

institute next in favour. Among the "Health" schemes under the Fund the committee considered the most important was that providing pit head baths for the miners. Such baths, they point out are advantageous not only from the point of view of home comfort, but from that of health as a tired miner, wet with sweat after work in a warm mine, is not suitably clothed for going home on a cold day. The outstanding feature of the past year was a convalescent home established in South Wales at a cost which was expected to reach £250,000. The committee also carries out research in the field of mine safety, promotes education in mining communities, and maintains an Industrial Welfare Society for the guidance of local societies.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

### An Outline of the Dominion-Provincial Organization

THE growth of industry under modern conditions has in recent years created a public need for an employment service to bring together employers seeking workmen and workmen seeking employment. This need was met at first by agencies operated for individual gain. Private employment offices, however, were found in practice to be subject to certain abuses, and a demand accordingly arose for the establishment of a free and publicly owned service. The principle of Public Employment Services received the approval of the First International Labour Conference, held at Washington, D.C., in 1919, when a draft convention was adopted, making it incumbent on the signatory powers (including Canada) to establish such a service.

Although provincial employment offices had, in some provinces, been started prior to 1918, no Federal legislation with a view to developing public employment bureaus had been enacted. In that year, however, the "Employment Offices Co-ordination Act," an act "to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices," was passed. The offices which were to be organized and co-ordinated were the offices of the several provinces, and the co-ordination necessary to effect a nation-wide system was secured by the device of the Act providing for the annual appropriation of certain sums of money, to be distributed to the provinces under certain conditions, in the proportion that the expenditures of each on employment offices bore to those of all for the same purpose. The conditions under which the provinces become entitled to the receipt of subventions are contained in the annual agreement, which each of the provinces must conclude with the Minister of Labour in order to receive the financial assistance provided by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Briefly, the conditions may be summed up by the statement that the provinces were to conduct free employment offices, and endeavour to place both men and women in all trades and occupations. Another condition of much importance is that the provinces undertake to issue no new licenses to private employment agencies, where the latter are subject to such legal regulation.

All the provinces except Prince Edward Island now conclude annual agreements with the Department of Labour. These eight provinces conduct free public employment offices,

in conformity with the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and their offices, when considered collectively, are called the "Employment Service of Canada." The Employment Service of Canada is an association, then, composed of the Federal and eight Provincial Governments. The Department provides the cohesion necessary to render eight distinct organizations a unit in the conduct of interprovincial employment matters; each provincial member of the Employment Service, while autonomous within specified limits, co-operates with the other provinces through the agency of the Department of Labour, and renders the whole institution national in its scope and outlook. To indicate the burden to which the Employment Service of Canada has fallen heir, mention might be made of the fact that private, fee-charging employment agencies are now illegal in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Ontario and Quebec they may operate only under license, and in these two provinces there are in all only about twenty-five commercial agencies. Consider, as well, a system of offices, free of charge to all patrons, with each office in constant communication with all other offices, and it will readily be appreciated that the greatly improved organizations of the labour market, *ipso facto*, adds to the volume of the services to be rendered.

Branches of the Service are located at sixty-six of the more important centres of population, and are so located that each and every industry, and each and every community, may be satisfactorily served. Tangible and substantial assistance is rendered in coping with such recurrent problems as those of harvest labour, logging operations, etc., as well as the day to day demand for employment or labour, where the occupations are of a more skilled and more diversified nature. The placements made have included persons of practically every occupation followed in Canada, and have embraced every county and district from Halifax to Vancouver. In addition, by co-operating with such local bodies as social service organizations, practical assistance has been rendered in dealing with local situations, and it is but fair to say that the actual figures of work accomplished by the Employment Service (published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time), do not fully disclose the many useful services performed by



the employment offices, in their respective communities.

The following figures give the total number of placements made by the Employment Service of Canada, in each year since its inception:—

Year	Total Placements
1919 (10 months).....	305,905
1920.....	445,812
1921.....	355,756
1922.....	357,722
1923.....	393,522
1924 (10 months).....	462,552
	322,909

While the question of the relative merits of free public employment offices and private fee-charging agencies was a debatable and debated one in Canada in 1918, practical demonstration has done much to dissipate the view that the latter were preferable to the former. The Employment Service of Canada has successfully emerged from the experimental stage, and has demonstrated by work done its right to exist, as well as the possibilities latent in what has now become an integral portion of the Canadian industrial fabric.

### MANITOBA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INQUIRY

**T**HE Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation recently appointed in accordance with a resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature of Manitoba, held meetings at Winnipeg from November 3 to 22, when the views of the workers and employers were heard. The Committee failed to reach an agreement on contentious issues, and adjourned until December 15, in order to enable the Workmen's Compensation Board to prepare further evidence. The purpose of the Committee, as stated in the Legislature, is to put Workmen's Compensation on a permanent basis, and to end the annual fight in the Legislature over conflicting proposals. The names of the members of the Committee were given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as follows: The Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney General of the province, chairman; Mrs. Edith Rogers and Messrs. John Queen, W. J. Short and George Compton, members of the Legislature; Messrs. Fred Beale, H. B. Lyall, Charles F. Roland, L. J. Reycraft, K.C., and J. H. Elliott, representing the employers; Messrs. James Leslie, James Addison, F. W. Nicks, Thomas J. McMurray, K.C., and C. A. Tanner, M.L.A., representing the employees. Mr. Nicholas Fletcher, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, was appointed as secretary.

One of the proposals of the labour representatives was that in cases of death the widow or foster mother should receive a lump sum of \$100 in addition to the monthly allowance, and besides the existing allowance of \$150 for funeral expenses. It was pointed out that the Ontario act makes such a special grant to meet the immediate necessities of the bereaved family. The employers' representatives opposed such an addition to the

burden already carried by industry for compensation. The Committee could not accept a suggestion that the question of making additional grants should be left to be decided by the Board on the merits of particular cases.

Differences of opinion developed in regard to the amount of compensation for permanent partial disability (this is now 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average earnings of the workmen before the accident); in regard to the amount of the widow's monthly allowance (now \$30), and of the allowance for each child of the deceased workman (now \$7.50 a month for each child under 16 years); in regard to the contribution of one cent a day towards the cost of medical aid now made by the employers; and in regard to the amount of maximum compensation and funeral benefit (the maximum earnings reckoned under the act are now \$2,000, and the funeral benefit is \$150).

Four proposals were rejected, one for the deletion of the words "approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council" in connection with the fixing of the salaries of officers and employees of the Board; another to remove the exclusion of clerical workers from the benefit of the act; the third, to do away with the present system of classification and place all the workers in industry in one class; and fourth, to compel all contractors to notify the Board of the letting of sub-contracts.

In response to requests of members of the committee, Mr. Nicholas Fletcher, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Board, furnished figures as to the assessment cost on each \$100 of pay-roll prevailing in the different provinces, these being as follows:—

Alberta.....	\$ 1 13%
Manitoba.....	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Columbia.....	1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nova Scotia.....	2 06 $\frac{1}{2}$

He also compared the amount of pay-roll and the premium paid for each of the past seven years, as follows:—

—	Payroll	Premium
	\$	\$
1917.....	29,861,000	374,135
1918.....	37,700,000	394,955
1919.....	44,555,000	568,029
1920.....	63,104,000	747,827
1921.....	59,679,000	776,605
1922.....	54,870,000	769,669
1923.....	57,000,000 (Estimated)	616,181

Mr. Fletcher also produced statistics showing that if the amendments desired by labour concerning widows and orphans, were incorporated in the act, the increase in the cost of administration would be 17.7 per cent over those of 1922, and 12.2 over the Ontario scale, while if the changes desired by the employers were adopted the decrease in the cost would be 9.8 per cent. To have applied a maximum of \$5,000 for each case would have effected a saving of \$81,378.41 in the 1922 costs, it was further shown.

Mr. H. G. Wilson, commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, outlined the history of compensation in the province up to 1920, when the present act was passed. The present act, he stated, had proved cheaper in actual administration than previous acts.

The employers' representatives on the committee strongly opposed proposals for further increases in rates of compensation. Mr. L. J. Reycraft, K.C., counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, pointed out that the increases desired by labour if effective in 1922 would have amounted to \$141,000. He advocated the fixing of a maximum amount of total payments in compensation, which should be between \$4,000 and \$6,000. This would have a stabilizing effect and would create a feeling of security, he thought. He claimed that considering industrial conditions there should be decreases rather than increases in the existing rates. Mr. C. F. Roland, secretary of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, also maintained that industry in Manitoba would not bear any further burdens at present. Mr. D. B. Lyall, vice-president of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, while allowing that the present rates were not the first cause of the existing depression of industry, stated that they were one of the many disadvantages under which industry was carried on, and that industry could not now stand any increase.

Mr. John Queen, leader of the Labour Party in the Provincial Legislature, argued

that legislation in regard to workmen's compensation had been introduced originally merely to ratify the principle that industry was responsible for the welfare of those who were affected by accidents. It must be remembered, he said, that this was no new expense on top of everything else, as before legislation of the kind was brought into existence the cost of maintaining those affected by accidents had to be borne by the municipality or charitable organizations, while there were court actions that involved industrial enterprises and governments in heavy costs. Before legislation of the kind was introduced the cost in regard to accidents was just as heavy a charge on industry as it is to-day. He pointed out that industry protected machinery by insurance and set aside money for depreciation. These were charges upon industry, and if machinery was a charge upon industry, surely a man should be made equal to a bit of machinery in respect of his being made a charge on industry also. He contended that the suggested increases were absolutely justified, and that the present rates of compensation showed that industry had not yet realized to the full extent its responsibility in this matter.

On a proposal by labour for a minimum of \$15 a week in the case of permanent total disability, Mr. Queen said it affected a class that most required protection under the act, while Mr. Reycraft and Mr. Roland thought the standard in effect in Ontario, of \$12.50, was adequate.

Mr. Reycraft submitted an addition to the clause dealing with permanent total disability providing for the payment of \$15 a week only when the injured man's wages averaged the amount, and where less, the amount of his earnings. This suggested amendment was tentatively accepted by the committee.

### Prevention of Accidents

At the opening of the conference Mr. E. McGrath, secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labour referred to the urgent necessity of educative measures towards prevention of accidents. Increased use of machinery had necessitated greater care and a more vigilant system of inspection. Both, it was true, were matters of expense, but they accomplished substantial results in the way of prevention.

A sub-committee was subsequently appointed to draft a clause to be inserted in the Act to make provision for educational safety work. This committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report strongly favoured the proposal that such work come under the direct supervision of the



Workmen's Compensation board. The minority report recommended that safety work should continue to be carried on as at present, with the Bureau of Labour submitting all plans of action to the Workmen's Compensation board, together with the estimated cost, for approval, and when approved, the bureau of labour to carry on the necessary work.

Prevention of duplication, more effective and less expensive work were given as reasons for the proposed adoption of such a plan. As an alternative, the plan of forming an Industrial Accident Prevention association, as adopted in Ontario, was advanced, direct supervision by the provincial government, however, being recommended.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Recent Development in Social Legislation

AT the request of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia, the Provincial Government has published a brief pamphlet outlining the provisions of the laws enacted during the years 1916-23 which are of special interest to women and children.

The extension of the franchise to women, which was granted by the Dominion and the provinces during the war, marked the beginning of a period notable for legislation of a social character. The western provinces have been foremost in this movement and the pamphlet issued in British Columbia gives a survey of what has been accomplished in the way of legislation in that province.

Women were given the franchise and the right to election as members of the legislature in 1917, and in the same year municipal offices were opened to them. In 1918, the law enabled them to act as judges of Juvenile Courts, and in 1922 women were declared eligible for service on juries.

Amendments were made in 1919 to broaden the scope of the Act providing for the support of deserted wives, and in the following year the Mothers' Pensions Act was passed to enable payment by the Province of allowances to widowed mothers or to mothers whose husbands are unable to support their families and who have a child or children under 16 years of age living with them.

Children are made liable for the support of their parents by a statute enacted in 1922, and an Act of 1920 provided that if the will of a husband or wife fails to make adequate provision for the wife or husband and children, a Judge of the Supreme Court may make an order for such provision. In 1919, the law regarding intestate estates was amended so that if there were no children, the whole estate of a deceased husband should go to his wife instead of the half to the wife and the remainder to the next-of-kin as the law provided formerly.

The Minimum Wage Act, 1918, as amended the following year, provided for the establishment of minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of labour for women employed in the industries of the province, thus preventing their employment at unduly low wages or for unreasonably long hours. The Maternity Protection Act, passed in 1921, embodies the main provisions of the draft convention of the International Labour Conference, 1919, prohibiting the employment of women for six weeks following confinement, and permitting them to leave their employment on production of a medical certificate that confinement is probable within six weeks. Another Act of 1921 is designed to prevent the employment of women at night in accordance with the draft convention of the International Labour Conference, 1919, but the operation of the law is made conditional on similar legislation being enacted by the other provinces.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916, provides for payment of compensation to all workers injured in the course of employment except domestic servants, farm labourers, casual workers, office employees and travelling salesmen. The Act as amended in 1920, provides for a monthly payment of \$35 to widows, and an additional \$7.50 for each child up to a maximum of \$65.

An amendment to the Marriage Act in 1919 requires the consent of parents or legal guardian to the marriage of minors, and prohibits the marriage of persons under 16 years of age except with permission of the court. Provision is made also for the legitimation of children by the intermarriage of the parents. In 1922, the Superintendent of Neglected Children was given authority to act as guardian to an illegitimate child, and registrars of vital statistics are now required to notify him, or a municipal officer in his stead, of the birth of any child born out of wedlock. The father of such child may be

summoned before a magistrate and ordered to pay for medical and other care of the mother and to make a weekly payment for the maintenance of the child until he reaches the age of 16. An enactment of 1919 provides for compulsory notification and treatment in the case of venereal diseases, and prohibits treatment by other than qualified physicians under penalty. The Provincial Board of Health is given wide powers in the issuance of regulations designed to suppress these diseases.

A law passed in 1917 removes the disabilities of married women in the guardianship of their minor children and makes the husband and wife joint guardians. The Adoption Act, 1920, reserves to the Supreme Court the right to issue an order of adoption, the consent of child, if over 12, being necessary. The adopted minor is given the right of inheritance and succession and the right of inheritance from natural parents is preserved. The Superintendent of Neglected Children must be notified of every application for an adoption order.

By amendments to the Infants Act, children may be kept in homes of Children's Aid Societies up to 18 years of age and the maintenance grant has been increased. The

Superintendent of Neglected Children is enabled by legislation of 1918 to take action to place delinquent boys and girls in the industrial schools. A school for subnormal boys was provided for by an Act of 1920, the purpose being to establish a school for the detention of boys with a view to their improvement in mental health, education, industrial training and their moral reclamation. Juvenile Courts were provided for by an enactment of 1918 to deal with cases in connection with children under 18 years of age.

Dental inspection and treatment of children in the public schools of the province were made possible by an amendment to the Schools Act in 1920.

In 1923, the minimum age at which children might be employed in any factory in the province was fixed at 15. Formerly, boys of 14 years of age might be employed but no girls under 15 could be employed. An Act to prohibit the employment of children at night was passed in 1921 in accordance with the draft convention of the International Labour Conference, 1919, but, as in the other cases noted, its operation was made conditional on the other provinces making similar provision.

## CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM EIGHT HOUR DAY LAW OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

**T**HE Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act held meetings during the past month at various centres in the province for the purpose of considering applications for exemptions from the sections of the Act requiring an eight-hour day. The names of the members of the Board were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Applications were considered from representatives of the lumber, sawmill and box industries in the interior of the province. The employers in each of these groups submitted a memorandum giving the grounds of their claim. The box manufacturers, who also operate sawmills in conjunction with the box factories, laid stress on the seasonal nature of their work:—

In the first place our market is entirely local, our customers all being the fruit and vegetable growers and packers. The fruit and vegetable industry is an entirely seasonal one, and containers for these products are marketed only in the summer and fall months. As a consequence our box plants are operated not more than five months in the year. Climatic and economic conditions require that lumber production in the interior be carried on in the winter months. It is impracticable to log in the summer months, in the first

place, owing to the heat and the difficulty of getting the logs out, and secondly, because pine lumber cut from summer felled logs, will, owing to the sap being up in the summer, readily take on a blue stain, making it unsuitable and absolutely unsaleable either as lumber or boxes. This being so, it is our opinion that we should be exempted under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, as an integral part of the horticulture industry, which is specified in the interpretative section of the act as one of the exempted industries, or, in the alternative, our industry being a strictly seasonal one in all its phases, that the board should exercise the powers conferred on it under subsection 2a of section 9 of the act, and grant us complete exemption.

As a precedent for this course, we would take the liberty of citing the policy of the federal government in connection with the sales tax, the Dominion minister of finance having the intimate relationship between the box manufacturing and fruit growing industries and to that end having exempted from all sales tax containers produced for the use of the fruit and vegetable industry.

Employees' representatives also gave evidence, denying that sufficient grounds existed for the granting of the claim for exemption, and stating that the wages and conditions of the men in the camps were unsatisfactory, and that ten hours was the usual working day in the box factories.



At a hearing at Cranbrook the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association claimed to be exempted on the ground that climatic conditions for the interior mills make year-round operation impracticable and that right conditions for hauling and river driving have to be utilized when they occur; that 85 per cent of the output is low grade and markets are distant; that interior mills are laid out on a one-shift basis; and that application of an eight-hour rule to the few branches of the industry in which it does not now apply will involve such increased cost of operation as to both curtail production and increase its cost.

The lumbermen's memorandum concluded as follows:—

Even under present conditions of unrestricted hours of labour, lumbering in the interior is a very hazardous

and uncertain undertaking. The results from operations during past years have been most unsatisfactory from the operator's standpoint. Lumber produced in the interior is now, and has been for many months past, selling at less than cost of production. Needless to say, the industry is in no position to carry the additional burden which the enforcement of an eight-hour day would entail; neither are the workmen engaged in the industry in a position to stand a reduction of 20 per cent in their earning power. We submit that the business of logging and lumbering in the interior of British Columbia is not one which can be conducted according to any hard and fast rule as to hours of labour, as the work connected with same must of necessity be performed when and in the manner varied conditions surrounding the industry will permit.

The Board of Adjustment held meetings at Vancouver early in December to consider applications for exemption from salmon, fruit and vegetable canners, and from employers in certain supplementary industries such as the making of containers for canned foods.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN

### New Orders of Board reduce former minimum rates

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan issued during November four new orders, to take effect on January 1, 1925. These orders supersede the existing orders governing the occupations mentioned, which were issued in 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921). These occupations are as follows: (1) Shops and stores; (2) laundries and factories; (3) mail order houses; and (4) hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms. The minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees in each of these occupations is reduced by \$1 from the rate fixed three years ago, the rates for inexperienced workers being also reduced. The sections of the new orders which relate to hours and wages are printed below:—

#### Order No. 1—Stores and Shops

##### 2. HOURS:

No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any shop or store for a greater number of hours than fifty-one (51) in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

##### 3. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop or store at a rate of wages less than \$14.00 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry eighteen (18) months or more.)

(b) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (c) of this clause, the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers: provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$7.50 per week for the first six months, not less than \$9.00 per week for the second six months and

not less than \$12.00 per week for the third six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fur Sewing and Florists.*—Excepting the provisions of sub-clause (b) of this clause, these regulations shall apply to all millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments, whether situated in a shop or store or elsewhere.

A probationary period of three months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$3.00 per week for a period of six months, at a rate not less than \$7.00 per week for the next six months, and at a rate not less than \$12.00 per week for the next six months and thereafter shall be considered to be an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14.00 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than fifty-one per week, the minimum wage above set forth may be proportionally reduced.

#### Order No. 2—Laundries and Factories

##### 2. HOURS:

No female shall be employed in any laundry or factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under The Factories Act. (See The Factories Act, Section 11 (1).)

##### 3. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or factory at a rate of wages less than \$13.00 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more.)

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers;

provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$9.50 per week for the first six months, and not less than \$11.50 per week for the second six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) *Photographic Studios.*—Female apprentices in photographic studios and work-rooms connected therewith shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$5.00 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rates of wages as specified above for learners.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight per week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionally reduced.

### Order No. 3—Mail Order Houses

#### 2. HOURS:

No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any mail order house for a greater number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

#### 3. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any mail order house at a rate of wages less than \$13 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more.)

(b) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than \$3.00 per week for the first six months and not less than \$10.00 per week for the second six months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight per week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced.

### Order No. 4—Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms

#### 2. HOURS:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room or in more than one establishment of that class for a greater number or combined number of hours than ten (10) in any one day or fifty (50) in any one week in the case of establishments open to the public only six days per week, or fifty-six (56) in any one week in the case of establishments open to the public seven days per week, unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

(b) The hours shall be so arranged that no work period shall end between 12.30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

#### 3. WAGES:

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room at a rate of wages less than \$13.00 per week of six days (\$56.35 per month) or less than \$14.00 per week of seven days (\$60.65 per month), except as a kitchen help in which case the rate of wages shall not be less than \$11.00 per week of six days (\$47.65 per month) or \$12.00 per week of seven days (\$52.00 per month). (An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry three (3) months or more.)

(b) Except in the case of kitchen employees the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; Provided that the learners shall be paid not less than \$11.00 per week of six days (\$47.65 per month) or not less than \$12.00 per week of seven days (\$52.00 per month) for the first three months of employment and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) Where a female is employed by the hour, the rate of wages shall not be less than 35 cents per hour.

(d) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of days than six, the minimum wages above set forth for a six day week may be proportionately reduced.

(e) No female under sixteen years of age shall be employed nor shall a female under eighteen years of age be employed after eight p.m. in any hotel, restaurant or refreshment room.

#### 4. BOARD AND LODGING:

(a) Where meals are furnished by an employer as part payment of the wages of an employee, not more than \$5.25 a week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's board of twenty-one meals; a fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

(b) Where lodging is furnished by an employer as part payment of the wages of an employee, not more than \$2.50 a week shall be deducted from her weekly wage for a full week's lodging of seven days.

## Effect of legal decisions on legislation

Professor Gutteridge of London University, in a recent article on the progress of labour legislation in Great Britain, points out that industrial diseases were first included in the British Workmen's Compensation Act in consequence of two legal decisions which gave an impetus toward the adoption of this new principle. The Act of 1897 included no express provision for compensating industrial diseases. However, the House of Lords, in the case "Brintons, Limited, versus Turvey," in order to give a worker the benefit of the Act decided that the disease anthrax was an "accident" within the meaning of the Act, which provided compensation for accidents due to and in the course of employment. But in the case of "Steel versus Cammell Laird and Company," a claim for compensation for lead poisoning was rejected on appeal, owing to the slower manner of absorption of this poison. These decisions left in doubt the question of compensation for industrial diseases, and when the Act of 1897 was repealed by the consolidating and amending Act of 1906 the position of industrial diseases was regularized by the definite provision of compensation for certain specified and well-known diseases (including both anthrax and lead poisoning) and prescribing the manner in which the Home Secretary might extend the list to such decisions.



## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE fourth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour, recently issued, contains an account of the Department's work during 1923, giving information respecting the administration of the provincial offices of the Employment Service of Canada, and of The Employment Agencies' Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, The Steam Boiler Act, and The Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act. Statistics are included of industrial disputes, fatal industrial accidents and immigration to the province during 1923, a comparison of the average cost of staple foods for 16 years in Ontario, and an account is given of wages and hours of labour in Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton in September 1921, 1922 and 1923, these statistics being taken from reports prepared by the Department of Labour of Canada which have already been published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

*Industrial Conditions.*—Industrial conditions throughout the province maintained a fairly high level during the year, an improvement being indicated from the beginning until the month of September, and a slight contraction from September to December. Compared with 1922 the improvement was considerable, but in December, 1923, it was not so good as during the similar month of the previous year. In building and construction there was a shrinkage of employment as compared with the previous year, the estimated cost of building work as indicated by building permits being \$72,204,749 for 1922 and \$67,989,864 in 1923. The usual seasonal fluctuations were experienced in many lines of manufacturing. Firms engaged in the manufacture of pulp, paper, electric current, iron, steel, mineral, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, and electric apparatus had larger working staffs, but in the leather, rubber, musical instrument and textile establishments conditions were less favourable. There was practically no change in rates of wages and hours of employment in the various trades, except in trades associated with the building industry. Trade disputes involving a stoppage of work numbered 16 during the fiscal year ended October 31, 1923, as compared with 23 in the previous year. This was the smallest number since 1916, and the time loss in working days was smaller than in any year since 1918.

*Employment Service.*—The records for the year indicate that there were 25 offices operated by the Provincial Department. The average cost of making individual placements for all the offices, considering the placement of both men and women, and including regular and casual placements, was 94.7

cents, 50 per cent of which was borne by the Federal Government under the terms of the Employment Office Co-ordination Act. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1923, the number of persons registered for employment was 213,821, as compared with 192,266 during the previous year. The number of vacancies reported by employers totalled 209,663, and the number of placements made, 167,933\* Of the general work of the Employment Service the report states:—

The success of the Employment Service is not founded on free service alone, but on our organized methods, our clearance system, a probable knowledge of the industrial situation in other localities; courtesy to both employer and employee, and the esprit de corps so apparent throughout the offices. All this is universally recognized by employers and workers alike as being of greater value to them than the fact that they are not being charged for the facilities provided by the offices.

Some idea of the extent to which the clearance system is in operation between the various offices of the Employment Service of Canada is shown by the fact that the Ontario offices transferred during the year nearly 10,000 men to points within the province, but outside their own immediate zone and over 300 men to the province of Quebec. In addition, over 5,000 men were transferred to the Port Arthur office from points outside the province, chiefly from Winnipeg, due to the fact that Winnipeg is regarded as the labour market for the Port Arthur district. More than 300 men were transferred by that office to the province of Manitoba.

One of the biggest problems with which the Service had to contend was the handicapped worker. In the Toronto district the services of a scout was placed at the disposal of the handicap section. This section received 547 new registrations during the year, and made 627 placements, 86 per cent of which were of a permanent nature. An analysis of the registrations shows that 10.7 per cent of the cases were old people, 60 per cent were ex-service men, 28 per cent were persons born in Canada, 11 per cent were Imperial ex-service men, 52 per cent were sufferers from disease, 7.0 per cent were persons suffering from industrial accidents, 5.0 per cent were persons suffering from non-industrial accidents, 5.4 per cent were leg amputation cases, and 4.0 per cent were arm amputation cases. In the boys' section 1,151 placements were made.

In the farm section it is stated that an important factor is not only the fitness of the farm hand for the work, but his character, as the man on the farm comes into personal contact with his employer in the home as well as at work. Although farm prices were at practically pre-war prices during the year, farm wages had not decreased

\*The reports of the Employment Offices of the different provinces are summarized periodically in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

to the same extent. The farmers of Ontario were willing, however, the report states, to pay a fair wage for a fair day's work, and "when one takes into consideration board, washing of clothes, etc., the wages offered compare very favourably with other lines of work".

*Private Employment Agencies.*—Thirteen licensed private employment agencies were operating under the Employment Agencies Act during the year. Seven of these were in Toronto, two were in Sudbury, two were in North Bay, one was in Fort William, and one was in Ottawa. Three of the Toronto agencies limited their activities almost entirely to placement of nurses and other classes of female help, and all others made placements associated with building, construction, farming, lumber, metal, mining, factory and domestic service occupations. The number of persons placed in employment by these agencies during the year 1922-23, November to October inclusive, was 39,333, as compared with 32,286 during the previous year. About 79 per cent of these placements were construction men, general labourers, bushmen and teamsters; 16 per cent were domestic workers and the remaining 5 per cent were carpenters, mechanics and general factory workers. A considerable amount of the work was of a more or less casual nature.

*Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.*—The total number of certificates granted during the fiscal year 1923 was 14,777, an increase of 865 over the previous year. The number of persons granted certificates by examination was 1,842. The general increase in the work of this section during the year indicated that opportunities for employment for certificated engineers were better than during any former year. A large proportion of the persons obtaining certificates by examination were graded in the fourth class, but it is stated that each year there is a definite effort made by those holding the lower grades to qualify for the higher ones. Three hundred and sixty-nine persons failed to secure certificates owing to a low percentage obtained in examination.

*Boiler Inspection.*—There were 724 registered by the Steam Boiler Branch during the year, as compared with 333 in the previous year. A total of 405 new pressure vessels and 974 second-hand boiler or pressure vessels were also inspected. During the year several explosions of pressure vessels took place within the province, but none of the explosions reported occurred on steam boilers or pressure vessels that had been built and inspected according to the present requirements of the Steam Boiler Act and Regulations.

*Factory Inspection.*—The number of inspections made during the year was 18,106, of which 10,135 were first inspections and 7,971 were revisits. These inspections cover the work of accident prevention, employment of children, hours and conditions of employment, health, fire prevention, safety and sanitation, also investigations into accidents and complaints. In addition to the work under the Factory Act, the members of the inspectorate assist in the enforcement of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act.

Within the establishments visited 256,064 persons were employed in 1923, as against 235,486 in 1922. Of these 180,416 were males over 16 years, 763 were males between 14 and 16 years, 71,912 were females over 18 years, 2,973 were females between 14 and 18 years, and 48 were children under 14. The following table shows the number of employees, male and female, working specified hours in the week:

	Number of employees	
	Male	Female
Working 45 hours per week.....	78,129	51,027
“ 50 “ “ .....	39,542	13,491
“ 54 “ “ .....	28,371	5,293
“ 58 “ “ .....	5,508	348
“ 60 “ “ .....	19,538	2,032

Also 12,785 employees, male and female, worked approximately 50 hours.

Three hundred and forty-five permits were issued under the section of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which controls the practice of contracting out for the manufacture of garments, etc. One hundred and sixty-four complaints were received during the year and these were adjusted as far as possible. Prosecutions were instituted in four cases for failure to comply with orders issued, as follows: one, to keep elevator in proper working order; one, to erect fire escape; and two to provide toilet accommodation.

Accidents increased during 1923 over 1922 by 1,372, 4,781 accidents being reported during 1923, 71 of which were fatal, as compared with 3,416 reported in 1922, with 45 fatalities. There was no legislation passed during the year effecting the inspection branch, but an order was made requiring all power elevators to be equipped with mechanical locks to prevent car being taken away from any floor till gate is closed and locked. On page 1063 of this issue will be found some recommendations of the factory inspectors with regard to means of preventing factory accidents. A classification of the accidents by industries and causes is given in the following table:—





## REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES FOR 1923

THE fourth annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries covers the operations of the year ended April 30, 1924. The act establishing the Provincial Bureau assigned to it the administration of the following acts: the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act, and all these phases of the Bureau's work are covered by the report.

*Immigration.*—The immigration to Saskatchewan during 1923 was 12,147 as compared with 8,184 in the previous year. The total immigration during the eleven years 1913 to 1923 inclusive was 159,196. The number of domestics brought to Saskatchewan under the province's advanced passage scheme (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1350), during the fiscal year was 74 as compared with 134 in the previous year. The number of accounts paid in full was 44, the amount of money advanced was \$6,913.26 and the amount repaid was \$5,600.85. During the year the assisted passage scheme was abandoned on account of the putting into force of "The Empire Settlement Act" of Great Britain.

*Employment Service.*—The report of the employment service shows that 85,267 applications for work were registered, 100,921 vacancies for work were reported and 88,842 placements were made. The actual cost of the Service during the year was \$58,756.52 and the cost per placement was 71 cents.

In the harvesting season 47,337 labourers were brought into Saskatchewan from other points in Canada and there were about 11,000 immigrants brought from Great Britain and Ireland to take off the crop. There were also 629 labourers brought in from other provinces to assist with the spring work. The wages paid for the seasons engagements in 1923 were from \$35 to \$45 a month; for seeding only, from \$50 to \$60 a month; and for harvesting from \$3.50 to \$6 per day.

The lumbering industry provided a large proportion of vacancies for winter work. This industry coupled with the usual demand for farmers practically took care of all the men who desired to engage in winter employment, a number of men were, however, sent from the province to help fill orders for lumber companies in Western Ontario and the Crow's-nest area.

*Disputes.*—There were only two disputes affecting 24 employees in the province during

the year, as compared with 3 disputes affecting 73 employees in the previous year.

*Accidents and Accident Prevention.*—Three hundred and fifty inspections were made of industrial establishments, and 74 recommendations were issued for the better guarding of machinery. Elevator inspections showed that many elevator accidents may be prevented if the automatic or semi-automatic safety devices are maintained in proper working order, a matter, it is pointed out, for which both the employer and employee should be responsible. The inspector of buildings drew attention to the need for guard rails on scaffolds, the placing of ladders on secure footings, and for the piling up of waste material instead of the leaving of it littered about with projecting nails.

In regard to mine inspection, the large number of mines in the province that are ventilated only by natural means, or are operated only for part time make it necessary that there should be careful supervision. The shipping mines were regularly inspected during the year, and in addition a special investigation of all the smaller mines in the southwestern part of the province was arranged for. Only one prosecution was entered under the provisions of the Mines Act.

The report on industrial accidents shows 18 fatal, 23 permanent and 942 temporary accidents, causing a time loss of 18,639 days. Six hundred and fifty-seven of the accidents occurred on the railways and 326 in the other trades, 26 being in the building trades, 67 in electrical and metal construction, 56 in lumbering, 24 in the coal mines, 75 in the preparation of foods, 2 in printing and publishing, 3 in woodworking, 38 in the civic and public services; 36 were miscellaneous. Attention is drawn to the need for care in connection with automobile repairs and service. It is recommended that when a car is raised by hoisting apparatus it should be efficiently blocked before the workman is permitted to go under the car to make adjustments. Other recommendations for the safety of automobile workers are that tools with mushroomed heads should not be permitted and the use of wrenches in faulty condition should not be allowed; that caution should be used in the repair of gasoline tanks by welding and soldering; that hoods should be placed over all grinding and polishing wheels, and that burning oil soaked rags should be placed in metal



containers so as to prevent them coming in contact with gasoline vapour.

*Minimum Wages.*—No change in the conditions of employment of women coming under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act was experienced during the fiscal year. Shops and stores inspected showed an increase of 19 over the previous year. The number of employees increased by 49, while the number of inexperienced women employed at a lower rate of wages decreased.

The number of "laundries and factories" increased by one, as did also the total number of employees therein, this being mainly due to the employment of inexperienced workers.

The number of mail order houses employing women decreased by one, and the number of women employed decreased from 314 in the previous year to 277, while the number receiving the minimum rate increased from 29 to 51. The number receiving more than the minimum remained the same as the previous year.

The number of hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms inspected decreased from 165 in the year 1922-23 to 143 in 1923-24. The total number of female employees was 557 in the latter year as compared with 592 in the former. The total inexperienced workers employed remained the same as in the previous year.

The total number of inspections of the establishments coming under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act was 612, and as a result 110 recommendations were made, 42 of which were in respect to hours, 47 for wages, 8 for sanitary conditions, 6 for not keeping register and 7 for not posting regulations. Overtime permits to the number of 42 were issued during the year, affecting 33 establishments and covering 530 days. Of this number 24 were issued to shops and stores, 17 to laundries and factories and one to a mail order house. (New regulations respecting minimum wages are given elsewhere in this issue.)

## PLAN TO STABILIZE WAGES IN CANADA

### Proposal by Canadian Founders' and Metal Trades' Association

A PLAN for stabilizing industrial conditions in Canada by means of a general agreement to reduce existing wage rates to a point 50 per cent above the level of 1913 was recently prepared by Mr. C. W. Burgess of Toronto, Commissioner of the Canadian Founders' and Metal Trades Association, and submitted to 85 leaders in industrial production throughout Canada. It was stated that if the replies indicated sufficient support for the plan a conference would be called to take steps for putting it into effect. The memorandum prepared by Mr. Burgess contains the following paragraphs:—

It is recognized that the cost of production is the basis of industrial operation, and that labour costs represent the greatest factor in the cost of production. To induce prosperity and a continuity of operation in every line of activity, labour costs must harmonize according to a definite basic principle. Complete readjustment will therefore not be realized until wage rates have been established once more upon a proper balance.

All comparisons of the rise in wage rates, cost of living, commodity prices and similar statistics are based upon those conditions existing prior to the war, which conditions were reached through the natural evolution of economic law.

A complete readjustment would involve the immediate restoration of conditions corresponding to those existing in 1913, plus a percentage of increase which would naturally take place over a ten year period had the

war not thrown everything into confusion, and allowing for possible economic changes taking place during the war period which would affect the standard of living. As a basis for consideration, I suggest the adjustment of wage rates to a point fifty per cent above those obtaining in 1913.

A readjustment of production costs on such basis would logically be followed by a natural readjustment in commodity prices and cost of living. The action must be applied in every line of activity; the production of raw materials, their manufacture into finished products, the transportation of these to trade markets and their distribution to the consumer, also in federal, provincial and municipal affairs. The value and effect of this plan lies in its simultaneous inauguration and adoption by the nation at large.

Conditions to-day combine to render the psychological moment for a complete readjustment upon a definite logical basis. A large majority of the heads of industry, as well as the public, including a great majority of wage earners, are convinced of the imperative need for action which will relieve their distress, and the unemployed themselves would prefer regular, continuous employment at their accustomed trade or occupation, rather than doles, or the uncertainty of work provided at public expense to afford temporary relief.

The attitude of the wage earner, organized and unorganized, has been considered, and I believe the great majority of all labour is fair minded and reasonable, and will recognize the advantage of steady employment at fair wages, compatible with living costs, as compared with the disadvantage of uncertain trade conditions and the present degree of unemployment and part time employment due to uneconomic equalities in labour costs in various branches of industry.

## Views of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has declared itself as opposed to the plan outlined by Mr. Burgess, for reasons that were stated by President Tom Moore, as follows:—

"During the past month a large number of employers and others have been circularized by the Canadian Founders' and Metal Trades' Association relative to the adoption of a plan aiming to bring about nationwide wage reductions as a means of creating prosperity in this country. A copy of this plan was sent to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada by the Metal Founders' Association, seeking the co-operation of labour for its adoption and suggesting a conference of six employers and six representatives of labour to consider some details as to the degree of the adjustment which would be essential.

"The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada went thoroughly into this matter at its recent meeting held in Ottawa and after a very thorough analysis of the proposals, is notifying Mr. Burgess of its belief that the proposals are not practicable and would bring no advantage either to the workers or to Canada as a whole, and for that reason had reached a decision that no good would result from the suggested conference.

"Organized labour has always held itself ready to send representatives to discuss any proposal that seemed to hold forth even the slightest hope of improving conditions generally, but the "Burgess" proposals not only failed in this respect but appeared to the congress executive as likely to create suspicion and antagonism between employer and employees if proceeded with.

"The 'Burgess' plan proposed a reduction of wages based on the 1913 standards plus an arbitrary fixed improvement for each of the subsequent eleven years. It fails to recognize that labour suffered almost as acutely from unemployment in 1913 and the summer of 1914 as at the present time and therefore there is nothing alluring to labour in the prospect of accepting those standards as normal. Mr. Burgess and the Metal Founders' Association seem to have failed also to recognize that the world of 1914 had gone forever. Not only have Canadian economic conditions changed but those of practically every other country. Old methods of government and national currencies, in many cases, have been uprooted and abolished and no mere economic change in Canada or in any one other country can restore them, even if they were desirable.

"The task to-day is not to seek a normal condition based on past years, but to seek one based on present day conditions, habits of the people, and general industrial development. This is one reason why Mr. Burgess' scheme is considered impracticable. Another important reason is that the 'Burgess' plan could only be possible of application by ignoring present agreements existing between employers and workers on our railroads, mines and innumerable other industries throughout Canada. These have been reached often after long years of experienced negotiations and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada cannot undertake to enter into any conference which would set aside all these agreements and bring on the resulting chaotic conditions and industrial strife which would inevitably follow.

"The 'Burgess' plan again is based upon the assumption that decreased wages would bring about decreased cost of living and regularization of employment. Experience in England, and many other countries, had the opposite effect and resulted in increased unemployment.

"On the other hand, in the United States, where wage increases have generally prevailed, giving a greater purchasing power to the workers who constitute

the home market, employment has been more regular than anywhere else.

"Money is only the medium used to exchange the products of human labour. Improvement in machinery and greater human skill have resulted, during the past decade in greater productivity than at any other time. To distribute this greater volume of articles produced needs more money in circulation. Decreased wages means restricted circulation of currency, with the opposite result from increased wages and greater purchasing power of the masses.

"Labour does not believe that prosperity therefore can be established by the methods outlined in the Metal Founders' Association proposals as set forth by Mr. Burgess, and because of the fundamental difference in the beliefs held by labour on this subject, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has definitely placed itself on record as opposed to the Burgess scheme."

## New York Child Welfare Board

The Board of Child Welfare of New York city, which was organized in 1915, was making allowances on September 30 to 8,963 families, the monthly payroll being \$405,374.70. The average allowance per family is \$45.23, and the average allowance per child is \$16.74. The board is at the present time taking care of 24,222 children under 16 in their homes.

Since the beginning of the board, 30,494 applications have been received from widows. Of this number 17,851 were allowed pensions, and of this number 8,888 have since been discontinued for sufficient income, no minors, etc., and there now remain 8,963 receiving pensions. These families are revisited and re-investigated every three months by the investigators. In special cases where there might be violations they are visited sometimes once a month and sometimes weekly.

The Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries will meet in convention at Montreal from January 23 to 30. One of the subjects to be considered will be the problem of unemployment during the winter months. The Engineering Institute of Canada, which will be in session on the same date, will hold a joint session with the Association on one of the days of meeting.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council has been invited to appoint representatives to serve on the executive of the Young Men's Section of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade, in order to assist the Board to solve questions of general interest to the city.

The British Government has announced that a conference of agricultural land-owners, farmers and farm labourers will be summoned for the purpose of discussing the possibility of increasing the area of land under cultivation and the production of food.



## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers, and which are therefore of interest in connection with the work carried on in Canada by the secondary vocational schools in receipt of federal grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

### Apprenticeship in Queensland, Australia

The following extracts from a recent speech by Hon. W. Forgan Smith, Minister of Public Works for Queensland, explain the development and purpose of the new Apprenticeship Act which regulates all forms of apprenticeship in the State:—

The first activity in this matter, so far as the Government were concerned, was manifested in Queensland in 1912-14 by the Administration then in power. They realized the necessity of giving our boys the opportunity to learn trades, and so introduced a system of trade scholarships, whereby those who gained them would be trained in handicrafts at technical colleges, instead of taking up commercial subjects, as had been the practice under the other system of scholarships. Such a scholarship was held for a period of two years, the boys being selected by examination, and during that time they received a general training, particularly in the use of tools.

It is well known to those persons who have investigated the subject that, whilst technical colleges are fairly valuable and a necessary complementary part of the training of apprentices, nobody will seriously argue that artisans can be produced by technical colleges alone. In other words, the technical colleges at best can lay down the principles on which workshop practice is based; and any system of apprenticeship to be beneficial and meet the needs of industry must provide also for training in the workshop as well as in the technical college, where such is available. The method in existence now has been a distinct success, and I am satisfied will give very good results in the future. It was begun under regulations which were drafted under the Technical Education Act and through the Arbitration Court, and set up a system of committees who controlled apprenticeship. Those committees comprised equal numbers of employers and representatives of employees' unions, and were called upon to administer the scheme laid down at that time, in accordance with the awards of the Arbitration Court. They prescribed certain entrance examinations for the boys who wished to learn trades, they interviewed the boys and allocated them to the various groups of industries. Whilst progress was made under that system, it was felt that something was wanting, and, when the amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act was made in the last session of Parliament, power was taken to issue regulations laying down a system of control of apprenticeship throughout the State. Later

on comprehensive regulations were drafted having that object in view. Those regulations were carefully considered by a conference of educational experts, employers, and employees, and, with a few modifications and the embodiment of some of the suggestions made by that conference, were finally gazetted and have been in operation for approximately a year. They have proved to be so successful that the Government consider it desirable to embody their main principles in a statute so as to make them the permanent law of the State.

Under the Bill the Arbitration Court is vested with the power to set out the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, and to fix wages and the general conditions of labour. The Minister, through and acting on the advice of the Apprenticeship Committee, will prescribe the form of training which the boys will receive at the technical institutes and the time that they shall attend such classes. The Apprenticeship Executive is to be composed of representatives of the Trades and Labour Council, of the Employers' Federation, of the Group Apprenticeship Committees, and representatives nominated by the Minister. The various trades and callings are to have group committees to control the respective trades, so that we shall have a form of internal control by those specifically concerned in the particular industry and by those qualified to lay down the form of training that is assumed to be necessary in the training of boys. The Bill also provides that, where boys gain a certain percentage of efficiency in an annual examination, then that high standard of efficiency will be rewarded by the boys' wages being increased by 5 per cent. That is to say, the boys who attend the technical colleges and who receive 75 per cent or more in the examinations will be rewarded for their industry and skill by receiving a higher rate of wages. It is also provided that the committees will set the final examinations, and that a certificate will be granted to those boys who pass that examination, and such certificate will be regarded as the hall-mark of tradesmanship in that particular trade or calling. The scheme will be compulsory within the metropolitan area, which includes the city of Ipswich. That is done because there are greater opportunities for learning skilled trades here than in other parts of Queensland. Power is given by Order in Council to extend the whole or part of the system to any other part of the State. Applications have been approved from Toowoomba, Maryborough, Gympie, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Mackay, Townsville, and Charters Towers, and it is anticipated that within a very short period of time the system laid down here will become general throughout the State.

There is also power in the Bill to deal with people who will not train apprentices at all. Where employers are not employing any apprentices at all, or where they have not their proper quota of apprentices, the Minister will have power to move the Arbitration Court to make an investigation into the facts of the case, and the Court may make such order as the circumstances of the case may demand.

Power is given in the Bill to see that boys receive a certain amount of training during the day. Under the regulations, in some trades and callings boys must be sent to a technical college one afternoon a fortnight.

There is also provision for the payment of members of the executive, group committees, and advisory committees, and power is given to the chairman, whenever necessary, to require any person giving evidence before the executive or any committee to give evidence on oath or affirmation. The drawing up of any regulations necessary for the better working of the Act is also provided for. The Act differs from the regulations in

that a minor is defined in the Act as a person under twenty-one years of age, instead of from fourteen to eighteen years, as defined in the regulations.

The earliest and latest age at which apprentices may enter any trade may be determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. The commencing age could not be made less than fourteen years, inasmuch as a minor under fourteen years of age is subject to other legislation, such as the Factories and Shops Act and the Education Act.

### Apprenticeship in Australian Printing Trades

At Sydney on July 29 the president of the New South Wales Board of Trade (Judge Beeby) announced the new regulations of the Board in regard to conditions of apprenticeship in the printing industry.

*General Conditions.*—The general conditions include the provision that the period of apprenticeship should be five years, with a period of probation of three months, provided: (1) that the period of apprenticeship of a minor under 16 years of age who enters any of the trades may, by agreement between the apprentice and his master, be six years, and the period of a minor who enters any of such trades after attending a secondary school up to the age of 17 years, or obtaining the Junior Technical Certificate issued by the Department of Education, shall be four years; (2) that any apprentice who cannot complete his full term of apprenticeship before reaching his twenty-second birthday may, by agreement between himself and his master, and by permission of the Board, serve his master as an apprentice until he reaches the age of 23 years.

*Hours of Work.*—The same hours of employment are fixed as those worked by journeymen. It is provided that the wage rates of all apprentices shall be those fixed by their agreements, but shall be subject to automatic variations proportionate to adult living wage awards. The minimum scale of wages per week of all apprentices entering the said trades in the future shall, subject to automatic variations proportionate to alterations in the adult male living wage from time to time declared by the Board, be: (1) in the case of apprenticeship for five or six years, first year 17s. 6d., second year 22s. 6d., third year 27s. 6d., fourth year 37s. 6d., fifth year 47s. 6d., sixth year 67s. 6d.; and (2) in the case of apprenticeship for four years, first year 20s., second year 25s., third year 35s., fourth year 47s. 6d.

*Proportion to be Employed.*—The proportion of apprentices that might be taken by any master in hand composition and general printing, machine operating, mechanism of machines, etc., rotary machine printing, letter press printing, printer's mechanic and book-binding trades, is fixed as under, subject to

the permission of the board: One apprentice or probationer for each establishment where one adult employee is permanently employed at full award rates; two apprentices or probationers for three such adult employees; and three apprentices for five such adult employees; and thereafter one additional apprentice for every three such additional adult employees.

The trades to be the subject of apprenticeship conditions in the metropolitan daily and weekly newspapers are composing, process engraving, and linotype attending and adjusting. The proportion of apprentices in each of these is fixed at: composing, one to six journeymen; process engraving, one to two; linotype attending and adjusting, one to two.

*Technical Instruction.*—The regulations also make provision regarding technical instruction for apprentices.

### Apprenticeship in France

Mr. de Moro-Giafferi, Under-Secretary of State for Technical Education in France, has recently drawn up a general plan for the organization of technical education and apprenticeship. In this scheme he proposes to extend throughout the country the institution of chambers of crafts, and to insist on the strictest application of the so-called "Astier Act" on technical education.

As concerns the organization of apprenticeship, the plan of Mr. de Moro-Giafferi is summed up as "joint action between employers and the proletariat, under State control, for the organization of workers' education." To accomplish this, Mr. de Moro-Giafferi intends to introduce an apprenticeship tax. Each employer will be compelled to employ a certain number of apprentices, and the percentage to be employed will be established for each employer, who will, however, have the choice of training these apprentices or of paying a tax, which will be used to cover the apprenticeship charges of an equal number of young workers.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York has been advised by its French Information Service that the French Minister of Finance, Mr. Clementel, has provided in his budget for a tax on all salaries and commercial and industrial profits for the support of apprenticeship. The proposed tax amounts to 50 centimes per 100 francs and it is estimated that the total revenue will amount to approximately 100 million francs. Exemptions will be granted to persons who are contributing to the development of apprenticeship but all attempts at illegal evasion of the tax will be punishable by fine.



### Vocational Schools in Russia

As from 1923 the Russian vocational (technical and industrial) schools, which until then had been managed by the trade unions, passed under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat of Public Instruction. The reason for this decision, which was taken in 1922 by the All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions, was stated to be the absence of the necessary resources on the part of the trade unions. The transfer of control met with considerable opposition among trade unionists who feared that the vocational schools—which formed 7 per cent of all the elementary and secondary schools and which were among the best appointed institutions of the public education system—would meet with the same fate as other elementary schools.

In point of fact, the number of technical courses, which attained its height (1,160 with 50,000 pupils) in 1921, fell away in 1923 to 263 courses with 13,286 pupils. The position of the industrial schools is somewhat better. From 524 in 1922, the number of these schools increased to 978 (excluding the Ukraine) by January 1, 1924, and the number of pupils from 34,623 to 49,319. In the Ukraine the number of industrial schools in 1923 was 1,558 with 19,500 pupils as against 988 schools with 8,606 in 1922.

### Vocational Education in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

A Congress of Serb-Croat-Slovene Chambers of Commerce was held in Belgrade on September 1. Among the matters considered by the Congress was a report submitted by the representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on vocational education in the Kingdom.

According to this report, there are in the Kingdom 292 schools for handicrafts and commerce with 39,220 pupils. Of the schools, 112 are on the territory of Serbia and Montenegro and are attended by 16,000 pupils; 59 with 11,000 pupils are in Voivodina; 42, with 4,000 pupils, in Slovenia; 48, with 6,000 pupils, in Croatia-Slavonia; 8, with 600 pupils, in Dalmatia, and 14, with 1,500 pupils, in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

There are in addition about 60 higher vocational courses organized in the larger centres, and about 20 elementary vocational schools with 5,000 pupils. All the larger towns possess secondary vocational schools, some of which are public, others private. There are in Serbia and Montenegro 122 vocational schools for girls with 5,000 pupils.

The expenditure of the Government for vocational education purposes during the last year was 11,800,000 dinars.

### Vocational Education in Roumania

The International Labour Office is informed that 107 technical schools now come under the authority of the Minister of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance of Roumania. In future certificates will be granted by these schools to all pupils successfully completing their period of study. Candidates for these certificates are required:—

- (1) To have a complete primary education.
- (2) To have regularly attended classes in industrial schools for at least three successive years.
- (3) To have worked as an apprentice during all the period of attendance at classes.
- (4) To have passed their final examination before a representative of the Minister of Labour nominated from the tutorial staff of the Minister of Public Instruction.

### Bulgaria and Vocational Education

Technical education in Bulgaria is progressing as a result of the coming into force of the new law which amends that of 1921 on public education. At the present time there are in Bulgaria one high school of commerce, 21 intermediate schools of commerce, and 73 technical schools. The new law provides for two kinds of schools, practical schools and intermediate special schools, according to information received by the International Labour Office.

### International Vocational Education

The Royal National Institute of Vocational Education of Rome has drawn up a provisional plan of organization for an international office of vocational education. A draft plan of action has been established including the following questions, the International Labour Office is advised:—

- (1) Vocational Education in relation to social questions and the general organization of vocational schools.
- (2) A preparatory school of instruction preliminary to apprenticeship.
- (3) Vocational guidance and the skilled trades.
- (4) Schools of apprenticeship or probation for skilled workers.
- (5) Supervision of the work of minors and corresponding questions.
- (6) Schools for chief technicians and foremen.
- (7) Higher institutions and courses of technical specialization.
- (8) Courses for teachers, etc.

### International Conference on Vocational Guidance

An International Conference on the application of vocational guidance to the choice of a career or trade was held in Toulouse on September 4 to 6. Representatives of the French Ministry of Labour and the Department for Technical Education and of the International Labour Office were present.

*Role of the School.*—After a study of the position of the school in vocational guidance, the Conference is of opinion that, although the school has not the means to carry through a programme of vocational guidance by itself, it can at least supply valuable data to technical experts by the adoption of a scholar's record book containing information, not only on the scholastic attainments of the pupils but also on their moral character. For this reason the Conference urgently demands that scholars' record books be compulsorily introduced as soon as possible in all schools.

*Note of Warning on "Tests."*—On the subject of "tests" the Conference, while considering it highly desirable that studies and experiments conducted in psychological laboratories should be continued, is nevertheless

convinced that at the present stage the introduction of "tests" in the actual practice of vocational guidance cannot be recommended as providing methods of psychological examination for regular use.

*Training of Experts.*—The Conference arrived at the following conclusion as regards the training of vocational guidance experts:

It is essential that vocational guidance experts should have the best possible qualifications. Without necessarily being doctors, psychologists or professional men, they must nevertheless possess a wide knowledge of physiology and psychology and have some experience in industrial matters. They would be required to maintain such close contacts as are necessary to ensure good results; for example, with schools, the medical profession and the labour market.

In this connection the Conference considers it highly desirable that the training of vocational guidance experts should be assisted by national centres of information and research, to be created on the initiative of the public authorities or by groups of people, at which the experts could pursue their theoretical and practical studies.

## QUALIFICATION OF ENGINEERS IN ALBERTA

THE following regulations governing the examinations of engineers in Alberta were issued during November. These regulations show the part that is played by technical schools in the practical training of workers.

### Regulations Governing Examinations of Engineers

1. (1) A candidate for a first-class certificate may, in lieu of furnishing the proof required by Section 43 (1) of The Boilers Act,<sup>1</sup> being Chapter 191 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, furnish proof that he has operated a battery of boilers aggregating not less than three hundred horse-power in capacity, as chief engineer for a total period of five years, of which six months must have been in Alberta; or proof that he holds at least a diploma issued after a course of at least two years by a duly recognized school of technology and in addition has operated a steam plant of the aforesaid capacity as chief engineer for a total period of four years, of which six months must have been in Alberta.

(2) "Chief Engineer" in the regulations governing the examination of engineers shall mean the engineer who has the control and direction of a steam plant in which more than one engineer is employed, and who holds a certificate under the said Act of the class required to qualify him to take sole charge thereof.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. that he has been employed as machinist or boiler maker for 24 months etc., and has had charge of a steam plant of 300 h.p. for 12 months.

2. (1) A candidate for a second-class certificate may, in lieu of the proof required by Section 43 (2) of the said Act,<sup>2</sup> furnish proof that he holds a diploma in power plant engineering issued after a course of at least two years by a duly recognized school of technology, and in addition has been an engineer in charge of, and has operated, a steam plant of at least seventy-five horse-power capacity for a period of not less than thirty-six months. Any candidate for such certificate must in any case have operated for at least six months as the holder of a full third-class certificate (two hundred horse-power).

(2) "Engineer in charge" in the regulations governing the examination of engineer shall mean a person in charge of a shift for at least eight hours per day, who is responsible for the regulations of the feed-water and the general supervision of the boilers and engines during such period.

(3) A candidate for a third-class certificate may in lieu of furnishing proof as required by Section 43 (3) of the said Act,<sup>3</sup> furnish proof that he holds a certificate in steam engineering issued by a duly recognized school of technology, and has served in charge of and operated a steam plant, and operated a boiler or boilers, and an engine or engines, for a period of six months, during which time he has held a provisional certificate or its equivalent under the Act.

(4) "Duly recognized school of technology" in the three preceding regulations shall mean a school approved by a board consisting of the chief inspectors under "The Boilers Acts of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

<sup>2</sup> that he has served 4 years, etc.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. that he has served 12 months, etc.



## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 44th Annual Convention held in El Paso, Texas

THE forty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour met in El Paso, Texas, from November 17 to 25. At the same time, the convention of the Mexican Federation of Labour was being held in Juarez, just across the border, and in addition to the usual courtesy of an inter-change of delegates, there was a further manifestation of fraternal regard when the delegate bodies of both conventions visited each other.

After the formal invocations had been offered, the convention, under the chairmanship of R. L. Riter, president of the El Paso Central Labour Union, was welcomed officially by several local and State dignitaries, including Mayor R. M. Dudley, of El Paso; Congressman Claude B. Hudspeth and Major-General R. L. Howze. These felicitations were acknowledged by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour.

According to the report of the Executive Council, the total membership of the organization was 2,865,979. At the convention there were present 373 delegates, representing 90 international and national unions, 4 departments, 28 state branches, 52 central bodies and 17 local trade and federal labour unions. Besides, there were in attendance six fraternal delegates, namely: A. B. Swales and C. T. Cramp, representing the British Trades Union Congress; John Colbert, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Peter Grassman, of the German Federation of Trade Unions; Anna Fitzgerald, from the Women's International Union Label League; and Elizabeth Christman, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

The financial status of the organization, as indicated by the report of the Auditing Committee, was very favourable. The statement covered a period of twelve months, beginning September 1, 1923, and ending August 31, 1924, and showed total receipts, including the balance from the previous year, of \$736,673.80; the expenditures amounted to \$500,028.33, leaving a balance of \$236,645.47, of which \$201,131.56 was in the defence fund and can only be utilized to pay benefits in cases of strikes and lockouts involving directly chartered branches. The remaining \$35,513.91 was in the general fund.

Many of the matters on the agenda came before the sessions in the report of the Execu-

tive Council, while others were presented as resolutions from the floor of the convention. All questions before the convention, whether first introduced as recommendations of the Executive Council or as resolutions, were assigned to committees, whose duty it was to enquire into the subject and make a report or recommendation thereon to the delegate body. A synopsis of the reports of these various committees, the questions delegated to them, and the subsequent action taken by the convention on the more important matters is given below.

#### Report of the Committee on Resolutions

*Non-Partizanship in Politics.*—The committee had to deal with the important question of the continuance or the abandonment of the A.F. of L.'s traditional policy of non-partizanship in politics. It came before the convention in two forms—first, by way of two resolutions urging that the A.F. of L. adopt direct political action by the establishment of a political labour party, and second, in the supplemental report of the Executive Council. In its supplemental report, the Executive Council reviewed the reception given by the old line parties in the United States to the programme of the A.F. of L. It was considered that the attitude of both the Republican and the Democratic Conventions was unsatisfactory. However, the report made it clear that the A.F. of L. did not endorse what was known as the third party movement, but "expressed preference for the election as president and vice-president of the United States of Senators LaFollette and Wheeler and their platform as more nearly representing the hopes and demands of Labour," thereby acting consistently in the pursuit of its traditional policy. In concluding its supplemental report, the Executive Council reaffirmed its position of being "partizan to principles and not to a political party," declaring that "the American Labour movement, if it is to be true to its mission to defend, advocate, promote and protect the rights, interests and welfare of America's wage earners and American people, must be as free from political party domination now as at any time in the history of our movement." The net result of the matter was that, acting on the recommendations of the committee, the convention refused concurrence with the resolutions which called for the formation of

a political labour party and declared for the continuance of the A.F. of L. non-partizan political policy.

*The Mooney Case.*—The committee recommended, and the convention adopted, a resolution calling for the unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of participation in a bomb outrage and serving a life sentence. A similar resolution was adopted by the convention last year on the ground that Mooney's innocence had been completely established. The convention also supported the committee's recommendation of a resolution which demanded a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti (convicted of murder) "before an impartial court and by a jury uninfluenced by prejudiced or biased instructions of the court."

*Use of U.S. Forces to collect on Foreign Securities.*—A resolution on this matter was before the committee protesting against the use of the U.S. Army or Navy to make collections for citizens of that country who had invested money in foreign securities. The resolution considered that "modern wars are begun largely through pressure by, and influence of, the international bankers", and, in essence, that military might should not be employed in their aid. While the committee was in accord with the purpose of the resolution, it expressed dissent with the remedy suggested, and its report on that basis was adopted. The committee dealt with another resolution, which similarly opposed the application of force, but also sought the consummation of a commercial treaty between the governments of the United States and Soviet Russia. The debate on this resolution developed into the broader question of the recognition of Soviet Russia—a matter upon which the A.F. of L. has repeatedly registered its opposition. After a stirring address on the subject by President Gompers, the convention adopted the recommendation of the committee, unanimously rejecting the resolution.

*U.S. Passport System.*—The committee reported favourably on a resolution which aimed at restoring the freedom of international travel, and, to that end, urged an investigation into the extended passport system employed by the government of the United States. The convention approved the resolution.

*Labour and the Courts.*—The section of the Executive Council's report under this caption was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. In reviewing those judicial decisions (outlined by the Executive Council) which were considered hostile to labour, the com-

mittee agreed with the Executive Council that "there has developed an increasing assumption of power by the judiciary". In addition to endorsing the legislative and constitutional measures suggested by the Executive Council, the committee recommended "that Congress re-define the equity powers of the courts"; that "an intelligent public opinion be thoroughly aroused," and to that end that the report of the Executive Council be published in pamphlet form and widely disseminated." This recommendation was sanctioned by the convention.

*Banking and Credit.*—In dealing with this section of the Executive Council's report, the committee was in agreement with its chief features, which, while expressing gratification with the continued progress of labour in the banking field, emphasized "the need of controlling credit through a properly constituted and efficiently managed public agency," and warned "against the hasty formation of labour banks", calling attention "to the need of the most careful investigation and survey of all conditions surrounding such ventures". The convention endorsed the conclusions of the committee.

*Insurance.*—Under this heading, the Executive Council reported exhaustively on the possibilities of labour-controlled insurance. At the 1923 convention, the president was instructed to have this subject investigated, and to submit the findings and recommendations for further consideration and action by the A. F. of L. Consequently, there was a special committee appointed by President Gompers to go into the question in detail. In its report, the special committee found that "insurance is the safest and surest business in the whole world", but it made no definite recommendation "as to the form our insurance enterprise shall assume". It was further convinced that it was not only advisable and safe, but almost the duty of the unions jointly to adopt some form of proper insurance, though it was opposed to have the American Federation of Labour as such actually engage in the insurance business. The recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, which was adopted by the convention, was that there should be a voluntary conference of all national and international officers within the coming year for such action as shall appeal to the best judgment of those attending and as may be within their power to do.

*"Industry's Path of Progress"*.—Such was the caption under which the Executive Council formulated the 1924 message of American



labour to the world of industry. Acting on the recommendation of the committee, the convention accepted the council's re-affirmation of opposition to State intrusion in the field of industry as expressed in the following language: "Democracy cannot come into industry through the State. Industry must find its own way through the difficulties with which it is beset or face the alternative of State intrusion which must inevitably lead to bureaucracy and breakdown."

*Conscription and Military Training Camps.*—In connection with the first subject, the Executive Council drew attention to the "discrepancy" existing in several bills (introduced in Congress) to conscript the labour of workers whenever an emergency was proclaimed, whereas the material resources of the country could only be requisitioned in time of war. The Executive Council had opposed the proposed legislation, and was commended for such action by the Resolutions Committee, which also approved of the course taken. The committee considered that the intent of these bills indicated preferential treatment to material resources and condemned them as follows: "It is difficult to conceive of a more subtle and vicious proposal to subordinate life and liberty to the exaltation of property and material wealth". Reporting on the resolution asking the A. F. of L. to approve of the Citizens' Military Camps and the appointment of civilian aides to co-operate in recruiting for such camps, the committee stated that such a proposal intended that the American Federation of Labour shall become a recruiting arm of the Government. It further recommended (and the recommendation was approved by the convention) that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council "in order to assure ourselves that those camps are not so conducted as to inculcate the spirit of militarism or tend toward the exaltation and glorification of war".

#### Report of Committee on International Labour Relations

*World Court.*—This subject was practically the most important dealt with by the committee. When the question of the participation of the United States into an international tribunal was being investigated by a sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, representatives of the A.F. of L. in giving evidence before the sub-committee advocated that the nation become a participant in a permanent court of international relations. The international relations committee of the convention

concurred in that attitude as outlined in the Executive Council's report, and the delegate body approved. However, a resolution introduced by delegates from the International Seamen's Union of America opposed the United States Government "becoming entangled with either the League of Nations or the so-called World Court," charging that the League was "a form of super-government especially designed to prevent the extension of human freedom," and that the establishment of an international seamen's code, functioning under the League, would "perpetuate the serfdom of seamen wherever it now exists, and restore it where an enlightened public sentiment has made the seamen free-men." The committee refused to approve the suggestion of non-participation as contained in the resolution, but recommended that "all reference to the rights, liberty and interests of the seamen, or any other affected workers, be referred to the Executive Council to investigate the allegations set forth and do all in its power to protect the freedom of seamen against encroachment by any agency". This recommendation was adopted.

#### Report of Committee on Legislation

*Japanese Immigration.*—This important question was delegated to the committee along with the entire problem of immigration. With regard to Japanese immigration in particular, the committee concurred in, and the convention subsequently endorsed, a resolution which expressed strenuous opposition to any modification of the Japanese exclusion in the following terms:—

We are unalterably opposed to substitute "exclusion by treaty" for "exclusion by law", and we utter this protest with an earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with the Japanese working people and with the profound conviction that mutual respect can best be maintained if we insist that Japan recognize our right to control immigration into this country by domestic legislation, and that she abide (as do all other nations) by the general immigration laws enacted by the congress of the United States in accordance with long established national policy.

In addition, the report of this committee condemned the principle of the sales tax; called for the abolition of convict labour competition; asked for the prohibition, through Federal legislation, of the transportation of strike breakers to communities in which strikes were in progress; abolition of tax exempt securities; continuance of the support of farm relief measures; reclassification of Federal employees; and regarded as necessary the enactment of proposed legislation providing for the use of steel cars for express and baggage transportation. All these suggestions were adopted.

### Report of the Committee on Education

*Child Labour Constitutional Amendment.*—The protection of child life has been one of the chief objectives of the American Federation of Labour. It has waged a continuous campaign in this respect, and was largely responsible for the enactment of Federal legislation to prohibit the labour of children under fourteen years of age in mills, canneries, factories, manufacturing establishments, mines and quarries. In 1922, this law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, whereupon President Gompers convened a meeting of representatives of all bodies favourable to the abolition of child labour, and there was formed the Permanent Conference on the Abolition of Child Labour, with President Gompers as chairman. Proceeding on the line that a constitutional amendment would be the most effective means of achieving its aim, this body submitted a joint resolution to Congress proposing such an amendment. On June 20, 1924, Congress passed a resolution which was submitted to the States for ratification, the consent of three quarters of the States of the Union being necessary to enact this constitutional amendment, which provided that "Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age;" it being further provided that "the power of the several States be unimpaired by this article," unless the standards enacted in the State laws are lower than those provided in whatever legislation Congress may pass. Four State legislatures in the South refused to ratify the amendment, and action (at the time of the convention) was still to be taken by the other States. The Executive Council in its report outlined the foregoing events in connection with the situation, and urged the necessity for maintaining educational work in order to win over the State legislatures. In commending the report of the Executive Council, the Committee on Education, strongly recommended an intensive campaign by all the forces of organized labour "in order to succeed in this great humane adventure." The convention unanimously concurred. Among the other recommendations of this committee which were sanctioned by the convention were: Support of the Sterling-Reed bill to establish a Federal Department of Education, and advocacy of increased Federal appropriations for education; endorsement of the American Legion campaign for an endowment fund of \$5,000,000, for child welfare, rehabilitation and kindred subjects; endorsement of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial College and the erection by Labour of an

Educational Building upon the grounds of the Memorial; favoured a conference to determine relation of labour costs to selling prices in the textile and clothing industries; urged support of the labour press and the A. F. of L. publicity service; affirmed maintenance of labour representation in the supervision of vocational education and opposed "so-called trade schools," but urged application of trade union apprenticeship systems.

### Report of the Committee on Boycotts

The chief resolutions which this committee dealt with were two which called for the condemnation of the alleged anti-union policy of the Coal River Collieries Company and Mr. Warren S. Stone, chairman of its board of directors, the stock-holders of the company being largely members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The dispute involved the United Mine Workers of America whose members, it was alleged, were being discriminated against by the company. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee, which instructed the Executive Council to exercise its good offices in effecting a settlement, and in the event of the failure of such negotiations to lay the facts of the case before the membership of the A. F. of L.

### Report of the Committee on Organization

The convention approved of the following chief recommendations of this committee: The giving of encouragement and support to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to thoroughly organize the steel industry, and, similarly, to assist the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union to organize the bank clerks; and the leaving of responsibility to the Executive Council (with the co-operation of the international unions) for the organization of women in industry.

### Report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report

The action taken by the convention on the feature recommendations of this committee follows:—

*Old Age Pensions.*—Endorsed the solution "that the problem of old age pensions be made a part of the larger problem of labour insurance."

*Philippine Islands.*—Approval of the resolution of the Executive Council to petition and urge the Congress of the United States to forthwith grant to the Philipinos the right to exercise in full, liberty, freedom and self-government.



*Occupational Diseases.*—Adopted the opinion of the committee that the Executive Council draft an "occupational diseases section," naming therein the various diseases for which compensation should be paid, to be a model for all state compensation laws.

#### Election of Officers for 1924-1925

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, Samuel Gompers.  
 First vice-president, James Duncan.  
 Second vice-president, Frank Duffy.  
 Third vice-president, Wm. Green.  
 Fourth vice-president, T. A. Rickert.

Fifth vice-president, Jacob Fischer.  
 Sixth vice-president, Matthew Woll.  
 Seventh vice-president, Martin F. Ryan.  
 Eighth vice-president, James Wilson.  
 Treasurer, Daniel T. Tobin.  
 Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Atlantic City was chosen as the city in which to hold the 1925 convention.

As noted elsewhere in this issue President Samuel Gompers died on December 13. The Executive Council has power to appoint a successor to discharge the duties of President up to the time of the next convention.

### New Industrial Arbitration Bill for Western Australia

A bill to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act so as to decentralize the work of the existing Arbitration Court, dividing its functions among a number of subsidiary tribunals, but retaining it as the chief and co-ordinating authority in the settlement of labour disputes, has recently been introduced in Western Australia by the Minister for Works and Labour. Special provisions are made for apprenticeship in the building trades, with the idea of overcoming the shortage of apprentices in that trade. An apprenticeship board will be entrusted with the supervision and training of the apprentice, having power to transfer him from employment to employment, the apprentice being apprenticed to the board instead of to the individual employer. This board will consist of representatives of the workers' union and of the employers' union, with a chairman who must be a member of the Court of Arbitration. Another provision in the bill is that all awards and agreements must provide that the working week shall consist of 44 hours.

The bill leaves the Arbitration Court as at present constituted, except that the choice of president will no longer be restricted to those holding the position of judge of the Supreme Court, but sets up, in addition, industrial boards to deal with matters referred to them by the court, special boards to deal with demarcation cases, boards of reference to deal with matters arising out of an award, industrial magistrates to decide on applications for enforcement, district conciliation committees to enquire into any industrial matter with a view to inducing the parties to come to an agreement, and commissioners who may call compulsory conferences and endeavour to settle actual or threatened disputes. It also provides that to facilitate the reference of disputes, the present necessity imposed on

trade unions of taking ballots and holding special meetings shall be abolished, each union deciding for itself the way in which disputes shall be referred to the court. The court is given the power, but not the direction, to award preference to trade unions on the ground that only by the organization of unions is compulsory arbitration made possible. The basic wage, which from time to time must be determined by the court, is to be based on a family living in five rooms and composed of a man, his wife and three dependent children.

#### Municipal Pension at Stratford, Ontario

The Public Utilities Commission at Stratford, Ontario, has adopted a scale of pensions to supplement, for the older employees, the benefits already provided from the Municipal Employees' Benefit Fund. The supplementary scale is a percentage of the employee's income in the last 10-year period of his employment, as follows:—after 10 years' service, 2½ per cent; after 15 years' service, 3 per cent; after 20 years' service, 3½ per cent, and after 25 years' service, 4 per cent, which is the maximum. Some account of various municipal superannuation schemes was given in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The education committee of the United States Conference on Street and Highway Safety, in its report to Secretary Hoover, states that thirty of every 100 persons killed in street and highway accidents are children. Nearly 6,000 children were killed last year in motor accidents alone. Conservation of the lives and limbs of the children through safety education therefore becomes a paramount issue.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Labour Proposals in British Columbia

THE British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada brought before the provincial cabinet at Victoria during November a number of proposals for new or amended legislation. Among the subjects discussed were the following: workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions, the eight-hour day, the Barbers' Act, compensation for Police Court witnesses, old age pensions, minimum wages, the Factory Act, Infants' Act, unemployment, and a proposed bill for the protection of employees on buildings and excavations.

In the Workmen's Compensation Act they proposed, among other changes, the increase of compensation to 66% per cent, as in Ontario and Manitoba. The present rate is 62½ per cent. Dissatisfaction was stated to be general among employees against alleged abuse of the discretionary power conferred on the Board. It is urged that casual workers be brought within the scope of the Board.

In regard to mothers' pensions it was proposed that widows with or without children be brought within the scope of the Act and that it be extended to all cases where there is no adequate means of support.

The government was congratulated on giving fire fighters one day's rest in seven. The delegation recommended that boys should be included in the Minimum Wage Act. Changes in the Factory Act were proposed in relation to employment of children, setting the age limit at 15 years.

The proposed Building Trades Protection Act was drawn up for the purpose of protecting workmen on such undertakings, and hoists, ladders, rigging, steel framing, excavations.

The members of the Government were stated to be favourably disposed to many of the proposals laid before them.

### Labour Programme in Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada asked the Provincial government in November to co-operate with the Federal government and other provincial governments in framing an old age pension scheme for Canada on the lines suggested by the Parliamentary Committee on Old Age Pensions (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924). The labour representatives also asked for amendments to the School Act to provide free medical inspection, free standardized text books, and the raising of

the age for compulsory school attendance from 15 to 16 years; and for amendments to the Steam Boilers Act which would effect a reduction in the number of temporary permits issued to persons not fully qualified to operate steam boilers. They further suggested that the existing law on garnishee of wages should be amended so as to prevent abuses whereby the wages of workers are tied up when proceedings are instituted, even though the alleged debt is not acknowledged by the worker, it being further claimed that some employers dismiss workers against whose wages claims have been made on the affidavit of alleged creditors. The present law on this subject is contained in Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, as follows:—

(1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this section, no debt due or accruing due to a mechanic, workman, labourer, servant, clerk or employee, for or in respect of his wages or salary shall be liable to attachment unless such debt exceeds the sum of \$75 and then only to the extent of the excess.

(2) Where the debt due or accruing due is wages or salary for a period of less than one month the part thereof exempt from attachment shall be that sum which bears the same proportion to \$75 as the period for which the wage or salary is due or accruing due bears to one month of four weeks.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall apply where the debt sued for, or in respect of which the judgment was recovered, has been contracted for board and lodging.

(4) If the said amount of \$75 or any portion thereof is paid into court it shall not be necessary for the debtor to claim the same but he shall be entitled to have it paid out to him at any time on application to the local registrar; but in the event of no such application being made until the expiration of two months after such payment, in or after judgment is recovered against the debtor whichever is later, the judgment creditor shall be entitled, on application to the court or a judge, to have the said sum or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy his judgment paid out to him.

### Convention of the International Association of Machinists

The International Association of Machinists held its seventeenth convention at Detroit, Michigan, from September 15 to 27, under the presidency of William H. Johnston. There were present 241 delegates, representing a membership of 126,142 of whom 9,382 were in 86 locals in Canada. As this was the first convention since the gathering at Rochester in 1920, considerable business had accumulated. Fifteen hundred amendments to the constitution alone were proposed, some suggesting additions to existing laws, while the balance sought changes in practically every article of the constitution.



The president's report dealt with such subjects as the open shop, the railroad shopmen's strike, the Daugherty injunction, the movement of railroad labour organizations to abolish the Railroad Labour Board by enactment of the Howell-Barkley Bill, and the successful inauguration of the co-operative plan in forty-four shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The four years intervening since the last convention were stated to have been the most crucial in the Association's history, but it had come through the test with a creditable record.

The general secretary-treasurer, E. C. Davison, reported that the Association was in a strong financial position. He claimed that its connection with banking institutions had been a large contributing factor in the successful handling of the financial problems of the four years, and this had on many occasions saved it from serious embarrassment. The Mount Vernon Saving Bank at Washington, which was instituted by the Association on May 20, 1920, and was the first labour bank in the United States, was reported to have resources beyond the \$3,000,000 mark. The secretary referred to the loss of membership on account of strikes, claiming that this could be largely minimized by co-operation, and that the money expended on strikes, if invested in machinery and plants, "would establish high standards with less loss than the present method of handling strikes". The report showed that contract shop strikes of the machinists during the four years had cost a total of \$1,814,305, and the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 had cost the organization \$1,549,903. The entire cost to the Association for developing and putting into operation the co-operative plan on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was \$7,388.\* The report also showed the expenditures of the Association for death benefits, the benefits paid during the first six months of 1924 totalling \$53,293. In the period from 1898 to June 30, 1924, the Association had paid \$1,589,823 in death benefits. Yearly amounts ranged from \$1,775 in 1898 to \$132,237 in 1918, which was the highest amount paid in any one year. The death benefit fund was provided for by setting aside 9 per cent of all per capita tax, initiation fees and reinstatement fees. Among other matters dealt with in the report were the operation of the Machinist Building, the building fund showing a balance on July 1, 1924, of \$80,580, and interest on the investment of the Association's funds of 7 per cent; the operation of the printing plant, which

netted the Association approximately 14 per cent; and the operations of the insurance department in which, from June 1, 1924, the policies were handled by the Grand Lodge. In a summary of the business done by the insurance department during the period covered from June 1, 1921, at which time the insurance became effective, 275 claims have been paid for death and disability.

*Insurance.*—The convention devoted considerable time to the discussion of insurance, several alternative propositions being offered: whether, for example, there should be organized a fraternal benefit association similar to that operated by the Electrical Workers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and other labour organizations, or should the insurance features be abandoned. The convention finally agreed to retain the death benefit provision, and to increase the amount set aside for payment thereof to 15 per cent of the per capita tax, declined to abandon the insurance department, and referred back to the law committee the question whether policies should be written in the sum of \$500 or \$1,000.

*Strikes.*—The convention adopted, subject to a ballot of the members, an amendment to the strike laws, eliminating all reference to strike benefits in a stated amount, and leaving the matter of financing strikes in the hands of the executive council. The new proposed provisions also provide for certain other changes in the law relating to strikes, all of which will appear on a ballot to be submitted to the members by the law committee for referendum vote.

*Seniority.*—With regard to seniority, it was recommended "that all conferences, committees and officers of our organization, and other organizations affiliated through the Railway Employees' Department, be instructed to adopt an aggressive policy with reference to the seniority question at every opportunity, and to continue their efforts at all times until the question of restoration of seniority rights, unimpaired, is satisfactorily settled on their respective systems".

*Howell-Barkley Bill.*—The convention favoured the passage of this Bill and the repeal of the Transportation Act, particularly Title 3 of that Act.

*Company Unions.*—Officers of the organization were instructed to co-operate with the officers of any System with a view to securing the overthrow of the company unions on such System, and were authorized to devote as much assistance, through the assignment of officers and expenditure of funds, as might be necessary to bring about this purpose.

\* This plan was referred to in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

*Baltimore and Ohio Co-operative Management Plan.*—The question of the Baltimore and Ohio Plan of co-operative management came before the convention in the report of the committee on railroads, there having been some resolutions condemning the plan. The committee stated that "After a very thorough investigation of the results accomplished on the Baltimore and Ohio, the committee finds that the programme has been of great benefit both to the railroad in improving of working conditions, lessening of grievances and more prompt settlement of such grievances as do occur". It recommended that "the Union Management Co-operative Plan be extended to other railroads and in other industries whenever it develops that the employees on any railroad system or in any industry are desirous that the programme be established and it can be arranged with our respective officials, with the approval of the men employed on such railroad or industry".

*Amalgamation.*—Resolutions on the amalgamation of railroad and metal trades brought forth considerable discussion, and the following recommendations were adopted by the convention:—

(1) That we again reaffirm our readiness to amalgamate with the other Metal Trade Unions, and so instruct our officers to continue the efforts they have been making in the past, and to take advantage of any opportunity offered by any of the other Metal Trades Unions for amalgamation.

(2) To adopt and advocate a plan of co-operation with other kindred crafts, with the ultimate object of amalgamating all closely related metal trades, thereby eliminating strikes of one organization at a time, and by concerted action making it possible for all to reap the full benefit of their labour. This shall not be construed to favour the theory of industrial unionism.

*Education.*—The convention adopted the following recommendations of the committee on education: (1) the establishment of a permanent committee on education; (2) the endorsement of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America; (3) the establishment of five scholarships at Brookwood Labour College at Katomah, New York, these scholarships to cost \$450 each and to cover eight months tuition; (4) the endorsement of the work of the National Association for Child Development; (5) the establishment of a book department under the direction of the editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal; and (6) the establishment in local lodges of permanent committees on education.

*Shipping and Shipbuilding.*—The convention approved the report of the marine committee which stated that the shipbuilding industry was practically dead both in Canada and the United States, that several shipyards had developed a line of general engineering work

foreign to the building of ships, that only six yards were now engaged in the construction of new ships; and that working conditions on new and repair work were good, wages ranging from 72 to 90 cents per hour for machinists. In dealing with this subject the committee treated the Canadian and United States situation separately, the resolution respecting the Canadian situation being as follows:—

Whereas, from information received, Canada stood third among the nations of the world in 1883 with 1,311,218 tons of shipping that she built, owned and manned with Canadians; and whereas, as a result of adverse legislation, which admitted of the unrestricted use of foreign shipping in Canadian port-to-port and coast-wise trade, Canada dropped to sixteenth place in 1916, and to a still lower place in 1924; and whereas, as a consequence of the inability of the Canadian shipping yards to compete in cost of production with shipbuilding firms in the British Isles and European countries, the shipyards in Canada are for the most part idle and much unemployment has resulted therefrom; and

Whereas, there is ample evidence that the membership of the International Association of Machinists and the people of Canada as a whole would greatly benefit from the enactment and enforcement of legislation that will tend to revive and protect the shipbuilding industry in that country; therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian vice-presidents and other officers of our organization in that territory be instructed to direct their efforts toward the securing of the beneficial legislation above referred to and to continue to work in co-operation with the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to that end, and be it further resolved that the work in this connection be placed under the direction of vice-president J. A. McClelland in Canada.

Attention was drawn to the fact that marine engineers have often undertaken to carry out repairs to the engines and machinery on the ships where they are employed, under less favourable conditions and wages than were obtained by members of the Association, thus diverting considerable work from the machinists. The general officers were instructed to communicate with the officers of the Marine Engineers' organization with a view to reaching an understanding as to jurisdiction over repair work on steamships.

*Shorter Work-Week.*—The following resolution contained in the report of the committee on the shorter work-week was adopted:—

Resolved, that the officers and members of the International Association of Machinists be instructed to do everything in their power to maintain an eight-hour day and resist every effort to lengthen the hours over eight per day; in order to secure a five-day week through that kind of an arrangement, and be it further resolved, that an earnest effort be made by our membership everywhere to secure a 44-hour week whenever the numerical strength of the membership and the industrial conditions appear to warrant the establishment of same.

*Appeals and Grievances.*—Seven appeals from decisions rendered by the general executive board were brought before the convention and handled by the committee on



appeals and grievances. One of these the Toledo case is of interest to the Canadian movement. In this case the convention sustained the general executive board in its declaration that the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers' Party are organizations dual to the International Association of Machinists, and that any member of the Association holding membership in these organizations, can be adjudged guilty of belonging to a dual union and accordingly suspended from membership in the Association.

*Amendments to Constitution.*—Among the amendments to the constitution recommended by the convention, all of which must be submitted to referendum for ratification before taking effect were recommendations for the abolition of the present general executive board of five members, and for the reduction of the number of vice-presidents from ten to seven. Under the arrangement the new officers of the Association will consist of a president, a general secretary-treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, an editor of the *Machinists Monthly Journal*, seven vice-presidents, and an executive council composed of the president, the secretary-treasurer and the seven vice-presidents. Canada will have one vice-president instead of two, as at present, who will be elected by the membership of the organization as a whole. A resolution, seeking to have the Canadian vice-president elected by the Canadian membership only, was defeated, as was a resolution asking that the vice-president be established with offices in seven zones. Another proposed change to the constitution was one affecting the length of the term of office of the International officers. It provides for an election every two years, as was the case before the Rochester convention in 1920. The election of officers for the Association will take place in January, 1925.

#### District 26, United Mine Workers

The election of officers in District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held on November 3, but the results of the polling on that date were not sufficiently decisive to return a complete slate since several candidates did not receive the necessary majority of the total votes cast. Consequently, a second ballot was taken on November 27 for such offices as still remained vacant. The complete results were as follows:—

President, John W. McLeod, Glace Bay; vice-president, Joseph Nearing, Reserve; secretary-treasurer, Alex. A. McKay, Caledonia; International Board Member, William

Hayes, Springhill. The following were elected sub-district board members: J. A. McDonald, Glace Bay district; James O'Rourke, Cumberland county; Thomas I. Scott, Pictou county; John McLennan, Sydney Mines; Dan. D. McNeil, Waterford; John Kennedy, Inverness.

#### Journeyman Barbers' International Union

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union at its fifteenth convention held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in September last decided to admit women hair dressers, marcel wavers and beauty parlour operators to membership in the organization; to endorse the 54-hour week as the maximum working hours; to co-operate with State Federations of Labour and local unions within the states and provinces to abolish Sunday labour; to urge the *Barbers' Journal* to print articles bearing on such phases of the profession as are of mutual benefit to employers and employees. Provision of sick benefits was also made for members of the organization who seek health in foreign countries and are unable to come back on account of health. The matter of old age pensions was discussed, and the incoming executive was empowered to work out a plan which would be submitted to a referendum vote of the locals within one year. The executive was also instructed to work out a proposition with respect to barbers' colleges which should also be submitted to the membership within one year. This action was taken following a resolution condemning privately operated trade schools, and asking for the formation of schools to be under the direction of the organization.

Mr. James C. Shanessy was re-elected president and Mr. Jacob Fischer as secretary-treasurer and Mr. H. J. Halford, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour as fourth vice-president.

#### International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union

At the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America held at the Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, it was decided that greater attention should be given to the training of apprentices. The president was authorized to prepare a law making it compulsory upon all registered apprentices in America to take a correspondence course through the trade schools of the International Union, the Union to bear the cost for a five-year apprenticeship; a penalty of \$50 for the first offence and suspension for the second offence is to be imposed upon local unions who do not comply with the law.

Approval was expressed of the International Union's action in appointing a travelling expert on printing, "whose duty it is without cost to the newspapers or to local unions to respond to calls and to initiate activities in assisting newspaper web pressmen and newspaper publishers in overcoming their mechanical and economic difficulties."

The convention approved of the action of the Union executive in purchasing stock in the Federation Bank of New York City, which is controlled by organized labour exclusively, and which is now in a strong financial position. It was felt that it was in the best interest of the organization to purchase stock in "existing, tried and true institutions, rather than to be compelled to go through the experimental stage that naturally falls to newly organized banks."

A number of changes to the constitution of the union were approved and among the amendments were in sections dealing with wage agreements and death benefits, which will now read as follows:—

All local wage agreements hereafter made shall not exceed a period of three years in duration. All local contracts or agreements shall also provide that the subordinate unions parties thereto shall hold charters from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America during the term thereof, and that if, for any reason, the charter of such subordinate union is forfeited or revoked, then and in such event said contracts or agreements shall terminate and shall be null and void.

(c) The amount of death benefits shall be as follows:

After continuous membership of one year, and less than two years, \$100 death benefit; for a continuous membership of two years, and less than three years, \$150 death benefit; for a continuous membership of three years, and less than four years, \$200 death benefit; for a continuous membership of four years and less than five years, \$250 death benefit; for a continuous membership of five years, and less than six years, \$300 death benefit; for a continuous membership of six years and less than seven years, \$350 death benefit; for a continuous membership of seven years, and less than eight years, \$400 death benefit; and for a continuous membership of eight years, and less than ten years, \$450 death benefit; and for a continuous membership of ten years and less than fifteen years, \$500 death benefit; for a continuous membership of fifteen years and less than twenty years, \$600 death benefit; for a continuous membership of twenty years and over, \$700 death benefit.

A proposition to amend the old age pension section of the constitution was tabled for further consideration. It was explained that 25 cents per month of the *per capita* tax goes into the pension fund, and that the fund now amounts to slightly over \$500,000.

#### Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union

At the ninth biennial convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of North America, which was

held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from September 8 to 20, a resolution was adopted protesting against the establishment of trade schools operated outside of the organization. Subordinate unions throughout the country were asked to discourage this practice "and demand that the men learning the trade come under the supervision of the subordinate union, whereby they are assured of receiving the practical knowledge of the craft."

Delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labour and the Building Trades Department were instructed to advocate, at these conventions, a department of publicity, which would send out, at least every three months, to each local union affiliated, statistics of the increase or decrease of the cost of living, the percentage on material, and all such information that would help and assist the local unions "to keep them posted at all times as to what the employers and our enemies are doing, so the arbitration committee of local unions and officers can be posted and combat any arguments by facts that can be obtained through that source if they desire to get it." Another resolution provided that no international union agreements be issued to contractors or builders holding membership in any contractors' or employers' association having agreements with members of the international union of the several cities of the United States and Canada. This resolution means that an international agreement signed with any international firm is not to apply in the cities and towns where the firm holds membership in a local building employers' association with which the subordinate unions of that city have an agreement.

The Convention considered a proposal that an unnamed percentage of the yearly increase in net assets be donated to State and Provincial Universities, the amount to be prorated by the executive board, and the fund administered by the board of regents or trustees of the university, with the co-operation of the subordinate unions in each state or province, as a scholarship loan fund, primary preference to be given to qualified members or sons of members of the International Union, and secondary preference to sons of members of other unions. This proposal was left over until the next convention, and each delegate was asked to take the matter to his own union and have it discussed before that time.

The Convention also decided that a committee of marble masons be appointed to draft an apprenticeship scheme, and submit it to the executive board; that the *per capita* tax for each member for the next two years



be \$1.50 per month, divided as follows: relief fund, 70 cents; mortuary fund, 30 cents; general fund, 25 cents; and defense fund, 25 cents; and that the headquarters of the union should be removed to Washington, District of Columbia.

The officers elected were as follows: President, William J. Bowen, New York; first vice-

president, George T. Thornton, Boston; secretary, John J. Gleeson, Chicago; treasurer, Harry C. Bates, Dallas. Two Canadian vice-presidents were elected—fourth vice-president, Walter Thorne, Toronto, and tenth vice-president, John McLeod, Toronto.

It was decided that the next convention should be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

MR. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour in the province of Quebec, in an address recently delivered before the provincial Safety League, appealed to all the manufacturers of the province to unite in order to give their employees the full benefit of the protection prescribed by the laws of the province. Machine tools, he pointed out, should only be in the hands of specialists who are acquainted with their working, but unfortunately it often happens that groups of workers absolutely inexperienced are found, most of them having deserted the farm to work in the cities. Through the serious negligence of an employer these people are entrusted with some mechanical work, and not being acquainted with the working of a machine are continually exposed to dangers of all kinds. He referred to the beginning made some years ago by the provincial government in establishing a museum of objects likely to instruct manufacturers and workers as to safer methods. This museum, he said, had been closed down, but every effort should be made to re-establish it. Mr. Guyon further stated that close investigation was now made of industrial accidents, and that the Government would soon be able to secure reports on all industrial accidents happening on jobs and in the streets. He said, "Many reports come to me from employers, and these invariably state the accident referred to was due to the victim's carelessness. But the human element is not considered. Before machinery was introduced men worked with their hands. Of course there were few accidents then, but this is an age of machinery, and preventive appliances should be used in every factory. Anything that can be done to prevent an accident is better than all the dollars and cents that go afterwards to the victim. The manufacturers and employers owe more to the working man than his salary."

### Factory Regulations in Ontario

The chief inspector for factories of Ontario, in the recent report of the Provincial De-

partment of Labour, outlined elsewhere in this issue, mentions that elevators in the province are now required to be equipped with mechanical locks to prevent car being taken away from any floor till gate is closed and locked. His report contains a number of recommendations for the safeguarding of factory workers, as follows:—

*Elevator Shafts.*—The interior of the walls of the shaftway should be smooth, offering no projections or depressions by which a person might be injured. All depressions in this wall should be filled in flush with the interior surface. All projections such as bolts and timbers should be cut off flush or levelled. If windows are placed in the walls of the shaft they should be flushed with walls. It is also advisable to place underneath at each entrance to car a bevelled plate to prevent a foot being crushed by the shearing action of the descending or ascending car. A substantial grating or platform should be placed at the top of the shaft directly underneath the head sheaves and a suitable cover over top of car should be provided.

*Guarding Machinery.*—Machinery should be made "fool-proof," and it is practical to do so. It is in the employer's interest and the interest of his employees to establish and maintain safe conditions. Otherwise there remains a loss of efficiency among employees, and usually loss of loyalty to duty as no employee can have confidence in an employer who does not erect barriers against maimed limbs and lost lives. Guards should be designed and substantially constructed, unsafe guards are useless in preventing accidents. When a guard is removed, a warning sign forbidding anyone to operate the machine should be hung up in a conspicuous place and no one should be allowed to use the machine until the guard has been replaced.

There are a great many varieties of safeguards for belts and pulleys, friction clutches, and other similar dangerous moving parts which are best guarded by enclosures of angle iron filled in with wire mesh, sheet metal, expanded metal or perforated metal. Hinged

lids or doors should be used where it is necessary to obtain access to moving parts in order to avoid the necessity of removing the entire guard. Wire mesh and expanded metal guards have the advantage of making moving parts of machinery visible, whereas sheet metal obscures the view. One exception is in cotton mills, where wire mesh collects a great deal of waste cotton, which is floating about the room, thus increasing the danger of fire. Perforated sheet metal can also advantageously be used for many guards. Chicken wire should not be used as it easily bulges when pressure is applied. Wooden guards should be avoided. In certain industries they prove insecure and become oil soaked, creating a fire hazard, but such guards can be used where manufacturing conditions are likely to cause metal guards to deteriorate, as in chemical industries and also around electrical apparatus.

No projecting set screws, keys, or unsafe couplings, with projecting nuts or bolt ends should be used on shafting. The operating points of all dangerous machines, such as circular saws, jointers, shapers, rolls, cutting machines, shears, punching and stamping presses, etc., should be safely guarded.

(In the report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries, elsewhere in this issue, will also be found recommendations for accident prevention.)

#### Safety on Toronto Electric Railway

A safety shield is offered by the Toronto Transportation Commission to employees of the division having the lowest number of accidents per 100,000 street car miles. The employees are given a thorough training in safe operating rules, which are carefully formulated by the company. Care is also taken by the company in securing design of equipment with the idea of promoting safety. A report on accident prevention presented at the recent annual meeting of the American Electric Railway Association (an international association with headquarters in the United States and including 13 Canadian railway companies) containing figures of the number of accidents reported in 1923 by 147 street railway companies, showed that the average number of accidents per 100,000 car miles was 39.8. In Toronto, the 1923 average was 27 accidents per 100,000 car miles, or approximately one-third lower than the general average. The Toronto Transportation Commission's average cost per accident was 68 per cent lower than the general average.

#### Carelessness

In discussing the subject of carelessness in its relation to accidents, Mr. Arthur Williams,

the president of the American Museum of Safety, New York City, recently stated that "To-day we know that carelessness is as much a frame of mind as it is a bodily habit, and we are beginning to find out what causes that frame of mind and how to change it. We know, for instance, that lack of confidence in the sincerity of the employer or failure to understand the motive of the employer are often responsible for the frame of mind which is conducive to accidents."

#### Fatigue

It has been found that there is a distinct connection between fatigue and accidents. In the hours when the fatigue of the worker is still slight there are scarcely any accidents, while in the sections of the working day, as well as of the working week, when fatigue has grown to an appreciable extent, the number of accidents increase. Labour turnover has also been found to be responsible for a great number of accidents, as new employees unfamiliar with the work and surroundings are always under a greater nerve strain than older employees.

#### Railway Workers' Leisure

In an address before the American Safety Association, the president of the Union Pacific System emphasized the need for railway employees exercising care in their conduct during leisure hours. He said, "It is not practical to expect that a man who dissipates and fails to get his rest can give the same assurance of safe work as can a man whose leisure time is properly spent. To this extent all have a considerable interest in what the man is doing while off duty, as he is thereby either fitted or unfitted to be a safe worker and no one has a greater or more direct interest than his fellow employees."

#### Mine Accidents

In a pamphlet recently prepared by John B. Andrews, secretary American Association of Labour Legislation, on "Needless Coal Mine Accidents—A Program for their Prevention," there are five proposals for the prevention of mine accidents. These include:

1. The adoption of legal minimum standards of safety.
2. The use underground of no explosive that is not after scientific investigation numbered among the "permissibles;" the strict limitation of "shooting off the solid;" and the use of shale or approved rock dust to check the spread of coal dust explosions.
3. Reward careful employers and penalize the least scrupulous, by the universal adoption of schedule rating for insurance under



accident compensation laws, with a further graduated penalty for cases of wilful failure to put into effect legal safety regulations.

4. An adequate mine inspection staff selected upon a merit basis of training and experience, fairly paid for reasonably long tenure of office, and protected from partisan interference whether political or industrial.

5. Greater public authority, federal and state, to procure and disseminate information, and to establish and maintain on a uniform basis reasonable minimum standards of safety.

As the result of a study of 256 coal mine explosions which occurred during the period 1909-1924, engineers on the staff of the United States Bureau of Mines, have discovered that there are two critical times of the day when explosions are most likely to occur. There were 4,413 men killed and 570 injured by these explosions. The critical period in the morning ranges between six and nine o'clock, with a peak at 7.30 o'clock, largely due to the hazards of accumulation of gas during the night. The critical period in the afternoon ranges between 3 and 7 o'clock, with a peak at 6 o'clock, hinging upon the practice of shot firing in the evening. Between these morning and evening critical periods is the noon period between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. associated with the practice of shot-firing at noon. With regard to the morning explosions it is stated that the period lapsing between the time of inspection and men entering workings is often too long, and although a working place may be clear when examined, a fall or other cause may result in an accumulation of gas. Another fairly frequent cause of morning explosions is claimed to be the leaving of ventilating doors ajar during the night. A number of cases in the Bureau's files describe explosions on Monday mornings. Mostly these are the result of fans being stopped over the week-end, and it is recommended that when fans are stopped for repairs or other reasons, the mine should be ventilated and tested before the men are permitted to enter. In view particularly of the number of early morning explosions, the following recommendations are made by the Bureau of Mines:—

The area assigned to each fireboss should not be too extensive.

The system of ventilation should be so planned that a minimum number of doors will be necessary. It may be cheaper in the end to build a few additional overcasts than to pay for the cost of an explosion. Permissible electric lights and flame safety lamps should be substituted for open lights in all coal mines. The practice of shooting off the solid should be eliminated and permissible explosives should be substituted for black blasting powder. No person except a regular experienced shot firer should be permitted to load and charge holes.

All electric power lines should be frequently inspected to see that they are properly installed, and that there is no danger from short circuits which might ignite a pocket of gas.

#### First Aid Work of Bell Telephone Co.

Realizing the necessity of training their employees in first aid work, the Bell Telephone Company, two years ago, formed a St. John ambulance centre within the organization. As a result, employees receive through instruction in first-aid work, and are called upon to pass examinations. About 50,000 plant men of the company have been skilled in first aid. The employees of the company also assist in the preparation of safety codes.

#### Lead Dust in Rubber Factories

It has been found that the hazard from lead dust in rubber factories caused by the use of petrolatum or similar substance for the purpose of giving the product the desired texture, can be greatly reduced if before applying the petrolatum is mixed with litharge in the proper proportions to form a salve. A separate room should be used for the mixing process.

#### Nitrate of Mercury in Hat Making

According to a statement in *The Nation's Health*, published in Chicago, the use of nitrate of mercury in the making of felt hats has long been regarded as a grave industrial hazard, the disease "hatter's shakes" being one of the major problems to be dealt with by the industrial hygienist. The mercury is employed primarily in the treatment of the fur for the purpose of making the scales on the hairs stand out from the hairs themselves in such fashion as to interlock and felt together readily. In Germany it is claimed that a mixture containing tannin and nitric acid may be substituted for nitrate of mercury with entire success, while in Russia similar claims are made for potassium hydroxid. The Russian process, it is stated, has been in use since 1903 and excellent hats made with caustic potash of felt were exhibited at the Dresden Hygienic Exhibition in 1911. Since 1922 there has been a revival of the hat industry in Moscow province and the attempt to prohibit the use of the mercury process has been made but only with the result of driving it "underground."

#### Industrial Health Service

Free examination of plants during working hours, advice and interested follow-up work are features of the organized health service of the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee. The work is financed almost entirely by the sale of Christmas seals

to the public. It is the hope of the Council that many of the smaller industrial establishments in Philadelphia which are unable to obtain full-time medical service will at least give their employees the benefit of initial and periodic physical examinations.

#### Approved Safety Codes

On June 19, 1922, the American Engineering Standards Committee invited the Laundry Owners' National Association, the Association of Governmental Labour Officials, and the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies to act as joint sponsors for a safety code for laundry machinery and operations. A code drafted under the sponsorship of these Associations and published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently been received by the Department of Labour of Canada. Other safety codes (Bulletin No. 375, Safety Code for laundry machinery and operations) received by the Department which have met with the approval of the American Engineering Standards Committee are as follows:—

Bulletin 331, April, 1923, Code of lighting: factories, mills and other places.

Bulletin 336, April, 1923, Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.

Bulletin 338, April, 1923, Safety code for the use, care and protection of abrasive wheels.

Bulletin 350, January, 1924, Specifications of laboratory tests for approval of electric headlighting devices for motor vehicles.

Bulletin 351, October, 1923, Safety code for the construction, care and use of ladders.

Bulletin 364, Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus.

These bulletins, as well as a number of other bulletins which are not included in the series "Safety Code" but which contain material relating to the subject "Safety" have been published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour. The Department has also received two publications of the American Bureau of Standards, namely, the American Logging and Sawmill Safety Code, 1923, Handbook No. 5, and the Electrical Safety Code.

## LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

### Summary of Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued reports on the oiled and waterproof clothing industry, and on the button industry in Canada for the years 1921 and 1922, on the leather glove and mitt industry for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, and on the leather industry in 1923. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924, and previous issues.

#### The Oiled and Waterproof Clothing Industry

In the report presented on the oiled and waterproof clothing industry in Canada for the calendar years 1921 and 1922, it is shown that in the former year there were 22 establishments operating, located as follows: Quebec, 13; Nova Scotia, 6, and Ontario 3, while in 1922 there were 16 establishments operating, including 9 in Quebec, 5 in Nova Scotia and 2 in Ontario. The total value of production for the year 1921 was reported at \$1,914,021, and in 1922 at \$940,331, a decrease of \$973,690. The decrease was general throughout all lines of production and

is no doubt principally due to the reduction in the number of establishments actively engaged in the industry. The total capital invested for the year 1922, was \$1,096,815 less than the amount reported for 1921, the figures being \$2,689,402 for 1921 and \$1,592,589 for 1922, of which \$1,589,563 was working capital in 1921 and \$664,350 was working capital in 1922. The number of persons employed in the industry was 401 (226 males and 175 females) in 1921 and 246 (117 males and 129 females) in 1922, whilst the total expenditure for salaries and wages was \$442,333 in 1921 and \$219,827 in 1922. Of the total employees engaged in the industry there were 275 (134 males and 141 females) wage earners in 1921 whose wages totalled \$290,619, and in 1922 there were 177 wage earners (82 males and 95 females) with wages totalling \$133,475.

#### The Button Industry

There were 20 establishments engaged in the button industry in 1921 as compared with 21 in 1922. In the latter year Ontario had 13 factories, Quebec 4, British Columbia 3,



and Alberta 1, the additional factory in operation during the year being in the province of Quebec. The total capital invested in the industry in 1921 was \$1,212,229 as compared with \$1,363,340 in 1922, while the value of the products was \$1,239,814 in 1921 and \$1,203,240 in 1922. The number of employees of both sexes rose from 541 (249 males and 292 females) in 1921 to 573 (259 males and 314 females) in 1922. There was also an increase in the payroll which was reported at \$427,384 in 1921 and \$503,445 in 1922. The largest increase in the number of persons employed was in the wage-earning class, which in 1921 averaged 198 male and 227 female workers as compared with 209 male and 247 female workers in 1922.

### The Leather Glove and Mitt Industry

A report on the leather glove and mitt industry contains statistics for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. In 1921 there were 46 establishments making leather gloves, mittens and gauntlets, the number increasing to 47 in 1922, and to 56 in 1923. In the latter year there were 30 plants in Ontario, 18 in Quebec, 4 in Manitoba and 4 in British Columbia. The capital investment of the industry in 1923 was valued at \$3,117,241, compared with \$3,096,725 in 1922 and \$3,264,914 in 1921. The total value of all products for each of the three years was as follows: 1921, \$2,694,816; 1922, \$3,375,728; 1923, \$3,864,662.

The total number of days in operation by all plants in 1921 was 10,983, an average for each plant of 238 days; in 1922 the total number of days was 13,204, an average of 280 days per plant; and in 1923 the total number of days was 15,927, an average of 284 days for each plant.

In 1921 the industry gave employment to 1,182 persons, of whom 220 were salaried employees and 962 (335 males and 627 females) were wage earners. In 1922 there were employed 1,413 persons, of whom 208 were salaried employees and 1,205 (483 males and 722 females) were wage earners. In 1923 there were employed 1,574 persons, of whom 213 were salaried employees and 1,361 (568 males and 793 females) were wage earners. The salaries and wages paid amounted to \$938,783 in 1921; \$1,099,019 in 1922; and \$1,192,225 in 1923. Of these amounts \$562,432 was for wages in 1921, \$710,209 was for wages in 1922 and \$846,934 was for wages in 1923.

### The Leather Industry

The number of tanneries in operation in 1923 was 123, an increase of seven over the number shown for the preceding year, the additional number being chiefly customs tanneries in the western provinces. The Maritime provinces show an increase of 1, Ontario of 1, and the Western provinces of 6. In Quebec there was a decrease of 1. The distribution of tanneries by provinces in 1923 was as follows: Quebec, 64; Ontario, 40; Alberta, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 3 each; and New Brunswick and British Columbia, 2 each.

The total value of production of the tanneries in 1923 was \$23,607,728, a decrease from the preceding year of \$684,156. These totals are exclusive of the value of hides and skins tanned for customers, but include the amounts received by the tanneries for custom work. The value of output of Ontario tanneries in 1923 constituted 84 per cent and of Quebec tanneries 14 per cent of the total value for the Dominion.

The capital invested in the industry in 1923 totalled \$30,348,468, a decrease from the preceding year of \$2,470,307. The largest percentage of decrease was shown in the item of cash and operating accounts.

The average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 3,449 (3,329 males and 120 females) compared with 3,537 in 1922 and 3,828 in 1921. The total number of employees in 1923 was 3,787 (3,609 males and 178 females), compared with 3,854 in 1922 and 4,208 in 1921. The total amount paid in salaries and wages during the year was \$4,302,069, a decrease from 1922 of \$849, and an increase over 1921 of \$221,007. The total amount paid for wages alone in 1923 was \$3,399,617. In Ontario there were 245 salaried employees who received \$670,253 and 2,677 wage-earners who received \$2,718,721; Quebec salaried workers numbered 75 and received in salaries \$192,330, and wage-earners numbered 665, their wages amounting to \$581,774. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together had 7 salaried employees whose salaries amounted to \$18,954 and 51 wage-earners who received \$40,888. In the Western provinces there were 11 salaried employees with salaries totalling \$20,715, and 56 wage-earners with wages totalling \$58,234. The month of highest employment during the year was January with 3,671 wage-earners employed, and the lightest employment was in August when there were only 3,177 wage-earners.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Agenda of 1925 Session of International Labour Conference

A CIRCULAR letter has been issued by the Director of the International Labour Office under date of November 15 announcing that the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference will open in Geneva on May 19, 1925, and that the agenda will consist of the following items:—

- I. Workmen's Compensation.
- II. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (final vote on the Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).
- III. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).
- IV. Night work in bakeries (final vote on the Draft Convention adopted by a preliminary vote of the Conference at its Sixth Session).

It is pointed out by the Director that items II, III and IV have only been placed on the agenda with the object of allowing the Conference to proceed to a final vote on the Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were adopted by preliminary votes at the 1924 session.

In addition to the foregoing agenda the Conference will hold a general discussion on problems of social insurance and will elect a Governing Body of the International Labour Office to hold office for a period of three years.

It is proposed that special publications will be issued in advance of the Conference on the subjects of workmen's compensation and social insurance for the information of those who will be in attendance.

### Record of the 1924 Annual Conference

Copies have been received in the Department of Labour of Canada of the Record of the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Geneva in the month of June last. The subjects which received attention on this occasion were as follows:—

1. Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
2. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
3. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.
4. Night work in bakeries.

### Australia and the Maritime Conventions

By letter of 28th August, 1924, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that "steps had been taken to effect ratification on behalf of the Commonwealth Government," of the three Draft Conventions adopted by the Second Session of the International Labour Conference (Genoa, 1920), namely, the Conventions (1) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, (2) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, and (3) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

The Prime Minister added that, as these Conventions referred to matters coming within the competence both of the Commonwealth and State Governments, ratification would be effected only so far as the subject matter was within the competence of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The same letter stated that no action was proposed on the four Recommendations adopted by the Second Session of the Conference, concerning respectively the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry, the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation, the establishment of national seamen's codes, and unemployment insurance for seamen. Fishing was not yet organized as an industry and inland navigation scarcely existed. Almost all legislation affecting seamen was contained in the Navigation Act and codification therefore seemed unnecessary. The conditions of employment in Australia rendered unemployment so rare that no scheme of insurance seemed warranted.

The Genoa decisions had been referred to the State Governments for consideration and such action as they might deem desirable.

### Farm Wages in Ontario

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, in Crop Bulletin No. 160 says:—

There was no scarcity of help offering this season, but much of it was of doubtful quality. Many farmers have developed a method of helping one another out at rush times, and others are not cultivating more land than they can handle within the family. Harvest wages ranged as follows: By the day, with board, from \$2 to \$3, generally at \$2.50 for a fair worker. By the month, with board, from \$25 to \$45, usually around \$35 for men with ordinary experience.



## QUESTIONNAIRE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

### Provisions of existing provincial laws in Canada on points raised by International Labour Organization

THE subject of workmen's compensation will form the principal item in the agenda of the seventh session of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, which is to open at Geneva on May 19, 1925. Certain aspects of this subject had been considered at previous Conferences. At the session of 1921 a draft convention was adopted favouring the application of compensation laws to agricultural workers, and at the session held during the past year the Conference considered the application by each country to its alien workers of the provisions of its law relating to workmen's compensation for accidents on the same conditions as to its own nationals. The consideration of the subject in its general bearings, however, is reserved for next year's conference. In order to facilitate discussion at the coming conference, the Governing Body has proposed that the Conference might first adopt a proposed draft convention by a simple majority, and that this draft might then be submitted to the next annual session for a final vote by a two-thirds majority after having been communicated to the Governments and the most representative organizations of employers and workers in each country in the interval between the two sessions.

Further, the Governing Body in order to give direction to the discussion at the next Conference has issued a "questionnaire" to the various state members, in order to furnish a basis on which the discussion might open at the Conference. This questionnaire, which was printed in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, has been received by the Government of Canada, and is now in the hands of the several provincial governments. The Governing Body points out that the various governments are of course free in their replies to the questionnaire to suggest any other solution which they consider the Conference might more usefully adopt. It is hoped that the next Conference may be able to arrive at a declaration of general principles and fundamental provisions that may be embodied in a Draft Convention.

The preface to the questionnaire states that:—

The inclusion of the question of workmen's compensation in the agenda of the conference may be supported by two important considerations.

In the first place, practically all industrial countries already possess laws on workmen's compensation. Either the different classes of workers are dealt with under one and the same general system, or the general system is supplemented by special rules affecting certain occupations in which the risks of accidents are greater, e.g. miners, seamen, etc.

In the second place, the laws in the different countries have been considerably developed during the last thirty years and now have so many elements in common that it would appear possible to arrive at general principles and fundamental provisions which might be dealt with in a draft convention.

The following paragraphs contain some notes on the existing provisions of the various provincial laws in Canada on the several aspects of workmen's compensation that are considered in the Questionnaire issued by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

#### I. Sphere of Application

##### (a) UNDERTAKINGS AND INDUSTRIES INCLUDED

The first question asks whether workmen's compensation should apply to all undertakings or industries, or should be restricted to certain classes of undertakings.

In Canada, the various compensation acts specify the industries to which they apply, covering the workers employed throughout almost the entire industrial field. Agriculture and domestic service are excluded in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia where under amendments of 1922 the inclusion of farm labourers and domestic servants was provided for. In Alberta the men employed in the running trades of the railways are excluded. The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia acts exclude municipal firemen and policemen. The Yukon law is not applicable to establishments employing less than five workers. These provincial acts, however, make further provision that any industry not already covered may be brought in on application and with the consent of the several Boards. In British Columbia the workmen or their employers may make the application, but in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the demand must come from the employers, and in Alberta the consent of the employees affected

is required. In Ontario an industry employing a small number of workers may be excluded by the Board, but in such a case the employer or the workmen may elect to be brought under the provisions of the Act.

The International Labour Office notes that, generally speaking, the restrictions in the compensation acts of the various countries now affect only those industrial undertakings which employ a small number of hands or do not use machinery, small commercial undertakings, and agriculture.

#### (b) BENEFICIARIES

The second question asks if the proposed draft convention should contain a clause providing that all the workers employed in the industries covered should be included, or whether certain restrictions or exceptions are advisable?

In Canada, the Saskatchewan act excludes workers whose annual income exceeds \$1,800, and that of Quebec excludes those earning over \$1,500 yearly. Travelling salesmen are excluded in the acts of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and itinerant workers from the Alberta Act. Clerical workers who are not exposed to industrial hazards are excluded in British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick. Outworkers and casual workers who are employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business are excluded under the provisions of the acts of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Yukon. In British Columbia and Nova Scotia the members of an employer's family are not eligible for benefits, and in Manitoba and Ontario benefits are payable only if the members of the employer's family are carried on the payroll and in proportion to their wage.

#### (c) RISKS COVERED

*Definition of Accident.*—The question is in regard to the proper definition of an industrial accident under workmen's compensation. All the Provincial acts of Canada compensate those accidents which "arise out of and in the course of employment". This definition follows the British Act, and is used in the similar acts in the other British Dominions and in some foreign countries, including Spain. In some countries the accidents covered are those "arising in the course of the carrying on of an occupation, or of employment" (Japan, Brazil), or those arising out of or in the course of employment (Belgium, France, Italy). In Switzerland non-occupational as well as occupational accidents are

dealt with under the compulsory insurance system.

*Industrial Diseases.*—The question is asked, whether occupational diseases should be treated on the same basis as industrial accidents. In Canada disabilities due to disease which are incidental to employment in certain occupations are compensable under the laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick in the same manner as accident disabilities. These diseases are enumerated in schedules to the various acts, the schedule being originally identical with the list of industrial diseases contained in the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, as follows: anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, phosphorous poisoning, arsenic poisoning, and miners' ankylostomiasis. (This aspect of workmen's compensation was considered in an article in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1920, pp. 304-310). Miners' phthisis was added subsequently in Ontario and Alberta, and in Nova Scotia miners' "beat hand," "beat knee" and "beat elbow" were also included, while British Columbia has recently placed miners' sulphur poisoning on the list of compensable diseases.

## II. Benefits

### (a) COMPENSATION PAYMENTS IN CASE OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INCAPACITY

State members are asked to state whether in their opinion, in the cases of fatal and serious accidents, compensation should take the form of a pension, except where proper guarantees may be secured for the wise use of a lump sum.

Most of the Provincial laws in Canada provide for the commutation of periodical payments to injured workers or their dependants. This may be done by the Board, at its own discretion, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Alberta. In Manitoba the consent of the workman or his dependant is required. In Ontario, the Board may commute payments in cases where the impairment in earning capacity of an injured worker does not exceed 10 per cent, and, in cases of death where the dependants are others than widows or children. In Quebec, the law provides that a sum equal to four times the average yearly wages when the injury was received shall be apportioned by agreement or by the court among the consort, children under sixteen years of age and parent or parents of whom the deceased was the principal support. This amount must not be less than \$1,500 and not more than \$3,000. Any payments made on account of



disability before death are deducted from the compensation payable on death. In the Yukon, the workman's dependants are entitled to receive \$2,500 on his death from accident while at work. The Saskatchewan act authorizes the court to determine within certain limits what is a reasonable amount for compensation. The workman in case of disablement or his dependants in the event of his death are to receive either a sum equal to his earnings for three years or \$1,800 whichever is the larger, but in no case may compensation exceed \$2,000.

#### (b) COMPENSATION FOR INCAPACITY

The question is asked whether the proposed draft convention should contain a clause providing that extra compensation should be granted to seriously injured workers who have very largely to depend on the assistance of another person?

The amount of compensation paid in the Canadian provinces in cases of total disability is a fixed proportion of the former earning capacity of the injured worker, while in cases of partial disability it is the estimated difference in the worker's earning capacity before and after his injury was sustained. No special provision is made in any Canadian act for personal attendance, outside of medical and hospital service. On this point the Governing Body suggests that "One question, however, might perhaps be taken into consideration by the Conference—the question of seriously injured workers who, being incapable of looking after themselves properly, are very largely dependent on another person's assistance. They are nearly always incapable of doing any work, and have to use their compensation not only to maintain themselves but to support the person on whose assistance they are dependent and who is thereby prevented from taking up any regular occupation. These cripples are in a specially unfavourable position, and it may be asked whether workmen's compensation laws should not, as is done in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, make provision for granting them extra compensation. It has been considered advisable to put a question to the Governments on this point."

#### (c) COMPENSATION FOR DEATH

The Governing Body points out that international standards of compensation for death, as well as for incapacity, cannot be fixed owing to the wide differences which exist in the relation between compensation and basic wage in the various countries.

#### (d) MINIMUM COMPENSATION AND THE BASIC WAGE

Under this heading, also, it is considered that "in view of the great diversity in the methods adopted in the different laws for dealing with the minimum basic wage and of the practical difficulties in the way of arriving at the minimum cost of living, the possibilities under present conditions of reaching an international agreement on the matter in question can hardly be entertained." No question is, accordingly, being put to the Governments in this connection.

#### (e) MEDICAL BENEFITS

On this subject the questions are asked (i) whether medical aid should be a necessary part of compensation, or should be undertaken by sickness or invalidity insurance institutions; (ii) whether medical benefits should include treatment by specialists when necessary, and (iii) should injured workers be gratuitously furnished with artificial limbs, where needed, or be awarded extra compensation?

In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario the provincial board is authorized to defray the expenses of medical aid. In the two western provinces the cost of such aid is met by a deduction from the workmen's wages at a rate fixed by the Board. The treatment generally includes medical, surgical, nursing and hospital service and transportation. The Boards of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia also supply artificial limbs and other necessary apparatus.

### III. Security of Payment and Insurance

This question relates to the provision of guarantees against the employers or insurers' insolvency. It is asked if the worker's priority of claim affords him sufficient security, or whether greater security should be provided by means of a security fund or in other ways.

The question of security does not arise in connection with workmen's compensation in Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick and Manitoba, where the compensation funds have behind them the credit of the Province. In Quebec and Saskatchewan injured workers have a prior claim in the distribution of the assets of a defaulting employer.

### IV. Cost of Workmen's Compensation

On this subject the Governing Body says: "The cost of compensating injured workers is, as a general rule, borne wholly by the employers. The wage-earners make no con-

tribution except in a very few countries, e.g. Switzerland, where insurance covers non-industrial as well as industrial accidents. It is perhaps superfluous, however, to insert in an international draft convention a provision which could do no more than confirm a solution already adopted almost universally, and which would not be of a nature to lead to any progress in national legislation."

#### V. Administration and Settlement of Disputes

This question asks if the competent body to deal with disputes in connection with

workmen's compensation should be (i) joint councils of workers and employers; (ii) Boards composed of representatives of both parties; (iii) civil courts; (iv) joint councils, with civil courts as appellate tribunals.

In Canada the six provinces already named as having "state" systems of compensation follow the plan mentioned under heading (ii), disputes being decided by Boards composed of representatives of the workers and employers, with an independent chairman. In Quebec and Saskatchewan disputes are settled by the civil courts.

### ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES

THE master bakers' organizations in a number of countries have defined their attitude towards the proposed Draft Convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries, both in national conferences and through their delegates to the International Master Bakers' Congress which was held at Brussels on August 12 and 13, and to a further Conference held in the same city on October 20 and 21. The Congress embodied its views, and those of the majority of the national organizations represented, in a resolution against the prohibition of night work in bakeries.

It was reported by the Chairman of the two Master Bakers' Associations of the Netherlands that the master bakers of his country agreed to the abolition of night work as laid down in the Dutch Act on the subject.

The second meeting held on October 20 and 21, at Brussels was attended by representatives of the master bakers' associations of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. This conference adopted the constitution and rules of the International Master Bakers' Union, and also passed a resolution against the proposed Draft Convention, claiming freedom to work at all times in bakeries, and protesting against any attempt at international legislation on the question.

The attitude of workers' organizations to the proposed Draft Convention may be summarized as follows:—

The workers' organizations accept the proposed Draft Convention as a minimum settlement of their claims, and consider its adoption to be an important achievement for social justice. They state, however, that the Draft Convention does not sufficiently take account of their claims, especially as regards the

nightly rest, which should, according to their views, be a minimum of eight hours instead of seven.

Several congresses of workers' unions have expressed their views in the form of a resolution. Thus, the Congress of the Union of German Bakers and Confectioners adopted a resolution declaring the proposed Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning night work in bakeries to be acceptable in principle but stating that the workers in the bakery trade would never accept a nightly rest period of less than eight hours.

The Congress of German Bakers and Confectioners, also dealt with the question of night work in bakeries in general in Germany and unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the strict application of existing legislation against night work. At the same time the Congress declared itself opposed to any derogation from the nightly or Sunday rest.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Organization of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades in Belgium which resulted in the adoption of a resolution demanding that the rest period should be one of eight hours from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., and that the bakeries should be closed during these hours.

The Congress of the French Federation of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades considered the proposed Draft Convention and stated that the rest period provided for in the Draft Convention should be eight and not seven hours and that the permanent exceptions allowed by the Draft Convention for preparatory work were not indispensable to efficient production.



The Congress of Swiss Unions at Lausanne noted the decisions of the International Labour Conference on the subject of the suppression of night work in bakeries and appealed to organized workers of the world to support the workers in the baking trades in their campaign against night work.

Almost immediately after the adoption of the Draft Convention by the International Labour Conference the organized workers in the French baking trades began an energetic campaign in favour of the complete abolition of night work, that is for the strict application of the Act of March 28, 1919. The French Minister of Labour recognized the justice of the workers' claims and assisted in the campaign.

French employer's circles have launched protests against the day work system, claiming that many establishments were losing customers because the former were distributing uneatable bread. Certain prosecution of master bakers who were not applying the Act have taken place and the courts have in several instances pronounced sentence against them.

The late British Government prepared a Factory Bill which prohibited night work in bakeries subject to exceptions. This Bill has not, however, become law as yet. The Congress of the Federation of Workers in the Baking, Confectionery and Allied Trades adopted a resolution on the subject noting the Government's proposals and strongly

urging that the proposed Act should come into force on January 1, 1926, at least.

The Labour Legislation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Province of Buenos Aires of the Argentine Republic has adopted a Bill under which work in bakeries and confectioneries, and similar undertakings, would be prohibited from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. At the same time the eight-hour day will be established for bakeries.

In Belgium complaint was made to the Minister of Labour that master bakers were failing to comply with the Act prohibiting night work in bakeries and that the courts were not taking sufficiently energetic action against them.

After a careful inquiry into the conditions of work in bakeries in Bulgaria the Factory Inspector stated that in view of the distressing state of affairs revealed by the enquiry that he would propose that night work should be entirely abolished. The proposal was adopted, and regulations were at once drawn up prohibiting night work in bakeries as from October 1.

The Chilean bakers have for a long time been engaged in a campaign for the abolition of night work. On October 1 the revolutionary power promulgated a Decree providing that work in bakeries and confectioneries and similar undertakings working for public sale should be prohibited from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. The prohibition also applies to members of the bakers' family.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND

THE unemployment insurance bill which was introduced in the Swiss Parliament last year has recently been passed by the Federal Chambers of that country and promulgated as "a Federal Act concerning the allocation of subsidies for the purpose of insurance against unemployment, dated October 17, 1924." The Act is intended to encourage a more complete development of unemployment insurance by autonomous action on the part of the various cantons and communes and by the employers' and workers' associations. It does not set up a compulsory system; its scope is limited to encouraging voluntary insurance by public or private unemployment funds, with the assistance of federal subsidies.

The system is not wholly new in Switzerland, although up to the present it has been of a provisional nature only, as the subsidy to the various funds has had to be specially voted each year by the Federal Chambers.

The new Act provides for a permanent and regular subsidy to these funds.

The principal modifications which the original Bill has undergone are in respect (a) of the amount of federal subsidy and (b) of the unemployment benefit payable.

The Bill laid down a uniform rate of subvention for all classes of funds, namely, 30 per cent of the total amount of relief paid out daily by the funds, in accordance with their own regulations, whereas the Act as passed provides for a subsidy equal to 40 per cent of the daily amount of benefit paid out by public funds and private mutual insurance funds, while other private funds are to receive a subsidy equal to 30 per cent only of the daily amount of benefit paid to their members. Further, the Federal Assembly is empowered to increase the amount of the subsidy temporarily to a maximum of 10 per cent.

So far as the rate of benefit is concerned, the Bill stated merely that this should not as a rule exceed 60 per cent of the loss of normal earnings. Upon this point the Act is more precise. It makes a distinction between unemployed persons living alone and those who are under a legal obligation to assist others; and provides that for the latter class the benefit is to be increased by at least 10 per cent of the amount of normal earnings lost, over and above the amount of benefit

payable to an unmarried unemployed person. The maximum amount payable is still fixed at 60 per cent of normal earnings lost.

The insurance also covers partial unemployment; and for this purpose benefit is to be calculated in such a manner that, when added to the part-time earnings of the worker, the total does not exceed 70 per cent or 80 per cent of the normal full-time earnings in the case respectively of an unmarried worker and of one who has a family to support.

## TRADE UNIONISM IN CHINA

**B**EFORE western influence penetrated China, the great social questions which now distract the industrial countries of Europe and America were unknown. It was only when large ports began to be opened to foreign trade that the modern economic system, based on capitalism, was introduced into China. Then spinning mills, corn mills, steel works, match factories and railway workshops began to be built and the whole aspect of social life changed.

Concurrently with this change, a whole series of complicated problems unknown before began to arise and to become urgent. Questions such as the cost of living, wage rates, hours of work and hygienic conditions began to be discussed. Naturally, also, the idea of the association of the workers and of trade unionism grew up, and strikes began to take place, at first at long intervals but later more and more frequently.

The trade unions found a form of organization already to hand in the old corporations and clubs. It may be noted that the tendency to associate is a very distinctive trait of the Chinese character.

### The Present Position

China may, from the point of view of trade union organization as it exists at present, be divided into three zones—the North, the Yang-tze-kiang valley and the Kwang-tung province.

In the North the movement for the organization of the workers is comparatively feeble, though the railwaymen of the Peking-Mukden and Peking-Sui-yuan lines have powerful trade unions.

In the Yang-tze-kiang valley considerable effort has been made among the workers to organize themselves and towards the end of 1922 they set up a workers' federation including 24 trade unions and about 40,000 members. About the same time the workers on the Peking-Hankow railway formed them-

selves into a trade union with 11 local sections. At Shanghai, according to a report of the Economic Information Office of the Chinese Government, 47 trade unions were created in 1922.

The greatest progress towards trade unionism has been made in the province of Kwangtung. There are 200 trade unions at Hong Kong and 300 at Canton.

### Towards National Organization

At the present moment the trade union movement is tending to overstep the bounds of districts and to constitute itself as a national organization for the whole of China.

The first step in this direction was the National Workers' Congress at Canton in May, 1922. Nearly 160 delegates were present representing 200 trade unions and 300,000 workers. The Congress adopted several resolutions, one of which demanded the eight-hour day, while another recommended the organization of trade unions in industry and the establishment of a National Workers' Federation. The railwaymen on the different Chinese lines have made similar efforts to amalgamate.

### Trade Union Rights

Among the various obstacles to the development of workers' organization in China, one of the most serious is the lack of any legislation guaranteeing trade union liberty. Chinese law does not recognize the right of workers to associate, so that it is impossible for a workers' union in its early days to conduct an open campaign against the employers without running the risk of being dissolved.

At the end of 1922 draft regulations were submitted to Parliament by the Chinese government authorizing workers to associate in trade unions and granting such unions a legal personality. No information is to hand as to any further action taken by Parliament in the matter. Certain provinces have already taken measures to apply the provisions thus



proposed without waiting for their adoption by Parliament.

The workers' associations have drawn up a bill securing certain guarantees for the wage-earning classes, among which is trade union liberty.

In order to put an end to incessant industrial disputes in the Province of Hu-pei in 1922 and 1923 the Industrial Commission of the Province announced its intention of submitting to the Provincial Assembly draft regulations for the administration of industrial undertakings and the employment of labour, and stated that as soon as they were adopted the regulations would become Hu-pei's Labour Charter.

### Views on Labour Legislation

Although, through the medium of the press the Chinese worker is beginning to understand the advantages enjoyed by workers in countries over-sea, he does not at the moment aspire to be in a position similar to theirs. Ten hours work per day and a daily wage of \$1 are the extreme limit of his claims.

Chinese employers are in general opposed to the introduction of laws favouring trade unionism. They point out that it is already

very difficult for them to meet the competition of foreign manufacturers whose resources in capital and experience of business are greater than theirs. They hold that workers' legislation is not wanted and should not be introduced into China. It meets the needs of great industrial countries, but is absolutely inappropriate to China in its present condition. It will only be possible to discuss labour regulation when foreign concessionaires are subjected to the same legislation.

The Government continues to oscillate between the two opposing points of view. On the one hand it would be glad to pursue a policy of class reconciliation, and would like to put an end to the agitation of the workers by promulgating labour regulations. On the other hand, it hesitates to come out entirely on the side of the legal protection of the workers, since it is haunted by the fear of Bolshevik elements, which have already taken an active part in the great railway strikes. While sincerely wishing to improve the condition of the workers, the Peking government shrinks before the risk of a Red revolution, which it considers always as a possibility and which it would do anything in the world to prevent.

## HOURS OF WORK IN THE UNITED STATES IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

IN February last the United States Department of Labour, through the Bureau of Labour Statistics, began a study into wages and hours of labour in representative mills in 10 departments of the iron and steel industry of the United States, namely, sheet mills, blast furnaces, Bessemer converters, open-hearth furnaces, tin-plate mills, bar mills, blooming mills, plate mills, puddling mills and standard rail mills.

While a survey of all establishments in the industry could not be undertaken, the statistics for each department may be accepted as fully representative, as they are based on a sufficient number of representatives plants in each district to show conditions in their locality. The period covered in the survey was the half-month pay period, 16-31 January, inclusive.

In the sheet mills, tin-plate mills and puddling mills, there was practically no change in hours of work in 1924 as compared with former years, these departments having long been on an eight hour basis.

In the other departments of the industry the movement towards reduction of hours was very marked, for in those departments the

12-hour shift and 7-day week had formerly been general.

The result of this movement was best seen in the blast-furnace department, as from the nature of its process a blast-furnace is in continuous operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Not more than 20 per cent of the employees in the principal productive occupations in 1922 worked less than 72 hours a week, while approximately the same percentage worked as many as 84 hours per week, and 49 per cent worked 72 hours. In 1924, however, practically two-thirds of the employees worked 56 hours a week or less.

The reduction of working time in the open-hearth department is almost as remarkable as in the blast-furnace department.

In the Bessemer converting department, few employees worked more than 72 hours per week prior to the summer of 1923,<sup>1</sup> so the decrease in hours of work, though considerable, is not so marked as in either the blast-furnace or the open-hearth department.

<sup>1</sup> In the blooming mills, full-time hours per week declined 19 per cent in 1924 as compared with 1922. Plate mills show a 14 per cent decrease and bar mills 9 per cent.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1924, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE improvement in the employment situation indicated at the beginning of October was not maintained during the month. On November 1 there was a rather small decrease in the number of persons employed by the 5,737 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, these firms having a combined payroll of 762,848 persons, as compared with 770,595 on October 1. The index number, therefore, declined from 93.9 on the latter date to 93.0 at the beginning of November, while on November 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it had stood at 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2, respectively. Contractions affecting approximately the same number of workers were recorded on the first of November of last year, but, as may be seen in the accompanying chart, employment then was on a somewhat higher level.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole decreased; construction, hotels and shipping also showed seasonal contractions, while logging, mining, steam railway operation and trade registered considerable improvement.

### Employment by Provinces

Employment declined in all except the Prairie Provinces, where the recovery indicated slightly exceeded the losses recorded at the beginning of October.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Seasonal curtailment in sawmills and construction mainly caused a fairly large reduction in employment, but fish canneries, rolling mills and other iron and steel works, mining and transportation were also slacker. Returns were tabulated from 502 employers, whose staffs aggregated 62,087 persons, as compared with 65,916 on October 1. The trend of employment at the beginning of November, 1923, was also unfavourable, but employment then was in considerably greater volume.

*Quebec.*—Sawmills, iron and steel factories, transportation, and highway and railroad construction reported losses in personnel that were partly offset by improvement in rubber, leather, textiles, electric current, logging, trade, communication and building construction. The net result was a decline of 957 persons, or 0.4 per cent in the payroll of the 1,257 employers from whom returns were received; these had a combined working force of 213,481 persons on November 1. Contractions on a much larger scale had been

registered on that date of last year, when conditions were better.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a net decline, in spite of marked seasonal expansion in logging and less pronounced improvement in abattoirs, musical instruments, textiles, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and transportation. The declines were very large in sawmills, construction and fruit and vegetable canneries and somewhat less so in pulp and paper, rubber, iron and steel, petroleum products, communication and trade. An aggregate payroll of 319,447 persons was employed by the 2,632 reporting firms as compared with 323,718 at the beginning of October. Contractions affecting a very much smaller number of persons were reported on November 1, 1923, and employment in Ontario was then above its present level.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Considerable improvement was noted on the whole in manufacturing, particularly in railway car shops; sawmills and brick and cement works, however, were slacker, as is usual at this time of year. Construction, hotels, street railways and cartage afforded less employment. Marked seasonal gains, on the other hand, were reported in logging, coal mining, and steam railway operation, while railway construction also registered increased employment. The 750 firms making returns employed 99,696 workers or 2,776 more than in their last report. Important reductions in personnel had been recorded at the same period of last year, but in spite of this difference in trend, the index number then was higher than on November 1, 1924.

*British Columbia.*—There was seasonal curtailment of operations in fish and fruit canneries, sawmills and construction in British Columbia; this repeats the movement indicated on the same date in 1923, and the level of employment is practically the same as at that time. During the period under review iron and steel, logging and railway transportation registered increases that partly offset the declines enumerated above. Statements were compiled from 596 employers, whose staffs declined from 69,603 persons on October 1, to 68,137 at the beginning of November.

The following table gives the index numbers of employment in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics:—



(Number employed January, 1920=100)

District	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922	Nov. 1 1921
Maritime Provinces.....	8.1	83.7	88.3	95.2	91.7	91.4
Quebec.....	28.0	97.1	97.6	103.2	92.7	87.5
Ontario.....	41.9	90.4	91.6	96.0	94.9	87.0
Prairie Provinces.....	13.1	94.1	91.4	99.2	105.0	102.6
British Columbia.....	8.9	102.1	104.0	102.8	100.2	94.3
Canada.....	100.0	93.0	93.9	98.8	95.8	90.2

### Employment by Cities

A study of the returns by cities shows that five of the seven for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, reported reductions in employment, while in Toronto and Quebec increased activity was noted.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal declined, largely on account of seasonal contractions in shipping and stevedoring, together with reductions in manufacturing. Within the latter group the losses in iron and steel were most pronounced, while offsetting gains took place in electric current, textile and some other factories. Communication, building construction and trade showed gains. A combined payroll of 104,789 persons was recorded by the 686 reporting concerns, who employed 106,300 in the preceding month.

*Quebec.*—Firms in this city reported improvement on the whole; leather and transportation, in particular, registered increased activity, while clothing works were slacker. Statements were received from 92 employers, whose staffs registered 8,879 persons or 119 more than on October 1.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing was decidedly more active, the iron and steel, meat packing, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone divisions having the greatest increases in employment. Local transportation and road construction were also busier. There were additions to the staffs of the 757 employers making returns of 929 persons or about 1 per cent; on November 1 they employed 93,348 workers.

*Ottawa.*—There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the employment afforded in Ottawa, occurring mainly in lumber mills and road construction. Building construction, on the other hand, showed improvement. The 120 firms reporting in Ottawa had an aggregate working force of 9,905 persons, or 614 less than on October 1.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in rubber declined, chiefly owing to a shut down for inventory in a single large factory. Construction was also slacker, but improvement was indicated in

textile and electrical appliance works. Reports were compiled from 192 employers, whose payrolls totalled 24,009 persons, as compared with 24,232 in the preceding month.

*Winnipeg.*—The trend of employment in Winnipeg was downward; construction recorded the largest losses, but moderate declines were general in a number of industries. According to returns from 282 firms, they reduced their payrolls from 24,265 persons on October 1 to 23,732 at the beginning of November.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in this city also showed a falling off; improvement in iron and steel was more than offset by curtailment in sawmills and construction. Statements were compiled from 225 employers, whose staffs, aggregating 22,614, were smaller by 202 persons or 0.9 per cent than on October 1.

The following table shows the index number of employment in these cities:—

(Number employed in January, 1920=100)

City	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922
Montreal.....	13.7	92.4	93.7	99.1	92.6
Quebec.....	1.2	100.3	98.8	.....	.....
Toronto.....	12.2	87.0	86.4	89.9	92.2
Ottawa.....	1.3	94.5	100.8	103.8	100.6
Hamilton.....	3.1	79.6	80.4	89.7	83.4
Winnipeg.....	3.1	84.2	86.1	88.6	99.5
Vancouver.....	2.9	103.4	104.0	98.6	94.9

### The Manufacturing Industries

Marked seasonal curtailment of operations in sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, together with smaller reductions in pulp and paper and petroleum product factories, caused a decline of between one and two per cent in manufacturing. All other divisions within the group, however, recorded moderate improvement; the gains in rubber, leather, iron and steel, textiles, musical instruments, electric current and electrical apparatus were largest. Statements were received from 3,720 manufacturers, employing 412,757 operators as compared with 420,355 at the beginning of October. The trend of employment indicated on November 1, 1923, was downward, but the losses were less extensive and the general situation was more favourable at that time.

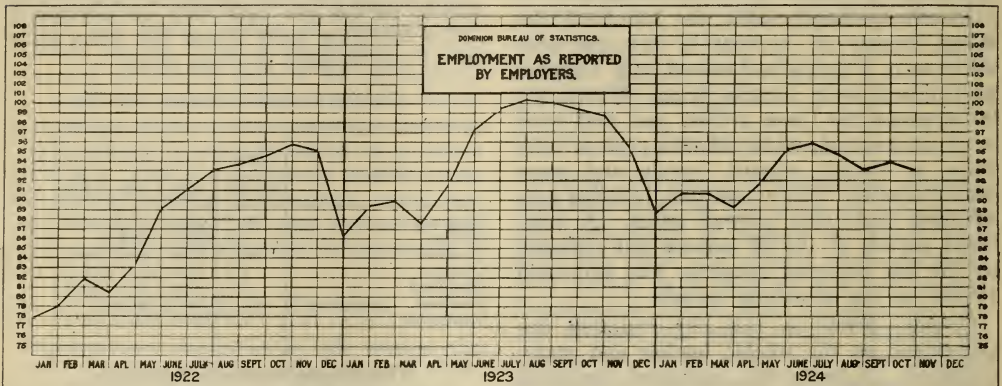
*Animal Products, Edible.*—Meat slaughtering and packing establishments were busier than at the beginning of October, but large reductions were recorded in fish canneries. The improvement in the former group took place mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while the Maritime district and British Columbia registered the declines in the latter.

A combined working force of 14,253 was reported by the 165 firms reporting, as compared with 14,993 at the beginning of October. During the corresponding period of last year a seasonal falling off had also been shown, but employment then was on a lower level than on the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—Boot, shoe and other leather factories afforded more employment than in the preceding month, according to returns from 193 firms, employing 16,376 persons. As they had 16,126 on their payroll at the beginning of October, this was an increase of 1.6 per cent. Establishments in Quebec showed practically all the gains. These additions to staffs are about equal to those recorded on November 1, 1923.

then was slightly higher than at the present time. A very large percentage of the losses recorded on November 1, 1924, took place in fruit and vegetable canneries, although sugar and biscuit works were also less fully employed. Chocolate and confectionery works, on the other hand, recorded improvement. Reports were compiled from 309 manufacturers in this division, whose payrolls declined from 29,304 persons on October 1 to 27,856 on the date under review. Although all except the Prairie Provinces shared in the contraction of nearly 5 per cent, the reductions in Ontario and British Columbia were most extensive.

*Pulp and Paper.*—The trend of employment in pulp and paper works was unfavourable,



*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal reductions on a large scale took place in rough and dressed lumber mills; wooden vehicle works were also slacker, while furniture factories afforded increased employment. All provinces shared in these declines, which rather exceeded those registered at the beginning of November of last year, when the index number was higher. The payrolls of the 687 reporting firms comprised 47,111 workers as compared with 54,076 on October 1. The difference was a decline of about 13 per cent.

*Musical Instruments.*—Continued improvement was noted in musical instrument works, chiefly in Ontario. Thirty-nine manufacturers employed 3,001 persons or 137 more than in the preceding month. The gains were larger than those indicated on November 1, 1923, but employment on the two dates was practically the same.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—After six months of uninterrupted improvement, employment in this division showed a decrease, which exceeded that reported at the beginning of November of last year. The index number

while printing establishments showed very little change on the whole. Firms in Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the decline. The working force of the 447 reporting employers stood at 51,277 or 461 less than on October 1. Reductions on a somewhat larger scale were indicated at the same period in 1923.

*Rubber Products.*—Manufacturers of rubber products in Quebec afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month, but declines occurred in Ontario. The net result was an increase of 447 persons in the staffs of the 30 concerns making returns, the number employed being 9,932. Large decreases were indicated by the firms reporting for November 1 of a year ago, and the index number then was rather lower than at the present time.

*Textile Products.*—Further additions to staffs were registered in the textile industries, although they were very much less extensive than in the preceding month and also than in the same month of last year. Employment then was rather more active. Accord-



ing to reports from 521 firms, their staffs aggregated 65,989 persons as compared with 65,707 on October 1. Cotton, hosiery and knitting mills were decidedly more active, but garment and personal furnishing factories afforded less employment. The gains occurred almost wholly in Quebec and Ontario.

*Electric Current.*—There was an increase of 258 in the staffs of the 85 electric current producers reporting; their staffs aggregated 12,400 on November 1. This was considerably more than the gain reported on same date of last year, and conditions now are more favourable. Quebec and British Columbia registered most of the expansion.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Further large additions to staffs were reported in electrical apparatus factories, 33 of which employed 9,201 persons, as compared with 8,820 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place mainly in Ontario. Very little change in the situation had been shown on the first of November, 1923, when employment was in much less volume than at the present time.

*Iron and Steel.*—Varying trends in different provinces resulted in a net increase of 446 persons in the staffs of the 627 manufacturers making returns, the number employed being 102,860. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario curtailment of operations was registered, but in the four western provinces expansion took place. Railway car shops, agricultural implement and heating appliance works afforded more employment, while rolling mills, general plant machinery and shipbuilding works were slacker. Additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale were reported on November 1 of last year; the index number then was much higher than on the same date in 1924.

*Mineral Products.*—Petroleum factories in Ontario were not so busy as at the beginning of October, and minor declines were recorded in other divisions coming under this heading. The 73 firms making returns had an aggregate working force of 9,861 persons, which was 236 less than at the beginning of October. Employment was in greater volume than on November 1, 1923, when less pronounced curtailment was noted.

### Logging

Further important gains were indicated in logging, 7,249 men being added since October 1 to the payrolls of the 223 reporting firms; they employed 28,562 persons. While all provinces shared to some extent in this expansion, the gains in Ontario and Quebec were much the largest. The seasonal increases, also reported at the beginning of November

of last year, affected a much smaller number of persons, and the index number then was considerably lower than at the present time.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—Activity in coal mines in the Prairie Provinces increased substantially, while in Nova Scotia there was a moderate decline. A combined working force of 26,829 persons was employed by the 93 operators making returns, as compared with 26,196 in the preceding month. Although the expansion registered on November 1, 1924, was greater than on that date in the year before, the index number then was above its present level.

### Transportation

*Steam Railway Operation.*—Employment on steam railways mainly in the Prairie Provinces, but to a less extent in Ontario and British Columbia, showed an upward movement that contrasted with the declines recorded on November 1, 1923. The situation then, however, was more favourable. Statements were tabulated from 99 concerns and divisional superintendents, having 76,450 persons on payroll as compared with 75,494 at the beginning of October, 1924.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Fairly large shrinkage was shown in shipping and stevedoring in Quebec, and there were also moderate reductions in British Columbia. The payrolls of the 63 employers from whom reports were received declined from 14,683 at the beginning of October, to 13,358 on the date under review. Activity had increased at the first of November of last year, when the index number was higher.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building Construction.*—There were further pronounced decreases in the employment afforded by building contractors, 288 of whom employed 24,546 persons, or 1,152 less than at the beginning of October. The largest reductions were reported in Ontario; the Western provinces also showed curtailment of operations, but in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec expansion was noted. Activity in building during 1924 has not been so great as in 1923, and the index number is lower than at the first of November of last year.

*Highway Construction.*—Contractions were reported generally in highway construction and maintenance, according to the 107 contractors making returns, who reduced their staffs from 15,680 workers early in October to 13,883 on November 1. This reduction was very much smaller than that recorded on the same date in 1923.

**Railway Construction and Maintenance.**—A substantial falling off in personnel was evidenced in reports from 33 contractors and divisional superintendents in this industry; they employed 35,554 men as compared with 39,496 in the preceding month. All districts except the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia shared in this contraction, which affected a slightly smaller number than that noted on November 1, 1923. Employment then, however, was in greater volume.

### Services

**Hotels and Restaurants.**—The number of persons employed in hotels and restaurants in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was smaller than on October 1. Reports were compiled from 71 establishments, employing 7,126 persons or 588 less than on the latter date. This release affected approximately the same number of workers as that registered on November 1 of last year.

**Personal Services** (chiefly laundries).—Laundries recorded minor reductions in nearly

every province, causing a net decline in the staffs of the 73 reporting firms of 132 persons. They employed 4,516 workers.

### Trade

Retail establishments registered slightly increased activity in all provinces except Ontario, while wholesalers showed practically no change on the whole. On November 1 of a year ago reductions in employment in trade were noted, but the index numbers for the two periods practically coincide. The sales force of the 564 firms making returns in the trade group totalled 55,491 or 201 more persons than at the beginning of October.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of employment by industries as at the first of November and October, 1924, as compared with November 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921. The column headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on November 1, 1924.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, NOV. 1, 1924, ETC.  
(January 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922	Nov. 1 1921	Industry	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922	Nov. 1 1921
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	54.1	84.2	85.7	91.2	87.7	81.1	Land vehicles.....	6.6	84.2	81.8	100.5	90.9	84.1
Animal Products—							Steel shipbuilding						
edible.....	1.9	92.3	97.0	87.2	92.2	89.4	and repairing.....	.4	27.3	30.4	28.7	23.2	31.5
Fur and products.....	.1	86.4	88.3	109.1	107.8	103.7	Heating appliances	.6	85.0	83.2	92.6	93.9	89.7
Leather and products.....	2.2	75.6	74.4	80.2	83.2	82.7	Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.7	75.6	76.1	97.6	89.2	73.5
Lumber and products.....	6.2	94.8	107.9	106.2	100.5	87.6	Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	66.3	67.4	78.6	72.0	61.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.2	114.4	137.7	128.4	114.2	94.7	Others.....	1.9	68.4	69.1	79.3	75.3	67.5
Lumber products.....	2.0	70.0	70.0	76.8	81.9	78.5	Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.4	78.0	77.8	89.0	77.1	63.1
Musical instruments.....	.4	68.8	65.3	68.1	73.2	67.8	Mineral products.....	1.3	105.6	108.1	99.7	96.0	87.5
Plant products—							Miscellaneous.....	.5	83.1	82.5	88.2	91.8	82.0
edible.....	3.6	101.0	106.5	100.3	101.9	101.0	Logging.....	3.7	71.8	53.4	62.6	66.0	59.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	100.4	101.1	103.9	99.6	89.4	Mining.....	6.1	100.5	99.0	105.4	104.5	98.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	103.9	105.2	113.1	104.0	89.1	Coal.....	3.5	86.0	83.8	96.7	105.7	104.7
Paper products.....	.8	89.7	91.8	91.7	92.3	82.7	Metallic ores.....	1.8	152.0	151.5	137.4	104.0	87.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	99.8	99.5	97.9	96.9	92.3	Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	99.0	99.9	102.1	99.4	80.2
Rubber products.....	1.3	69.3	66.5	65.3	70.1	69.1	<b>Communication</b> .....	3.0	111.3	111.2	103.3	102.2	104.5
Textile products.....	8.7	85.8	85.4	89.8	91.8	86.2	Telegraphs.....	.6	106.7	108.4	108.7	103.9	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.1	94.1	91.9	101.2	103.1	95.7	Telephones.....	2.4	112.5	112.0	104.5	101.7	104.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	88.7	86.2	95.7	95.1	87.3	<b>Transportation</b> .....	14.4	108.2	109.6	116.8	114.7	110.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.8	74.1	76.4	75.9	80.7	77.6	Street railway and cartage.....	2.6	116.8	117.2	122.0	127.0	120.6
Others.....	1.1	95.2	94.6	95.8	92.7	85.4	Railways.....	10.0	98.8	98.0	106.1	102.2	101.1
Tobacco distilled, and malt liquors.....	1.5	101.7	101.5	102.3	98.3	100.3	Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	192.0	211.3	221.7	239.0	203.9
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	116.7	112.0	107.8	92.3	77.7	<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	9.7	144.9	157.5	159.3	153.2	139.3
Chemical and allied products.....	.8	82.0	82.6	88.6	88.3	84.8	Building.....	3.2	130.8	135.4	141.4	128.1	103.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	86.1	87.0	99.9	95.5	82.3	Highway.....	1.8	166.6	182.8	223.8	296.3	236.6
Electric current.....	1.6	134.4	131.5	124.1	116.9	107.8	Railway.....	4.7	113.1	126.0	127.3	133.3	140.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	116.6	112.1	104.6	87.5	73.7	<b>Services</b> .....	1.7	109.3	115.0	108.5	96.6	96.0
Iron and steel products.....	13.5	66.9	66.6	81.8	74.7	69.7	Hotel and restaurant.....	.9	113.0	122.1	114.6	98.3	95.3
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.2	44.9	47.3	66.8	56.1	65.5	Professional.....	.2	111.1	111.5	111.4	94.2	94.0
Machinery other than vehicles.....	1.1	64.9	66.1	78.5	65.2	61.3	Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.6	103.3	105.9	100.3	94.9	97.0
Agricultural implements.....	.5	37.5	35.3	57.8	54.2	43.1	<b>Trade</b> .....	7.3	93.8	93.1	93.1	93.8	93.0
							Retail.....	4.7	91.7	91.1	91.2	92.2	89.7
							Wholesale.....	2.6	97.9	97.0	96.6	98.4	99.1
							<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.	93.0	93.8	93.8	95.8	90.2



## THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1924

THE reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of October, 1924, show a decline in business, due mainly to the seasonal reaction from the heavy demand for the harvest during the preceding months. Compared with the same period of 1923, lessened activities may be noted especially during the first half of October. During that period of last year harvest operations were still very active in the West having been delayed by wet weather during the preceding fortnight. A slight reduction from the 1923 figures is indicated during the latter part of the month under review. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half month periods, shows a steady and rapid decline in the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, during the first half of the month, followed by a slight recovery during the latter part of the period. This slight increase, however, did not approximate the marked expansion noted during the same period of 1923 or 1922.

During the first half of October, 1924, applications for employment averaged 1,850 daily, as compared with 2,658 daily during the preceding period, and with 3,126 during the corresponding period of last year. During the latter half of the month the average number of applications registered daily was 1,924 in contrast with 1,977 during the same period of 1923. Employers notified the Service of an average of 1,462 vacancies daily during the first half, and 1,522 daily during the second half of October of this year, with an average of 3,002 daily and 1,754 daily during the corresponding periods a year ago. During the latter half of September, 1924, an average of 2,723 vacancies were offered daily at the offices of the Service. Reports indicate an average placement daily of 1,362 during the first half of October as compared with 2,733 during the same period last year and in contrast with 2,238 daily during the latter half of September, 1924. The average number of placements effected daily during the latter half of the month under review was 1,379 as compared with 1,527 during the same period of 1923. Placements in regular employment averaged 1,034 and 1,020 daily and those in casual work averaged 328 and 359 daily during the first and second half of October respectively.

During the month of October, 1924, the number of persons referred to employment was 38,872; the total number of placements effected being 37,008. The placements in regular employment numbered 27,729 of which 24,420 were of men and 3,309 of women. The place-

ments effected in casual work during the month numbered 9,279. The offices received notification of 40,310 vacancies, of which 31,846 were of men and 8,464 of women. The number of persons registered at the offices during the month was 50,982, of which 39,385 were men and 11,597 were women.

The placements in regular employment by provinces were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 246 men, 76 women; New Brunswick, 365 men, 89 women; Quebec, 1,334 men, 434 women; Ontario, 6,945 men, 1,231 women; Manitoba, 3,682 men, 449 women; Saskatchewan, 4,642 men, 310 women; Alberta, 5,925 men, 433 women; British Columbia, 1,281 men, 287 women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924 (10 months).....	219,224	103,685	322,909

### MARITIME PROVINCES

Construction work was almost at a standstill, road work and building having fallen off considerably in New Brunswick, and a large number of unemployed mechanics were registered at the Nova Scotia offices. Excavation and demolition work was in progress at Sydney, and other municipalities had plans under way for the continuance of sewer work to relieve the unemployment situation. In the logging group satisfactory progress was reported in the filling of all orders for woodsmen, pulpwood cutters, choppers and general bushmen.

### QUEBEC

A decline was reported in the demand for building labourers and tradesmen, especially in Montreal and Quebec. In some districts numbers of workers were still employed on road and highway work but the opportunities offered in this group were very few. The chief business of the offices in this province during the month consisted of the placement of bushmen, tie-makers and loggers at the camps in northern Quebec and Ontario. Manufacturing industries required a very small number of workers and a general decline was noted in business in the urban districts.

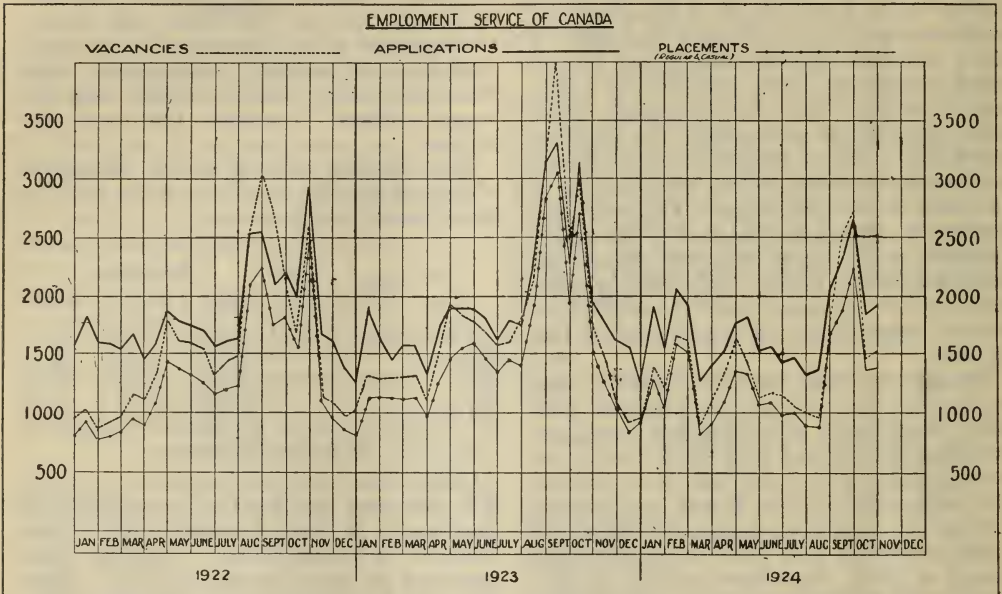
### ONTARIO

A slackening though still very brisk demand for farm labour was reported from the On-

tario offices. General farm workers for fall ploughing, silo filling and beet pulling were required in Western Ontario, and apple pickers in the Niagara Peninsula. Registration of unemployed building tradesmen and labourers increased during the period, although the building under way was reported as fairly active. In some localities a larger number of workers was required to complete work already in progress before the frost set in. Completion of the work on highways, roads

MANITOBA

During the early part of the month requirements for harvest and threshing labour were very active, but later, owing to continued wet weather, a declining demand was recorded. Large numbers of men were returning to the East, some of whom were absorbed in the logging group in Northern Manitoba and Ontario, the offices at Winnipeg and Dauphin reporting a considerable increase in the requests for bushmen, tie-makers and camp



and city streets was imminent, and a few municipalities had decided to continue street and sewer work for several months to afford work to the many unemployed. In some of the northern offices the abrupt decline in construction—building, highway and railways—threw a large number of men out of work but the greater majority of these were readily absorbed at the logging camps. The orders in the latter group were very numerous and from Windsor, Peterborough, and Toronto men were sent to fill the demand at North Bay, Port Arthur, Timmins, Cobalt and Fort William. A number of mine workers were required at Cobalt and Timmins, but on the whole the offices reported an excess of applicants in this group. A slight improvement in manufacturing industries, with a few more opportunities offered, was reported from Brantford, Chatham and Guelph, but on the whole little change was shown. The orders offered for women domestics continued to be received in large numbers, difficulty being experienced in supplying trained workers to fill the demand. At the larger offices a number of workers were registered for casual employment and for institutional work.

workers. Most building projects were about completed and few opportunities for employment were available in this group. Some carpenters, plasterers and labourers, were placed at Winnipeg, while casual workers and extra gang and section men were given employment at Brandon. In addition to the usual demand for house workers there were many inquiries for farm household help.

SASKATCHEWAN

The inevitable decline from the peak demand for threshers had started, although each office continued to supply large numbers of experienced workers. Calls for men for fall ploughing were registered and readily supplied. Little activity was shown in the building group, very few vacancies for tradesmen or labourers being recorded. Several excavations and buildings were under way which employed many, but at the offices there was an over-supply of applicants registered. Teamsters, section men and graders, were needed to complete railway maintenance and construction work before the frost set in, and from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon several were placed. Conditions in the min-



ing group were more favourable and, with the settlement of the strike, the situation will no doubt improve. From Prince Albert and Saskatoon a fair demand for bushmen was reported. A decrease was shown in the demands for domestic workers for farms and a slight difficulty was experienced in supplying trained workers for city homes.

#### ALBERTA

A further decline was recorded in the agricultural group, the demands being mainly for workers for fall ploughing, although in some districts threshers were still required. While building and construction had fallen off considerably the offices at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, were able to place several carpenters and other building tradesmen. A number of workers were engaged on the highways near Calgary while railway labourers were in demand at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. A slight demand for hand pick miners was reported from Drumheller and Edmonton, and optimism prevailed in the event of an early settlement of the strike at the mines. The calls for women workers remained much the same as previously reported.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Quietness characterized the employment situation, very few vacancies being offered for farm workers, but all orders were promptly filled. The number of unemployed had been augmented lately by the return to the Coast of many who had assisted with the harvest in the Prairie Provinces, and this, in addition to a decline in the volume of construction work available, has increased the applicants registered at the offices. However, work continued on street paving, grading, Government roads and dams near Fernie, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke and Vancouver. Building was at a standstill with an excess of skilled tradesmen applying. All orders for extra gang labourers were filled quickly. Little improvement was shown in the logging group with sufficient applicants available to supply the present needs. Work along shore was very quiet, a few calls for stevedores being reported at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. The supply of casual women workers and those requiring institutional positions was much greater than the work available in these sections, although difficulty was still felt in supplying trained women workers for resident household positions.

#### The Movement of Labour

During October, 1924, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 27,729 placements in regular employment, of which 20,690 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were regis-

tered. Of the latter, 4,550 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate; 3,129 going to points in the same province as the despatching office, and 1,421 to other provinces.

From the offices at Hull, Quebec, and Montreal 441 persons were transferred at the reduced rate; 56 being bushmen going to points near Quebec, and 385 were bushmen going to lumber camps near North Bay, Cobalt, Sudbury, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. From the Ontario offices 1,498 workers were despatched at the special rate, 26 of whom were bushmen going to camps near Hull, Quebec, one a farm labourer going to Brandon, Manitoba, and two were farm workers destined to Regina, Saskatchewan. Of the provincial transfers, 5 were miners and muckers going from Sudbury to Cobalt, 4 were farm workers, 3 plasterers and one stonemason, going to various points in Western Ontario, the remaining 1,456 being bushmen, tie-makers, etc., going to the camps of the northern parts of the province. From the Manitoba offices 506 workers were transferred to points within the zone, the majority of whom were farm hands and tractor helpers with a few bushmen and general household help. From Winnipeg to the Port Arthur district 658 men were sent including construction labourers, saw-mill workers, cord wood cutters, pulpwood cutters, and bushmen. To Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, 4 farm hands, 1 carpenter, 1 cement worker, and 20 structural iron workers were transferred from Winnipeg. To the offices in Saskatchewan 160 farm workers, 6 teamsters and two bricklayers and six women helpers were dispatched from Manitoba districts. The number of workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in Saskatchewan was 959, of which 143 were bushmen going to Dauphin, Manitoba; 4 were farm workers destined to Edmonton, Alberta; and 1 was a mill hand going to Timmins, Ontario. Of the provincial transfers 313 were bushmen going to Prince Albert and the northern offices; 64 were miners going from Regina and Moose Jaw to Estevan; 414 were farmers, the remaining 20 being construction labourers and waitresses going to various sections of the province. The offices at Calgary, Edmonton, and Medicine Hat, issued 191 transportation certificates during the month, 113 of which were granted to bushmen and mill labourers, 11 to miners, 33 to farm hands, 25 to labourers and teamsters, the remainder being given to carpenters, cooks, waitresses going to various points in the province. One farm hand was transferred at the reduced rate from Penticton, B.C., to Edmonton, Alberta. Of the 96 provincial transfers, 41 were carpenters, 23 were labourers and railway workers, 12 loggers and tie-makers, 5 miners, and

5 cooks, the remainder travelling at the reduced rate including bricklayers, waitresses, cooks, etc.

Of the 4,550 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation

rate, 2,503 were carried by the Canadian National Railways; 1,993 by the Canadian Pacific Railway; 50 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; and 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1924

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS				Regular placements same period 1923	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Unplaced at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>647</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>670</b>
Halifax.....	291	41	323	260	78	176	476	242
New Glasgow.....	138	24	243	151	121	12	321	181
Sydney.....	218	9	246	226	123	92	261	247
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>956</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>485</b>
Chatham.....	81	32	71	54	29	25	125	24
Moncton.....	529	39	482	479	228	235	37	170
St. John.....	376	21	477	376	197	179	383	291
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,700</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>2,451</b>
Hull.....	216	136	307	254	254	0	62	180
Montreal.....	837	36	2,807	1,144	995	69	1,109	1,625
Quebec.....	354	75	588	416	298	37	129	398
Sherbrooke.....	214	68	229	188	165	6	24	168
Three Rivers.....	79	24	201	136	56	0	64	80
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>14,723</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>18,596</b>	<b>12,934</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>11,986</b>
Belleville.....	157	0	160	155	110	45	48	175
Brantford.....	178	5	232	173	74	93	146	80
Chatham.....	389	8	374	385	179	206	20	470
Cobalt.....	402	80	320	280	253	17	31	525
Fort William.....	458	26	573	502	289	45	64	615
Guelph.....	134	34	205	122	67	40	171	80
Hamilton.....	758	102	1,363	861	327	432	2,477	934
Kingston.....	266	15	270	254	115	139	64	121
Kitchener.....	217	16	421	238	131	103	154	178
London.....	371	46	546	381	265	82	542	327
Niagara Falls.....	291	45	287	265	112	136	155	301
North Bay.....	711	326	580	512	476	36	25	658
Oshawa.....	278	11	527	265	245	20	274	103
Ottawa.....	841	91	1,268	1,105	800	121	611	843
Pembroke.....	292	193	181	165	139	27	19	76
Peterborough.....	158	32	198	179	104	41	111	155
Port Arthur.....	1,724	302	905	814	760	54	54	1,006
St. Catharines.....	441	4	716	447	234	211	348	373
St. Thomas.....	230	12	219	227	89	138	67	187
Sarnia.....	165	4	185	160	122	38	99	132
Sault Ste. Marie.....	663	664	428	277	212	48	88	274
Sudbury.....	1,220	1,033	605	573	565	8	0	684
Timmins.....	378	85	415	332	324	7	65	373
Toronto.....	3,499	478	6,908	3,681	1,756	1,511	3,364	2,782
Windsor.....	502	2	710	581	428	156	542	534
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>6,598</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>3,303</b>
Brandon.....	555	7	577	540	503	34	18	234
Dauphin.....	342	32	165	165	121	44	32	120
Winnipeg.....	5,701	30	6,594	5,742	3,507	1,995	930	2,949
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>5,498</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>19,238</b>
Estevan.....	564	21	344	334	326	8	11	750
Moose Jaw.....	1,100	58	1,149	1,015	811	172	233	5,823
North Battleford.....	70	3	85	83	61	22	2	187
Prince Albert.....	351	36	354	318	278	39	28	123
Regina.....	1,472	14	1,609	1,576	1,382	194	102	4,278
Saskatoon.....	655	24	887	843	762	81	58	3,734
Swift Current.....	502	79	498	496	485	11	6	2,712
Weyburn.....	469	8	503	467	443	24	9	1,227
Yorkton.....	280	5	458	441	399	42	17	404
Melfort.....	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	.....
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>7,252</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>6,569</b>
Calgary.....	3,019	14	3,593	3,176	2,954	217	245	2,141
Drumheller.....	393	2	459	371	325	46	45	346
Edmonton.....	2,643	56	2,633	2,589	2,118	425	182	2,866
Lethbridge.....	915	4	902	795	688	107	68	897
Medicine Hat.....	282	1	333	304	273	31	36	319
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,906</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5,213</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,933</b>
Cranbrook.....	307	0	328	310	304	17	0	325
Fernie.....	56	90	11	11	10	1	1	44
Kamloops.....	137	68	263	138	87	7	147	93
Nanaimo.....	29	0	34	19	9	17	36	16
Nelson.....	193	24	149	143	137	2	18	274
New Westminster.....	96	0	238	94	84	60	105	70
Penticton.....	62	2	100	64	26	29	34	86
Prince George.....	109	3	102	*102	102	0	0	111
Prince Rupert.....	102	0	134	97	38	59	75	198
Revelstoke.....	48	11	59	17	17	0	8	46
Vancouver.....	1,413	29	2,991	1,599	656	828	1,081	1,314
Vernon.....	25	17	57	22	17	3	58	71
Victoria.....	329	18	747	378	131	187	662	285
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>40,310</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>50,982</b>	<b>38,872</b>	<b>27,729</b>	<b>9,279</b>	<b>16,777</b>	<b>47,957*</b>
Men.....	31,846	3,777	39,385	30,178	24,420	5,259	12,760	44,417
Women.....	8,464	998	11,597	8,694	3,309	4,020	4,017	3,540

\* 322 Placements effected by offices since closed.



## BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING OCTOBER, 1924

THE value of the building permits issued during October was lower than in the preceding month, but it was greater than in October, 1923. Building in Canada is so greatly influenced by seasonal changes that the comparison of permits issued in any month with the corresponding month of other years is necessarily more significant than is the change since the preceding month. According to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 56 cities, the total for October was \$11,533,111, compared with \$14,566,504 in September, 1924, and with \$9,743,024 in October of last year; the loss in the former comparison was 20.8 per cent and the gain in the latter was 18.4 per cent. The change since the preceding month is somewhat greater than the average decline in October as compared with September over a period of 14 years, but it should be noted that the total for September was unusually large for that month, being, in fact, the highest total for September of any year since 1913.

Statements in some detail were furnished by 48 cities, showing that they had issued about 1,300 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$6,500,000, and more than 3,000 permits for other buildings, valued at nearly \$4,700,000.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with September; New Brunswick, with a gain of \$119,120 or 173.1 per cent, showed the largest actual and proportional gain. Of the declines registered in the remaining provinces, those in Quebec of \$2,800,680 or 38.3 per cent, and in Nova Scotia of \$49,097 or 62.2 per cent were, respectively, the largest actual and proportional decreases.

In comparison with the returns for October, 1923, all provinces except Nova Scotia and Manitoba showed increases in the value of the building permits issued. The gain of \$1,509,310 or 50.2 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced actually, while the largest proportionate increase of \$116,620, or 78.5 per cent, was in Alberta.

The value of building authorized in Montreal was greater during October than in September, 1924, and October, 1923; Toronto showed a decrease in the former and an increase in the latter comparison, while Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded reductions in both comparisons. Fredericton, Belleville, Fort William, Galt, Kingston, Kitchener, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Windsor, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge,

Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver registered increases as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

City	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1923
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—</b>			
Charlottetown.....	nil	1,500	.....
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	<b>29,885</b>	<b>78,982</b>	<b>90,415</b>
*Halifax.....	23,660	71,972	74,465
New Glasgow.....	2,145	775	3,975
*Sydney.....	4,080	6,235	11,975
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	<b>157,950</b>	<b>65,830</b>	<b>120,400</b>
Fredericton.....	162,000	49,500	19,950
*Moncton.....	14,550	6,530	82,590
*St. John.....	11,400	12,800	17,500
<b>Quebec.....</b>	<b>4,513,288</b>	<b>7,313,968</b>	<b>3,003,978</b>
*Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	4,105,128	3,727,714	2,116,180
*Quebec.....	122,735	3,198,264	296,158
Shawinigan Falls.....	20,600	30,475	45,000
*Sherbrooke.....	6,000	12,500	40,000
*Three Rivers.....	34,200	19,950	63,680
*Westmount.....	224,625	325,065	442,960
<b>Ontario.....</b>	<b>5,179,575</b>	<b>5,084,456</b>	<b>5,041,724</b>
Belleville.....	15,400	12,100	3,450
*Brantford.....	8,855	14,505	17,737
Chatham.....	21,125	27,725	7,000
*Fort William.....	528,950	64,850	23,150
Galt.....	17,535	6,770	12,505
*Guelph.....	37,070	46,985	58,847
*Hamilton.....	175,850	318,700	351,100
*Kingston.....	85,339	26,750	25,823
*Kitchener.....	162,229	68,785	93,725
*London.....	244,265	115,695	264,055
Niagara Falls.....	83,997	163,600	56,940
Oshawa.....	25,325	163,245	97,330
*Ottawa.....	231,919	436,985	633,365
Owen Sound.....	5,500	15,050	25,600
*Peterboro.....	50,959	51,755	21,455
*Port Arthur.....	10,380	16,191	72,450
*Stratford.....	24,895	51,720	19,567
*St. Catharines.....	37,900	54,310	142,890
*St. Thomas.....	27,725	9,860	15,580
Sarnia.....	62,325	65,010	35,441
Sault Ste. Marie.....	146,643	21,035	25,498
*Toronto.....	2,202,215	2,640,120	1,940,285
York Township.....	475,250	277,350	613,000
Welland.....	23,215	14,790	17,690
*Windsor.....	467,395	390,420	447,145
Woodstock.....	7,314	10,150	20,096
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>321,745</b>	<b>307,227</b>	<b>417,542</b>
*Brandon.....	45,300	20,200	6,712
St. Boniface.....	17,345	24,927	34,380
*Winnipeg.....	259,100	262,100	376,450
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	<b>198,765</b>	<b>234,570</b>	<b>191,580</b>
*Moose Jaw.....	76,310	19,955	26,985
*Regina.....	64,520	88,395	134,870
*Saskatoon.....	57,935	126,220	30,025
<b>Alberta.....</b>	<b>265,150</b>	<b>182,193</b>	<b>148,530</b>
*Calgary.....	73,480	104,200	64,200
*Edmonton.....	82,125	74,425	55,870
Lethbridge.....	65,845	3,275	26,150
Medicine Hat.....	33,700	295	2,310
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	<b>836,753</b>	<b>1,294,776</b>	<b>728,915</b>
Nanaimo.....	13,350	4,450	6,700
*New Westminster.....	16,950	25,465	28,140
Point Grey.....	425,600	433,300	262,500
Prince Rupert.....	14,535	11,750	4,285
South Vancouver.....	48,123	43,130	34,100
*Vancouver.....	293,085	747,170	297,523
*Victoria.....	25,110	28,521	95,667
<b>Total—56 cities.....</b>	<b>11,533,111</b>	<b>14,566,504</b>	<b>9,743,024</b>
Total—35 cities*.....	9,846,239	13,185,312	8,389,124
Accumulative total for first ten months—56 cities.....	1924	1923	1922
	104,550,542	114,959,080	125,458,106

The value of the building permits issued during the first ten months of 1924 was lower by 9.1 per cent and 16.7 per cent than in 1923 and 1922, respectively, but it was 7.4 per cent higher than in the same period of 1921. The total for this year is \$104,550,542,

for 1923, \$114,959,080, for 1922, \$125,458,106, and for 1921, \$97,318,180.

The accompanying table shows the value of the building permits issued during October and September, 1924, and October, 1923. The 35 cities for which returns are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

## FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1924

**D**URING November, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to twenty-nine fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. Twenty-eight of these contracts contain the usual fair wage clause as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is

in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The remaining contract which comes first in order in the following list, contains a fair wage schedule, the following clause being included in regard to labour conditions:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or fail at any time to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour wages according to the rates set forth in the schedule or fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Relaying pavement, Wellington Street (Plaza), Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, Standard Paving, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, November 18, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,902. The fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:



Trade or class of labour	Per hour	Hours per day
	\$ cts.	
Cement mixer engineer.....	0 70	8
Cement worker tamber.....	0 53	8
Cement worker labourers.....	0 50	8
Asphalt workers rakers.....	0 55	8
Asphalt workers tampers.....	0 53	8
Wood block layers.....	0 75	8
Steam roller engineer.....	6 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Teamsters, two horses and waggon.....	1 00	8

Construction of public wharf, La Motte, Pontiac County, Quebec. Name of contractors, A. Ouellet and A. Lavoie, Amos, Quebec. Date of contract, November 1, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, \$3,190.17.

Protection work to the Steveston Jetty, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 16, 1924. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$17,250.

Dredging entrance channel basin and crib seats for proposed breakwater at Matane, Quebec. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, November 3, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$4.50 per cubic yard, place measure. Class "B" 37 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$95,410.05.

Dredging basin east of Government wharf at Verchères, Quebec. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, Quebec. Date of contract, October 27, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 40 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$9,600.

Dredging main channel at St. Jean des Chaillons, Quebec. Name of contractor, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, October 21, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$6 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$15,946.65.

Dredging main channel at Honey Harbour, Ontario. Name of contractors, Théophile Light, Penetanguishene, Ontario. Date of contract, October 27, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$9 per cubic yard, place measure, Class "B" 70 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$23,612.

Dredging channel from deep water toward wharf at St. Antoine de Tilly, Quebec. Name of contractor, The National Dock and Dredg-

ing Corporation, Limited, Quebec City, Quebec. Date of contract, October 7, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$10 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B" 65 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$14,774.50.

Reconstruction part of the East Pier at Port Burwell, Ontario. Name of contractors, Bourassa, Clifford Corporation, Limited, Three Rivers, Quebec. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$45,609.75.

Dredging main channel at Berthierville, Quebec. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, Quebec. Date of contract, November 14, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$15,750.05.

Landing slip and extension to wharf at Miguasha, Quebec. Name of contractors, T. Lavoie and J. T. LeBlanc, St. Jean L'Evangeliste, Quebec. Date of contract, November 10, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$8,881.01.

Extension to wharf at Grondines, Quebec. Name of contractors, O. and J. Poliquin, Portneuf, Quebec. Date of contract, October 21, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$38,464.80.

Construction of bridge and road diversion at Grand Etang, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, E. A. Cranton and C. B. McDougald, Truro, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 8, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$10,061.41.

Repairs to wharf, Ste. Croix, Quebec. Name of contractors, L. Lemieux and O. Roberge, Lauzon, Quebec. Date of contract, October 25, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$6,665.85.

Construction of Immigration Building at Pigeon River, Ontario. Name of contractor, R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, October 22, 1924. Amount of contract, \$3,087.

Dredging mooring basin at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, Acadia Contractors, Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, October 28, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 58 cents per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, \$27,521.

Reconstruction of upstream part of Grand Trunk Railway wharf at Lachine, Quebec. Name of contractors, Leger and Charlton,

Limited, Lachine, Quebec. Date of contract, October 21, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$19,732.60.

Reconstruction of 475 feet of high level wharf at Sorel, Quebec. Name of contractors, Farley and Grant, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, October 20, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$18,705.

Repairs to West Pier at Port Maitland, Ontario. Name of contractors, Bourassa, Clifford Corporation, Limited, Three Rivers, Quebec. Date of contract, October 31, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$19,254.20.

Alterations to electric light plant, pole line renewal, Quarantine Station, William Head, British Columbia. Name of contractors, Fox and Mainwaring, Victoria, British Columbia. Date of contract, November 11, 1924. Amount of contract, \$4,000.

Dredging at Blind River, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean and Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, October 9, 1924. Amount of contract, Class "B" 48 cents per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, \$22,500.

Repairs to wharf at Denman Island, British Columbia. Name of contractor, R. Bumstead, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,897.

Sewage disposal scheme, Lazaretto, Tracadie, New Brunswick. Name of contractor, Thomas I. Basque, Tracadie, New Brunswick. Date of contract, November 12, 1924. Amount of contract, \$2,900.

Extension to eastern wing of wharf at Cross Point, Quebec. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, Quebec. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, cribwork in place at \$3.69 per cubic yard. Approximate expenditure, \$4,335.75.

Electric wiring, etc., Public Building, Truro, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, W. W. Hoyt, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, November 15, 1924. Amount of contract, \$1,085.

Replacement of wharf at Sayward, British Columbia. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$9,447.68.

Repairs to western breakwater at Port Colborne, Ontario. Name of contractor, M.

J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ontario. Date of contract, October 17, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$9,573.50.

Improvement to wharf at Roberval, Quebec. Name of contractors, Elz. Methot and Nap. Fournier, Montmagny, Quebec. Date of contract, November 14, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$12,692.35.

Grain conveyor galleries at Berth 16, St. John Harbour, West St. John, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, F. L. Boone and G. S. MacDonald, St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, November 22, 1924. Amount of contract, unit prices as set forth in contract. Approximate expenditure, \$127,633.60.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in November, 1924, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	1,276 41
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	72 36
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	2,774 67
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	129 89
Mail bag fittings.....	1,159 71
Scales repaired.....	242 25
Repairs to boxes, etc.....	113 00
Satchels supplied.....	913 03
Mail bagging.....	12,913 67

#### Progress of International Labour Legislation

Rapid progress continues to be made in giving effect in the national legislation of various countries to the decisions of the International Labour Conference.

Up to October 21, 1924, ratification of International Labour Conventions had taken place in 141 cases. The number of ratifications stood at 94 in June, 1924, just before the holding of the Sixth Conference.

It is interesting to note that the Conventions which have been ratified by the largest number of countries are the Unemployment Convention (17 countries), the Convention prohibiting the night work of women (13 countries), and the Convention prohibiting the night work of young persons (13 countries).



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

CUMBERLAND, B.C. (COMOX COAL FIELDS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.—CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR) LIMITED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

For summary of this agreement see article on page 1090.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF THE BORDER CITIES AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 773.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1924, until May 31, 1925, unless previously annulled by either party.

Both parties agree that there shall be no strikes, lockouts or stoppage of work without 48 hours notice to either party.

No electrical contractors, firm, or corporation shall be given better terms or conditions by the union than given here. The parties to this agreement shall procure all foremen, journeymen and helpers from the local union, and shall be given first call for the services of all men in the local. After forty-eight hours labour may be procured elsewhere.

There shall be no restriction of use of machinery or tools.

A conference committee is to be elected annually from each party.

Wages per hour: foremen, \$1.12½; journeymen, \$1.00; helpers, one to two years, 50 cents, two to three years, 60 cents; three to four years, 75 cents, wage schedule being effective as from August 15, 1924.

Not more than one helper is to be employed to three journeymen. Four journeymen require a foreman.

Car fares and transportation expenses shall be paid. No member may make contracts for electrical work while in the employ of the contractors.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturdays. Overtime, double time. Certain holidays shall be observed.

### Transportation: Street and Electric Railways

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY AND THE MONTREAL TRAMWAYS EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 790.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1924, until July 31, 1927. For conductors, motormen, hillmen, signalmen and regular employees of shops and car barn, wages, hours and overtime rate shall last until July 31, 1927; and for regular employees of the Construction Department a winter schedule will be arranged as from November 30, 1924.

The Company agrees not to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the Association. Officers of the Association may be absent to attend union business if sufficient notice is given, and may retain their rank after such absence.

The business agent may visit shops, etc., to interview members, and may submit complaints.

The company agrees to meet Association officers, and discuss matters of interest to the employees' welfare.

An employee laid off or dismissed may submit case to the head of the department. An employee unjustly laid off or dismissed may be reinstated and paid for lost time.

Employees may have free transportation to and from duty.

Uniform clothing is to be furnished free to conductors and motormen in service for three years.

Employees leaving the service are to be given a recommendation.

Conductors and motormen will be entitled to one day off per week, when possible.

Employees in the power, mechanical or construction department who receive an urgent call at night outside of regular hours will be paid time and a half for the work they perform with a minimum of not less than four hours.

Wages: per hour—conductors and motormen, first year, 42½ cents; second year, 47 cents; after two years, 51 cents; work on Sundays and holidays, 5 cents over regular rates; for work on one-man cars, one man autobuses, milk or way freight cars, Youville store car, construction car, and to men switching railroad cars for suburban lines, 5 cents over regular rates. To employees training students on the cars, three cents advance on regular rates. On sweepers, ploughs and levellers, men in charge, 5 cents advance on maximum rate; men assisting, 3 cents advance on maximum rate; hillmen, 33 cents; stablemen, 29 cents.

In the construction department, all regular employees on hourly rates, after one year's service and who are to be employed throughout the year, an increase of 3 cents per hour over rate paid prior to July 1, 1924.

Men on construction work who are called out to work over 10 hours in one day shall receive time and one-quarter for overtime.

Employees on hourly rates in car barns, Youville shops, and power house department, who have been one year in the service and are to be employed throughout the year will receive a flat increase of 3 cents over rates and on classification in effect prior to July 1, 1924.

### Service—Personal

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 131.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1924, until May 1, 1925.

Wages shall be a weekly guarantee of \$20 and half over \$28; 70 per cent for broken weeks.

Every journeyman to be allowed one half day off every week from noon until the following day at 8 a.m., excepting in case of a regular holiday when the holiday shall be considered the day off.

Hours of labour—from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. with one hour for dinner and three-quarters of an hour for supper. Shops shall close at 7.30 p.m. excepting Saturdays and the night before a holiday, when they shall close at 10 p.m. Shops shall be closed on legal holidays without exception.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. — CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 120.

Working schedule in effect from May 12, 1924, to May 12, 1925.

Hours of work, from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., excepting on Saturdays, when the closing hour shall be 8 p.m. One hour at noon; thirty minutes for supper on Saturdays and nights preceding holidays.

Full pay to be allowed for holidays.

Wages per week, journeymen, not less than \$25; with 60 per cent over \$39.50.

For fractions of week, \$4.20 for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday; \$2.20 for Wednesday till one p.m.; 60 per cent on all receipts exceeding a daily average of \$6.65. Wednesday to count a half day. Saturday, \$6.00, with 60 per cent over \$9.50.

Swing shift man shall not work more than six hours per day except Saturdays when he shall work all day with \$17 and 60 per cent over \$26.50. Not more than one swing shift man to a shop. Saturday man shall be paid \$6 with 60 per cent over \$9.50.

No barber may work without a permit signed by the local union secretary. This schedule is to apply in every shop displaying the union card.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS IN VANCOUVER ISLAND

### Cost of Living Bonus No Longer to be Adjusted Quarterly

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1924, on page 938, reference was made to the renewal of the agreements between the coal miners and operators in the principal collieries in Vancouver Island. These agreements since 1918 had provided that a cost of living bonus of \$1.25 per day in 1918 should be adjusted every three months according to the changes in the cost of living. At the request of the parties concerned the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission (January 17, 1919, not January 31 as stated in the November issue) to make the necessary investigation quarterly. In renewing the agreements in October, 1924, between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and its employees in the Comox and in the Lady-smith-Wellington areas, for two years, it was provided that the bonus should be stationary at 91 cents during the period of the agreement, "it being mutually understood by the company and its employees that any increase or decrease in the bonus herein mentioned shall be governed by competitive conditions."

A similar provision had been made in the agreement between the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and its employees in October, 1922, and was renewed in October, 1924, so that the occasion for quarterly investigations by the commission has passed.

The following is a summary of the agreement recently entered into between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and their employees in the Comox mines. The agreement is to be in effect from November 1, 1924, until October 31, 1926.

The company is to give such employment as convenient, and the employees are to accept the same according to agreement.

The system of dockage inspection is to be continued, with penalties for refuse as provided, including dismissal for excess refuse after investigation, in event of which an appeal may be made to the District Superintendent, whose decision shall be final. Excess dockage imposed shall be credited to the Employees' Gas Committee Fund.

A miner taken from the face to perform day work shall be paid the regular day work wage.

The employees will elect an agreement committee consisting of two members representing the underground employees at No. 4 mine; two, number 5 mine; and two representing the surface employees designated on schedules C and D employed at Nos. 4, 5 and 6 mines. In event of the company opening a new mine there shall be two members representing it. A vacancy on the agreement committee shall be filled in seven days.

The management and the committee shall meet on or about the first Saturday in each month at the company's office at Cumberland. Special meetings may be called upon due notice being given.

Any employee having a grievance or dispute shall lay the same before his representatives on the agreement committee; the committee shall lay before the management any dispute between the employees and mine officials, or questions regarding the agreement or working conditions.



Pending hearing and adjustment, there is to be no stoppage of work. During the period of the agreement, the employees are not collectively to give up work inconsistently with the meaning of the agreement, nor individually except for valid reason.

The operation of a mine is not to be suspended in event of a fatal accident. Employees may attend the funerals of victims of such accidents in their own time.

Employees absent without permission shall be liable to suspension or dismissal.

In October, 1926, the officers of the agreement committee are to arrange for the election of two employees for each unit as representatives on the agreement committee. The new committee will negotiate with the company for a new agreement or for a continuation of the present agreement.

New employees before accepting employment shall endorse this agreement.

**Wage Schedule**

A bonus of 91 cents per day to be paid in addition to the following rates:—

**SCHEDULE "A"**

Contract or piece rates.

**SCHEDULE "B"**

*Day Rate*

Occupation	Base Rate
Company miners .. . . .	\$4.20
Timbermen .. . . .	4.20
Timbermen helpers .. . . .	3.85
Tracklayers .. . . .	4.20
Bratticemen .. . . .	\$3.85—4.20
Driver bosses .. . . .	4.20
Driver, double .. . . .	4.20
Driver, single .. . . .	3.85
Rockmen .. . . .	4.20
Pushers .. . . .	3.85
Motormen .. . . .	3.85
Hoistmen .. . . .	\$3.50—3.85
Slopemen .. . . .	3.85

**SCHEDULE "B"—Concluded**

Occupation	Base Rate
Switchmen .. . . .	3.85
Rope riders .. . . .	3.85
Head cagers .. . . .	4.20
Cagers .. . . .	\$3.50—3.85
Stablemen .. . . .	3.85
Pumpmen .. . . .	3.85
Linemen .. . . .	3.85
Mechanics' helpers .. . . .	3.85
Door boys .. . . .	1.75
Labourers .. . . .	3.85
Machine runners, coal cutting .. . . .	4.55
Machine runners' helpers, coal cutting .. . . .	4.20
Brushers .. . . .	3.85

**SCHEDULE "C"**

*Surface—Mines*

Occupation	Base Rate
Hoistmen .. . . .	\$5.07
Blacksmiths .. . . .	4.39
Blacksmiths' helpers .. . . .	\$3.04—3.37
Car repairers .. . . .	4.05
Weighmen .. . . .	3.71
Head cagers .. . . .	4.05
Picking tablemen .. . . .	3.37
Compressor men .. . . .	3.71
Substation men .. . . .	4.21
Rope men .. . . .	4.39
Lampmen .. . . .	3.37
Labourers .. . . .	3.37

**SCHEDULE "D"**

*Surface—(General).*

Occupation	Per Hour	Day
Machinists .. . . .	\$0.58	\$4.64
Blacksmiths .. . . .	.60	4.80
Blacksmiths' helpers .. . . .	.45	3.60
Carpenters .. . . .	.52½	4.20
Carpenters' helpers .. . . .	.42	3.36
Mechanics .. . . .	.58	4.64
Mechanics, second class .. . . .	.54	4.32
Main line engineers .. . . .	.56½	4.52
Switch engine engineers .. . . .	.53	4.24
Firemen .. . . .	.43	3.44
Freight conductors .. . . .	.47	3.76
Passenger conductors .. . . .	.43	3.44
Brakemen .. . . .	.43	3.44
Roundhouse men .. . . .	.47	3.76
Section foremen .. . . .	.48	3.84
Labourers .. . . .	.42	3.36

**International Directory of Co-operative Organizations**

The International Labour Office has just published an *International Directory of Co-operative Organizations* which gives the most precise information possible in relation to: international cooperative organizations, the organizations (federations and other bodies) representative of the different forms or tendencies of the movement in each country.

The first part contains an enumeration of international organizations followed by lists, arranged according to countries, of more than 500 national organizations. As regards each

organization, the following particulars are given as far as possible; name, address, date of foundation, chief officers, title of official, national or international affiliation, and number of members.

The second part is devoted to the presentation, in the form of tables, of supplementary figures relating to the various activities of the organizations: membership and trading activities of the central organizations, and of their affiliated societies, cooperative banking and cooperative insurance societies.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1924

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in Canada continued slightly upward. The various indexes of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices were both somewhat higher, the increases in the latter case being mainly seasonal.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.46 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$10.31 for October; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important advances were in eggs and bread, though milk, butter, flour, rolled oats and lard were also higher. The chief declines were in potatoes, beef, pork, cheese, and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.81 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$20.67 for October; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.13 for November, 1920; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged. In fuel as compared with a year ago or with two years ago, wood shows little change but coal is lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the importance of the commodities, advanced to 157.7 for November as compared with 157.0 for October; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.5 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 217.5 for November, 1919. Fifty-seven prices quotations were higher, forty-two were lower, and one hundred and thirty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material three of the main groups advanced, two declined, and three were practically unchanged. Vegetables and their products advanced slightly, declines in oats, barley, sugar and vegetables being more than offset by the advances in wheat, corn, flax, flour and other milled products, and rubber. The animals and their products group and the non-ferrous metals group both advanced, the former due chiefly to increases in the prices

of bacon, milk, eggs and furs, and the latter due to higher prices for copper, lead, tin, zinc and antimony. Fibres, textiles and textile products declined slightly due to lower prices for cotton fabrics and yarns and in spite of increases in jute, hessians, silk and rope. Wood and wood products also declined slightly because of lower prices on some lines of lumber. The iron and its products group and the chemicals and allied products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were somewhat higher. In the former group foods advanced due to higher prices for breadstuffs, milk, eggs, coffee and tea in spite of lower prices for fish, fruits, meats, sugar and vegetables. In producers' goods, building and construction materials, materials for the meat packing, textile and clothing industries declined but these were more than offset by the advances in materials for the fur, the leather, the milling and the metal working industries.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced while fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined slightly. In articles of farm origin field products showed little change, but animal products advanced. Domestic farm products were substantially higher, both field and animal having advanced. Articles of marine, forest, and mineral origin declined.

The index number published by the Department since 1910 has been reconstructed back to 1913, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the new index being weighted and based upon the prices of 236 commodities in 1913.\* Ultimately the reconstructed index will be carried back to an early date, but in the meantime the Department will continue to calculate and publish the old series in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE in order to afford comparisons with price levels prior to 1913. For the detailed analysis from month to month, however, the new index number of the Bureau of Statistics will be used.

The accompanying tables give the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail. The index number of the Department of Labour is given by the principal groupings but the sub-groups in detail shown monthly

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, and September, 1924.



since 1912 are omitted. The special index number of 50 commodities described in the following paragraph is also given for the purpose of continuing the record.

The index number based upon prices of 271 commodities in 1890-1899 published by the Department of Labour since 1910, advanced slightly to 223.4 for November as compared with 223.0 for October; 221.7 for November, 1923, the same figures as for November, 1922; 227.3 for November, 1921; 304.2 for November, 1920; 290.9 for November, 1918; and 137.5 for November, 1914. The advance was due to higher prices for wheat, corn, veal, lard, milk, eggs, bananas, oranges, flour, coffee, molasses, woollen yarn, raw cotton, raw silk, jute, antimony, copper, lead, spelter and copper wire. Declines occurred in oats, barley, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, lemons, turnips, onions, sugar, manufactured cottons, bar silver, pine, and in raw furs.

The special index number comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list, including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced to 151.5 for November, as compared with 150.5 for October; 152.0 for November, 1923; 152.1 for November, 1922; 147.2 for November, 1921; 211.9 for November, 1920; 260.5 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 210.6 for November, 1918. The advance was due mostly to higher prices for eggs, milk, raw cotton, lead and rope and in spite of lower prices for hay, hogs, sheep and sugar.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, declined to 146 for September as compared with 149 for August; 147 for July and 149 for September, 1923. Producers' goods was unchanged but all other groups were lower, including raw materials, consumers' goods, and export goods.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100 advanced to 175.1 for November as compared with 174.0 for October; 176.9 for November, 1923; 225.4 for November, 1920; and 118.4 for November, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of exports rose from 150.69 to 151.56 and that for imports from 161.74 to 163.65. The combined index of both exports and imports was up from 156.21 to 157.60.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions,

nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Cost of Electric Current for Householders\*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In grain prices higher levels were established for wheat, corn and flaxseed, while oats and barley were lower. No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat at Winnipeg averaged \$1.64 per bushel in November, as compared with \$1.59½ in October. The low price of \$1.48½ per bushel was reached early in the month and the high price of \$1.70½ about the middle. Toward the end of the month prices reached somewhat lower levels. American corn at Toronto advanced from \$1.27 per bushel to \$1.31. Flax seed was up from \$2.33 per bushel to \$2.35. Oats fell from 63c. per bushel to 59c., and barley from 92½c. per bushel to 85½c. The advance in wheat prices was reflected in the prices of flour, which rose to \$9.20 per barrel at Toronto. Shorts at Toronto rose from \$31.80 per ton to \$32.35. Raw sugar at Montreal declined from \$5.58 per hundred to \$5.35, and granulated from \$7.73 to \$7.36. This was said to be due to the influence of the European beet sugar crop. Raw rubber continued to advance, averaging 34½c. per pound as compared with 31c. in the previous month. Coffee and tea prices advanced somewhat. Linseed oil went down from \$1.22 per gallon to \$1.16. Cattle prices moved to lower levels, western cattle at Winnipeg being down from \$5.15 per hundred to \$4.97 and choice steers at Toronto from \$6.25 per hundred to \$6.05.

Sheep prices dropped from \$7.60 per hundred to \$6.90. Hog prices at Toronto were slightly higher, averaging \$10.86 per hundred. Beef, dressed hindquarters, fell from \$12.80 per hundred to \$12.50. Veal was 1c. per pound lower at 23c. Bacon at Toronto advanced from 22c.-25c. per pound to 24c.-26c. Milk at Montreal showed a seasonal advance from 21c. per gallon to 25c. Creamery butter at Toronto rose from 40c. per pound to 41c., but at Montreal there was a decline of 1c. per pound to 37c. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 53c.-60c. per dozen in October to 65c.-70c. in November. Raw cotton at New York showed a slight decline, averaging 24c. per pound as compared with 24.6c. in October, while some lines of manufactured cottons showed substantial declines. Flax fibre was up from 18c.-26c. per pound to 20c.-30c. Jute advanced from \$11.26 per hundred to \$11.61. Raw silk advanced slightly, Japanese averaging \$6.15 per pound. Iron and steel prices remained steady. Non-ferrous metals continued to advance, lead being up from \$8.15 per hundred to \$9.10; tin from 51½c. per pound to 56½c.; spelter from \$7.85 per hundred to \$8.45; copper from \$15 per hundred to \$15.75; antimony from 10½c. per pound to 13½c. Silver declined slightly from 71½c. per ounce in October to 70½c. in November.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued the decline which has been in progress for the past five months. Sirloin steak averaged 26.9c. per pound in November as compared with 27.8c. in October; round steak 21.8c. per pound as compared with 22.4c. in October; shoulder roast 14.2c. per pound as compared with 14.6c. in October. Veal was slightly lower, averaging 17.7c. per pound. Mutton showed little change at 27.6c. per pound. Fresh pork was down in the average from 21.5c. per pound in October to 24.6c. in November, and salt pork from 23.3c. in October to 23.1c. in November. Bacon and ham showed little change. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut, and whitefish were lower. Salt herrings declined slightly. Lard advanced from an average of 22.8c. per pound in October to 23.2c. in November. The increase was general except in the western provinces.

Both fresh and cooking eggs advanced substantially, the former averaging 54.1c. per dozen in November, as compared with 45.7c. in October, and 39.5c. in September, and the latter averaging 45.6c. per dozen in November, 39.8c. in October, and 34.6c. in September. Advances in the prices of milk were reported from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Hamilton, Timmins, Winnipeg, Brandon and

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.



Edmonton. Butter advanced, dairy averaging 38.7c. per pound in October and 39.3c. in November and creamery averaging 42.8c. in October and 43.5c. in November. Cheese was slightly lower at 28.9c. per pound.

Higher prices for bread were reported from Moncton, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Orillia, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, and Saskatoon. Flour advanced in most localities, averaging 5.1c. per pound as compared with 4.9c. in the previous month. Rolled oats also advanced, averaging 6c. per pound. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned corn advanced slightly, but tomatoes and peas were steady. Beans were practically unchanged. Onions showed a general decline, averaging 5.1c. per pound in November as compared with 5.7c. in October. Potatoes averaged \$1.29 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.39 in October. Prices were lower in nearly all localities except in the province of Quebec where increases were re-

ported. Evaporated apples and prunes showed little change. Raisins and currants were steady. Raspberry jam was slightly lower at 91.4c. per four-pound tin. Both granulated and yellow sugar showed a general decline, the former averaging 9.9c. per pound as compared with 10.3c. in October, and the latter averaging 9.5c. per pound as compared with 9.8c. in October. Tea advanced from 69.6c. per pound to 70.4c. Cream of tartar showed little change.

Anthracite coal averaged \$16.72 per ton in November and \$16.58 in October. Higher prices were reported from Quebec, Montreal, Brockville and Cobalt. Bituminous coal averaged \$10.43 per ton in November and \$10.50 in October. Hardwood was practically unchanged while soft wood declined slightly, averaging \$9.21 per cord in November. Coal oil averaged 30.4c. per gallon as compared with 30.8c. in October.

A decline in rent for the better class of houses was reported from Calgary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER 1924, OCTOBER 1924, NOVEMBER 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.  
(AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899 = 100)

Groups	Number of Com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS												
		Nov. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1913
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	15	208.8	211.9	173.3	173.1	171.6	275.3	328.7	295.7	305.0	246.1	170.0	175.9	139.9
II.—Animals and Meats.....	17	214.5	213.7	210.6	224.5	202.8	331.0	315.6	338.8	304.0	217.5	184.9	177.9	180.1
III.—Dairy Products.....	9	227.7	218.7	238.9	235.1	243.0	322.1	340.3	286.1	246.4	227.8	180.6	171.5	172.9
IV.—Fish.....	9	166.8	171.4	170.7	167.6	191.4	243.2	224.8	256.2	233.5	171.3	153.7	157.4	150.9
V.—A. Fruits and Vegetables..	17	190.3	178.6	190.5	185.4	210.0	242.5	286.5	255.1	263.0	214.2	152.2	111.3	126.5
B. Miscellaneous Foods...	25	195.1	194.7	187.5	177.0	181.7	271.3	265.2	261.4	221.0	178.5	135.3	133.0	112.4
VI.—Textiles.....	20	258.6	257.0	245.4	241.9	234.1	357.5	290.0	380.4	304.2	210.5	161.6	129.0	136.9
VII.—Hides, Leathers, Boots..	11	154.9	154.9	152.1	173.8	163.6	250.7	412.8	293.4	267.3	272.6	183.1	171.4	165.8
VIII.—A. Iron and Steel.....	11	190.2	193.5	196.2	192.7	191.1	282.1	204.0	281.0	287.3	166.9	115.1	99.8	101.4
B. Other Metals.....	12	184.0	173.1	168.5	158.8	145.7	193.3	203.8	267.3	240.1	226.7	207.0	123.3	130.0
C. Implements.....	10	225.2	225.2	224.8	230.7	245.0	273.2	245.0	243.7	197.8	145.9	114.8	108.2	105.6
All.....	33	198.6	195.7	194.8	191.9	191.8	244.4	216.3	264.7	243.0	182.3	148.4	111.4	113.5
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	10	226.1	226.1	253.2	261.0	249.3	319.3	237.7	248.6	186.1	156.9	116.7	108.5	115.1
X.—Building Materials:														
A. Lumber.....	14	326.7	339.7	343.4	327.5	326.9	480.5	352.6	279.1	231.8	184.1	174.1	178.4	184.0
B. Miscellaneous.....	20	222.2	222.0	224.2	210.4	225.4	271.5	226.8	237.7	210.4	171.9	122.4	108.1	113.4
C. Paints, Oils and Glass..	14	267.7	267.9	276.3	266.6	291.3	395.4	409.7	348.1	264.6	215.1	164.4	139.5	142.0
All.....	48	265.9	269.7	271.6	261.0	274.2	368.5	316.8	282.0	232.4	187.9	149.7	137.8	142.5
XI.—House Furnishings.....	16	265.1	265.1	271.1	276.3	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.2	218.9	169.0	139.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals...	16	172.2	172.2	180.7	181.0	187.5	232.5	205.3	276.8	275.7	239.2	227.7	135.5	111.6
XIII.—Miscellaneous:														
A. Raw Furs.....	4	525.2	557.4	544.7	601.9	635.6	459.4	1190.0	725.8	437.0	342.7	257.8	137.5	247.9
B. Liquors and Tobacco	6	271.3	271.3	264.4	264.4	267.4	303.7	300.1	218.3	198.7	148.2	134.3	138.7	134.6
C. Sundries.....	7	162.3	159.4	157.9	156.7	172.6	208.0	210.4	227.1	197.7	150.7	121.6	110.0	111.2
All.....	17	286.2	292.5	286.5	299.4	314.9	301.3	472.6	340.1	254.4	195.0	158.1	126.6	151.6
All Commodities.....	263†	223.4	223.0	221.7	221.7	227.3	304.2	307.7	290.9	252.3	200.5	158.7	137.5	135.8

† Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(Average Prices 1913 = 100)

Commodities	No. of Commodities	Av'g 1922	Av'g 1923	Jan. 1924	Feb. 1924	Mar. 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	July 1924	Aug. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1924	Nov. 1924
Total Index 236 Commodities.....	236	152-0	153-0	156-7	156-6	154-3	151-1	150-6	152-2	153-3	156-8	153-8	157-0	157-7
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	148-4	144-2	139-5	141-0	142-3	139-0	140-9	147-8	156-9	168-0	161-6	169-9	170-4
II.—Animals and their Products.....	50	135-4	134-1	137-9	136-2	127-3	120-3	117-3	118-5	119-4	124-7	126-3	131-8	134-0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	174-7	200-9	216-0	214-1	206-8	205-4	205-5	204-5	205-2	205-6	191-1	193-7	193-2
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	166-4	176-8	175-7	174-0	173-5	170-4	170-3	170-1	162-5	161-4	159-3	157-2	156-9
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	151-8	168-0	168-4	167-3	166-1	166-4	163-5	161-0	159-2	157-6	155-4	155-2	155-2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	93-9	99-0	94-5	96-2	98-1	94-9	94-2	93-4	93-1	96-5	96-4	97-2	99-8
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	188-4	183-8	185-5	187-8	187-8	186-0	186-1	184-7	184-9	184-2	183-2	179-6	178-0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	166-4	164-8	168-4	168-4	170-6	170-3	169-9	167-4	154-5	154-1	154-8	154-8	154-8
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	138-5	127-6	128-2	128-7	122-5	119-7	122-3	129-4	137-8	148-7	143-4	153-8	159-3
II.—Marine.....	8	142-7	129-9	130-4	131-1	133-2	131-5	140-0	133-9	129-3	126-1	131-6	150-0	156-9
III.—Forest.....	21	166-4	176-8	175-7	174-0	173-5	170-4	170-3	170-1	162-5	161-4	159-3	157-2	156-3
IV.—Mineral.....	67	158-0	157-9	159-1	160-7	161-0	159-7	159-0	157-1	155-6	155-4	154-0	152-1	151-8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	127	148-5	142-8	146-6	146-6	143-6	141-1	144-6	147-1	147-1	149-6	149-6	154-4	151-8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	155-0	159-1	159-4	160-9	159-7	155-6	152-7	153-0	154-7	158-3	156-7	159-6	158-3
<b>Classified according to Purpose:</b>														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	153-6	151-3	154-4	155-7	152-8	147-3	145-7	147-4	146-4	150-8	148-7	149-4	150-7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	146-6	147-6	151-4	150-6	145-3	137-7	135-6	138-2	138-4	147-8	145-4	150-3	151-4
Beverages.....	4	197-0	223-7	229-4	232-4	235-2	235-7	235-7	235-0	233-0	233-7	236-3	238-8	236-6
Breadstuffs.....	8	149-0	135-7	125-0	126-5	126-5	123-2	123-2	131-9	143-9	161-8	155-7	175-0	177-6
Chocolate.....	1	98-8	98-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0	96-0
Fish.....	8	142-7	129-9	130-4	131-1	133-2	131-5	140-0	133-9	129-3	126-1	131-6	161-3	156-3
Fruits.....	8	216-1	187-2	165-6	169-4	168-3	167-1	168-7	183-0	192-7	192-2	193-7	194-3	187-5
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	140-0	131-9	120-8	118-9	118-1	119-2	121-1	120-2	121-1	128-6	126-7	123-0	119-1
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	136-0	145-1	156-4	156-0	150-4	134-5	121-6	124-8	125-3	128-2	132-3	136-3	138-7
Sugar, refined.....	2	159-5	229-5	229-8	227-5	227-5	216-1	195-5	184-1	187-5	184-1	192-0	184-9	176-1
Vegetables.....	10	143-1	157-7	196-1	190-7	213-7	201-0	113-4	225-8	179-9	222-4	173-7	144-7	141-4
Eggs.....	2	133-9	130-1	169-2	159-6	103-2	90-3	92-2	100-0	105-5	121-0	126-0	159-8	183-2
Tobacco.....	2	206-5	206-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5	216-5
Miscellaneous.....	6	171-5	160-7	161-1	167-4	165-1	158-3	159-3	161-0	159-1	159-6	159-6	155-8	159-3
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	163-1	155-9	158-3	162-2	162-3	159-3	159-1	159-0	156-4	154-5	152-9	148-2	149-9
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	161-9	163-0	160-6	162-6	162-9	159-7	158-2	157-2	157-2	153-6	153-6	155-6	156-7
Household equipment.....	13	163-5	153-7	157-5	162-1	162-1	159-2	159-4	156-6	156-1	154-8	152-6	145-8	147-7
Furniture.....	3	220-5	226-4	196-8	196-8	196-8	196-8	194-8	194-8	194-8	194-8	194-8	194-8	194-8
Glassware and Pottery.....	3	381-0	301-8	274-7	274-7	274-7	274-7	274-7	274-7	273-6	263-3	263-3	263-3	263-3
Miscellaneous.....	7	161-9	152-3	156-6	161-2	161-2	158-3	158-5	158-7	155-2	153-9	151-7	144-8	146-7
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	146-8	145-0	143-2	144-7	143-5	141-4	142-6	143-8	148-3	151-7	148-6	153-7	153-9
(C) Producers Equipment.....	15	189-9	186-1	187-6	190-1	189-9	188-3	182-4	188-7	188-8	188-1	186-8	183-1	181-3
Tools.....	4	199-5	213-8	219-9	223-4	223-4	223-4	222-0	222-0	222-0	222-0	204-2	204-2	204-2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	8	189-2	185-6	186-8	189-4	189-4	187-7	187-8	188-1	188-3	187-5	186-3	182-4	180-6
Miscellaneous.....	4	180-8	194-3	204-0	204-0	198-5	198-4	198-4	198-4	198-4	197-4	197-4	197-4	197-4
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	142-2	140-6	138-5	139-8	138-4	136-3	137-7	139-0	144-4	147-8	144-5	150-5	150-9
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	162-2	167-0	167-7	167-2	167-1	164-2	163-9	161-4	155-1	154-4	152-3	152-7	151-8
Lumber.....	14	160-3	166-3	166-1	165-1	164-8	161-0	160-9	160-4	151-5	150-5	147-4	147-5	146-1
Painters' Materials.....	4	177-4	198-0	199-9	206-1	213-9	204-6	202-3	194-2	187-4	186-8	187-4	195-9	190-8
Miscellaneous.....	14	165-7	166-0	169-0	169-0	169-1	168-7	168-0	161-2	161-6	161-6	161-8	162-3	163-0
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	137-7	134-7	132-2	134-0	132-6	130-4	132-1	134-3	141-9	146-8	143-1	150-6	151-2
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	177-7	208-8	226-4	224-1	215-6	212-2	212-5	212-5	212-1	222-6	194-7	197-7	196-9
For Fur Industry.....	2	305-9	288-0	254-7	229-6	241-2	219-9	219-9	219-9	219-9	219-9	219-9	208-4	218-0
For Leather Industry.....	6	102-9	98-9	89-8	92-1	90-4	88-7	89-6	89-6	89-6	96-4	95-3	92-7	98-4
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	113-1	119-5	117-8	118-2	118-7	116-9	115-0	113-4	112-2	113-5	111-4	112-7	114-2
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	162-4	156-0	152-7	152-7	153-4	153-0	153-0	153-0	152-7	152-7	152-6	153-5	153-5
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	112-0	101-0	94-7	96-2	99-0	101-6	103-6	101-8	100-0	102-3	98-2	93-5	96-1
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	138-6	125-0	111-1	114-9	111-7	112-7	118-6	128-9	152-3	161-5	161-7	179-2	182-0
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	151-4	154-3	148-3	150-7	149-2	142-9	142-0	143-0	149-2	154-8	151-2	158-5	158-6





RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	26-9	21-8	20-1	14-2	10-9	17-7	27-6	24-6	23-8	33-8	38-3	56-0
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	27-9	23-2	20-1	14-4	12-2	14-2	24-1	24-4	23-8	33-0	36-0	56-1
1—Sydney.....	29-8	24-8	21-7	16	14-1	15	22-3	27-5	24-0	34-5	38-2	54-5
2—New Glasgow.....	25-5	22-2	17-9	13-5	10-7	11-3	25	22-8	25-3	32	34-0	62
3—Amherst.....	24	23-2	15-5	13-5	11-2	15	24	22	22-1	34	35	52-5
4—Halifax.....	32-1	22-5	25-3	14-6	12-8	15-6	25-2	25-4	22-9	31-5	36	55-5
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25-3	24	21-8	19	12-6	12-6	20	22-3	20	30	32-8	50
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	28-4	23-5	21-1	15-4	11-9	16-3	23-5	24-4	24-1	33-9	37-6	58-2
6—Moncton.....	27-5	22	21	16	11-5	.....	25	25-5	25	35-7	40	59-5
7—St. John.....	33	24	24-5	15-2	11-4	.....	17	22-5	23-7	22	32-5	36-5
8—Fredericton.....	30	25-8	22-5	17-8	14-2	.....	15-6	21-6	24-2	23-9	31-6	34-5
9—Bathurst.....	23	22	16-2	12-7	10-0	.....	.....	25	24	25-4	35-6	39-3
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	22-4	21-3	19-0	14-4	9-4	.....	14-4	22-6	20-5	21-6	30-5	34-5
10—Quebec.....	23-3	21-5	19-3	15-2	9-2	14-9	23-7	20-7	21-8	28-5	33-6	54-3
11—Three Rivers.....	25	22-3	22-3	13-6	9-8	16-3	22-7	21-5	23	31	35-3	56-7
12—Sherbrooke.....	30	.....	21-5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	22-8	30-8	34-8	63-3
13—Sorel.....	20	17-5	17	11	7	.....	10	18	20-7	20	40	53-3
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	18-6	15-9	14-7	11-4	7-4	.....	16	22	16-6	18-6	20	47-8
15—St. John's.....	22-5	21-3	22-5	12-5	10-5	.....	25	21-5	21	30	30	58-3
16—Theford Mines.....	20	21	14	16	.....	.....	20	19	18	22-8	34	35
17—Montreal.....	26-6	21-7	23-4	12-3	8-6	.....	11-2	26-2	24-1	20-0	31	35
18—Hull.....	23-5	20-1	18-7	12-4	7-9	.....	12-7	22-8	23-3	22-7	29-6	32-4
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28-0	22-4	20-9	15-0	11-5	20-0	26-1	25-4	23-3	31-3	35-7	56-4
19—Ottawa.....	24-6	19-6	20	13-5	9-9	18-5	27-7	23-8	21-2	32-7	36-8	55
20—Brockville.....	29-3	25	22-5	15-3	10-9	18-1	30	25-8	22-6	32-3	37	53-6
21—Kingston.....	25	20-3	21-6	14-7	9-7	16-5	23-3	23-6	18-1	29-6	35-5	54-1
22—Belleville.....	24-4	19-6	20-5	14-7	9-8	20	26-6	25	20-3	33-1	37-2	57
23—Peterborough.....	28-5	23-5	19-4	15-8	11-9	19-5	24-3	25-7	26	32-6	35-7	55-3
24—Oshawa.....	26-7	21-7	21-3	14-2	12-2	19-5	25	24-7	24	29-3	35-3	55
25—Orillia.....	27-5	23	19	15-5	11-8	19-8	24	27	24	30-8	33-6	55-4
26—Toronto.....	28-7	20-9	21-4	13-7	12-2	20-4	25-7	24-5	22-3	34	36-7	54-8
27—Niagara Falls.....	29	22-5	21-8	15-5	11-3	20-8	29	26	23-3	30-1	33-8	57
28—St. Catharines.....	25-5	20-3	22-2	14-8	10-1	22-4	30	26	21	29-8	32-7	55-1
29—Hamilton.....	28-9	23	22-7	16	12-9	20-8	25-3	25-3	21-5	32-6	35-8	57-2
30—Bramford.....	27-1	21-7	19-4	14-1	10-4	19-8	28-3	25-7	22-5	31-2	34-4	56
31—Galt.....	27-2	20-6	21	15-1	11-5	21-3	26-3	25-4	26-5	30	33-1	56-8
32—Geolph.....	26	21	19-4	15-4	11-9	21-1	25	22-7	22	30-7	36	54-7
33—Kitchener.....	28-2	24-4	20	16-3	13-6	.....	23	26-1	.....	28-8	33	54-7
34—Woodstock.....	30	23-6	23-4	15-4	12-8	19	28-3	20-5	.....	29-9	34-4	55-8
35—Stratford.....	29-2	24-2	20-5	16-6	12	19-3	25-5	25-3	23-2	32-2	34-6	58-6
36—London.....	29-3	23-4	20-9	13-3	11-5	20-9	27-3	24-6	24-4	33-3	38	58-2
37—St. Thomas.....	25-2	20-2	18	13-6	10-1	18-2	25	25	21-8	31-5	34-8	56-4
38—Chatham.....	26-7	22-3	20	14-3	11-1	20-1	26	26	23-8	31	35-4	58-6
39—Windsor.....	27-6	20	21-2	13-2	10-1	20	29-2	24-9	22-4	32-3	35-3	57-1
40—Sarnia.....	30	23-8	23-8	18	12-5	21-3	25	27-5	22-5	30	36-3	55
41—Owen Sound.....	28-3	23-8	20-3	16-8	13-5	19	25	24-3	26-3	31	33-9	56-1
42—North Bay.....	32-2	27-2	23-6	15	12-2	23-5	25	25-8	21-8	28-7	36-2	55-8
43—Sudbury.....	29-6	24-4	20	14-4	10-8	20-8	.....	26	24-7	31-6	35-5	56-9
44—Cobalt.....	32-8	27-6	26-3	15-8	13-1	18	25	27	25-4	33	39-6	58-8
45—Timmins.....	26	21-3	19-3	16	11-2	22-3	26-6	27	25-8	28-2	32-6	55
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30-4	24-6	21	15-8	11-4	19	28-3	26-8	24-9	32-2	36-2	58
47—Fort Arthur.....	28-4	20-6	19-7	14-7	10-8	17-2	31-3	25-5	27-6	34-8	43-9	61-8
48—Fort William.....	27-3	19	18	13-6	11-6	18-7	30	24-4	25-6	32-3	37-6	58-5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	24-0	17-5	17-8	11-8	9-0	14-4	28-1	22-3	20-0	31-8	36-6	55-7
49—Winnipeg.....	24	16-1	17-4	10-8	8-7	13-8	28-9	22-8	24	33-6	38-8	52-1
50—Brandon.....	24	18-8	18-2	13-3	9-3	15	27-3	21-7	20	30	34-4	59-3
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	25-5	18-3	17-3	11-4	8-7	14-0	28-9	21-4	21-1	39-6	47-9	63-3
51—Regina.....	22-8	16-8	16-8	9-7	8-6	13-8	27-7	20-2	18	33-8	44	60-5
52—Prince Albert.....	22-5	16-5	15	10	9	12	25	20	20	43-3	47-5	61-6
53—Saskatoon.....	28-3	19-3	19	12-9	8-6	14-2	31-6	23-3	21-2	38-2	43-6	55
54—Moose Jaw.....	28-3	20-6	18-5	13	8-7	16-1	31-4	22	25-8	39-4	44-1	55-5
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	24-1	17-5	16-0	10-9	7-8	13-1	30-3	23-6	22-8	39-4	44-1	55-5
55—Medicine Hat.....	23	15-3	17-1	11-1	7-3	13-7	30	21-7	19-8	44	48	58-3
56—Drumheller.....	27-5	22-5	16-5	12-5	9	15	35	27-5	25	41-3	.....	53-3
57—Edmonton.....	23-6	15-8	15-9	10-1	7-8	13-2	29-7	24-9	22	38-1	42-2	52-2
58—Calgary.....	21-2	15-4	14-2	10-1	7-3	11-6	26-6	23	25	39	45	57
59—Lethbridge.....	25	18-4	16-2	10-7	7-7	12	30	21	22	34-5	41-3	56-5
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	29-7	23-7	22-2	14-3	11-9	20-5	37-2	29-1	25-6	41-2	46-7	60-5
60—Fernie.....	25-6	20-8	20-5	13-1	9-8	17-5	40	28-2	29	41	49	60
61—Nelson.....	29	23-5	22	16	11-3	21	40	30	25	40-4	42-5	58-3
62—Trail.....	30-5	25	20-5	14-6	11-9	19-3	35	30	26-7	42-5	47-5	60
63—New Westminster.....	28-8	23-8	23-3	11-9	10-7	18-8	38-8	29-5	26-3	39-2	44	58-8
64—Vancouver.....	30-1	22-4	21-1	12-5	12-3	20-8	36-5	27-4	24-9	39-8	44-5	59-6
65—Victoria.....	28	20-8	21-2	13-5	13-4	21-5	35-3	25-2	19-6	44	48-1	59-4
66—Nanaimo.....	33	26	24-3	18-6	15-9	27-4	38	29	23-3	40-3	44-5	61-3
67—Prince Rupert.....	32-5	27-5	25	13-7	10	17-6	36	33-5	30	42-5	50	66-6



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1924.

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18.3	30.4	20.2	14.1	56.8	21.2	20.3	31.3	23.2	54.1	45.6	12.1	39.3	43.5
11.5	29.2			53.8	17.8	17.3	25.1	24.0	51.7	46.0	12.1	40.8	47.5
10	30			60	19.1	16.8	27.3	24	53.6	48.6	b12-14	42	48.3
12	30			60	16.8	17.6	27	23.3	47.8	41.2	13	41.1	47.5
12	23			45	18	18	23.6	24.2	50	45	9	40	46.6
12	35			50	17.3	16.7	22.6	24.3	55.5	49.2	*13.3	40.2	47.4
10	35			60	14.9	18	35.5	24	40.5	36	8-10	37.5	41.6
12.0	35.0			53.8	17.3	17.7	30.4	23.3	49.7	45.2	12.5	41.0	45.9
12	35		10	60	17.9	17.5	33.6	23.1	47.5	43.5	10-12	43.3	47.2
				60	17.2	14.2	31.9	23.8	52.2	49.1	15	43	46.5
				50	17.6	18.2	31.2	22	54.1	48.3	12	41.8	44
				45	16.6	21	25	24.2	45	40	12	36	46
14.5	31.5	21.7		57.9	20.0	20.1	27.9	22.7	52.5	44.9	11.3	39.5	41.3
10		20		50	20	18	28.4	24.2	54.6	41.8	12-14	37.6	40.3
15-20	30			50	22.5	20	29.2	23.4	53.5	44.4	13	39	41.3
15	35				21.8	24	30	23.5	54.2	44.3	*11.1	41.6	44
	30			60			22.9	22	45.8	41.5	12	38.9	39
		20					20.1	20.6	51.1	45	8	39.8	39.8
		10		60	20		35	22	61.3	55.5	10	40	42
				50		18	25.3	23	46.4	42.5	12	38.8	41.4
15	30-35	25		75	15.6	20.4	31.7	22.1	57.6	45.3	13	40.2	41.8
15	30			60	20	20	28.9	23.2	47.9	43.4	10	39	42.1
19.2	31.0	21.7	11.2	61.5	20.8	20.1	31.7	23.5	52.9	46.2	11.8	39.7	42.7
18	32	22	10		20.9	20.1	35.3	23.4	58.9	48.4	10	41.2	44
20	32-38	23	10		22.1	19.7	29.7	24.2	49.8	45.4	10	36.5	41.7
12.5-15	30-35	20	8		19.5	16.5	30.1	21.9	53.6	43.9	10	36.7	39.3
					22.5	19	24.5	23.7	49	43.3	a9	42.5	41.2
20	35			25	25	27.8	24.2	25.0	50.3	43.3	10	37.8	40.1
20	30				18	29	23.6	23.6	52.2	45.3	12	38	39.8
		20			20	20	27.2	23.9	47.8	45	10-11.5	41.8	43.2
14	28	18		60	20.7	17.2	33.5	23.3	56.5	46.3	*11.8	40	42.8
23	35	27			20	20	36.4	24.3	50.3	50	12	37.5	43.6
20					20.8	25	34.5	23.6	53.9	47	12	41	42.4
20	35	20-25	12.5		19.1	20.6	36.8	23	57	47.4	13	39.5	43.7
	30	25	15		20.4	17.7	30.4	22.6	51.9	44.2	11	38.6	40.6
	30	20	12		21	21.8	29.4	22.5	52.3	47.3	*11.8	40.3	42.3
	30	25			18	18	32.6	23.1	55.9	49.1	10-11	39.9	42.5
		22			25	20	28.7	22.5	52.9	49	*11.8	40	42.4
20	30	22	15	18.6	23.3	32.4	22.4	22.4	51.2	47.8	10	38.2	40.5
20	35	25	10	20	20	28.5	22.7	50	43.3	10	40	41	35
20	28	20		60	19.8	17.7	34.2	23.6	56.3	49.6	10	40.3	41.9
20-25	30	25	10	50	20.1	18.5	35.3	24.2	52.2	48	10	42.7	43.2
18	30	18	12		21.2	22	32.8	23.8	50.1	43.8	12	40.2	43.2
18	32	25			21.3	21.2	33.8	23.4	51.6	46.8	13	43	43.5
22		25					25.8	26.5	50		*12	42	46.5
							26.2	22.7	47.2	41.6	11	38.7	39.6
						19.6	34	24.3	51	45.6	12	38.5	42
					15	19.9	31.7	24	51.5	46.7	15	41	44.3
	30	15		70	25	21	29.5	24	57.9	45	15		46.1
	25	25			20.6	21.5	25.9	23.2	56.2	45.7	20	42.8	45
		20			25	21.3	37.8	23.1	54.2	45.7	13		48.2
18	30	18	9		19.4	17.3	39.7	24.3	58.9	49.3	*12.5	40	44.4
17.5	25-30	18		60-75	21.4	21.4	38.7	22.7	57.5	45.8	*12.5	35.8	44.1
	31.0	17.7			21.7	18.4	32.1	21.7	47.5	39.8	11.5	35.7	42.3
	32	20			20.3	18.1	35	21.7	52.4	41.8	13	38.1	42.9
		20			23	18.6	29.2	21.6	42.5	37.7	10	33.3	41.6
22.3	28.8	15.3			25.6	21.2	31.7	22.1	48.1	40.2	13.1	35.1	41.6
23-25	30				27.5	21.3	31.3	20.9	53.3	41.5	13	36.4	43.1
25	25	13			25	20	28.6	22	46.2	38.1	12.5	33	39.1
15	30	15		50	25	20	34.3	24	46.2	36.6	12	33	39.7
25	30	18			25	23.3	32.4	21.6	46.6	44.4	15	38	44.6
22.3	28.7	16.0	18.3		24.1	23.0	34.0	22.6	54.5	44.3	11.5	34.8	43.0
25	30	20	18		25	22.5	35	23.4	57.5	43.3	*11	33.7	43
25-30	30-35	15-20			26.3	25	24.6	21	53.3	45	*12.5	36.7	48.5
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15		22.5	23	34.3	23.3	55.6	47	*11.1	34.5	40.3
	32	15	20		23.3	23.5	39.8	24.7	54.2	43.5	11	34	41.8
18	25	15	20		23.5	21.2	36.3	20.4	52	42.5	12	35	41.6
22.0	28.6	20.0	19.5		23.3	22.4	34.7	23.1	69.5	50.6	14.3	42.0	47.2
20-25	30	20	18		25	24.4	39.2	24.6	62.6	45	15	40	44.6
25	30	20	20		26.7	26.7	33.5	24.7	61.4	48	*17	40.8	45
25	30	20	20		25	25	29.4	23.9	72.2	52.2	15	37.5	45
					22.5	22	33.5	21	69.7	52.5	*11.1	43	46.9
20	25				20	19	33.1	21.9	69.5	50.2	*11.1	39.9	47.6
	35		20	55	22.5	20.6	29.3	22.4	69	51.1	*12.5	44.6	50.3
17.5	25				20	21.8	39.4	24	70.4	49	13	50	52.9
	25				25	20	40	22.5	81	56.6	20	40	45

\* Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 13c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Peas, standard 2 s, per can.	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	28.9	7.3	17.9	5.1	6.0	10.5	14.8	20.1	15.7	18.3
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	28.9	7.7	17.5	5.6	6.3	9.9	16.4	21.8	19.7	19.5
1—Sydney.....	29.2	8	17.4	6.0	6.2	10.2	17.3	20.3	19.9	19.1
2—New Glasgow.....	28.2	8	17.4	5.6	6.4	10.1	16.2	22.1	19.7	19.7
3—Amherst.....	28.7	7.3	17.9	5.5	6.6	10.3	14	22.4	19.8	20
4—Halifax.....	29.5	7.3	17.1	5.4	6.1	8.8	18.2	22.5	19.2	19.1
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27.1	6.7	18.6	5.2	5.5	9.9	17.6	20.8	18	18.4
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b> .....	29.5	8.4	17.4	5.7	6.1	10.8	16.9	21.3	18.2	18.1
6—Moncton.....	31.6	8.7	18	5.9	6.2	12	17.3	22.4	19.4	19.2
7—St. John.....	32.1	8	17.4	5.6	6.3	10.4	19	20.6	17.5	17.8
8—Fredericton.....	26.6	8	16.1	5.6	6.2	10.8	15.6	20.8	17.3	17.5
9—Bathurst.....	27.5	8.7	17.9	5.7	5.7	10	15.7	21.3	18.6	18
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	27.0	6.2	18.0	5.2	6.6	9.6	14.8	19.1	19.3	17.3
10—Quebec.....	28.3	7.5	17.8	5.3	6.4	10.3	15.5	20.1	19	17.9
11—Three Rivers.....	27.6	6	18.4	5.3	6.8	9.5	16.4	19.8	21.8	17.9
12—Sherbrooke.....	29	8.7	17.9	5.0	6.4	9.9	15	19.2	19	16.9
13—Sorel.....	25.4	4.7	18.1	4.6	6.3	9.1	16.2	18.5	20.5	16.7
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	24	5	17.8	4.8	7	9.5	14	19.3	20.8	17.7
15—St. John's.....	28.3	5.3	19	5.3	8.3	10.4	14	18.7	19.3	18
16—Theftford Mines.....	25.7	4.7	17.9	5.3	6.2	8.9	13.4	19.3	19	17.5
17—Montreal.....	28.1	8	17.8	5.3	5.9	10.4	14.4	19.2	17.3	17.1
18—Hull.....	26.9	6	17.4	5.6	5.7	8.4	14.7	18.1	16.6	15.8
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	28.7	7.0	17.4	4.9	5.8	11.1	15.1	20.2	17.6	17.4
19—Ottawa.....	30.1	7.3	17.7	5.7	6.2	10.9	14.7	19.7	17.5	17
20—Brockville.....	27.8	6.7	18.1	5.2	5.3	10.1	14.5	20	18	18
21—Kingston.....	25.9	6	15	5.2	5.3	9	14.6	19.6	15.3	15.3
22—Belleville.....	27.5	6	17.4	4.9	5.8	10.6	14.7	19.6	17.3	17.6
23—Peterborough.....	28.9	7.3	17.4	5.0	5.5	10.7	14.3	21	16.7	16.7
24—Oshawa.....	30.1	7.3	16	4.5	5.8	11.7	14.6	20.6	16.7	17.1
25—Orillia.....	25.7	6	17.5	4.5	5.5	11.8	15.4	20.4	17.9	17.3
26—Toronto.....	30.4	7.3	17.6	4.7	5.7	10.5	14.2	17.3	16.2	16.2
27—Niagara Falls.....	29.4	7.3	17.3	4.7	5.8	11.9	16.7	20.3	17.8	16.8
28—St. Catharines.....	26.8	7.3	16	4.7	6.1	11.8	15.1	21.1	16.5	16.6
29—Hamilton.....	30.8	6.7	17.3	4.3	5.7	11.7	14.6	19.1	16.8	16.5
30—Brantford.....	28	6.7	16.6	4.5	5.1	11.9	13.8	18.9	16.2	15.7
31—Galt.....	30.8	6.7	17.8	5.0	5.8	12.1	15.7	19.3	17.3	16.6
32—Guelph.....	28.1	7.3	17.6	4.6	5.8	11.9	13.7	19.6	16.4	16.7
33—Kitchener.....	28.4	7.3	17.6	4.4	5.6	11.9	16.6	19.1	17.7	17.2
34—Woodstock.....	27	6.7	17.3	4.7	5.9	11.5	15.1	19.6	18	17.2
35—Stratford.....	29.2	6.7	17.4	4.7	6.1	11.8	14.7	20.7	17.5	18
36—London.....	27.5	7.3	17.1	4.6	5.4	11.4	14.9	20.9	17.7	17.7
37—St. Thomas.....	28.2	7.3	18	4.9	5.8	12.1	15.8	20.7	17.9	17.6
38—Chatham.....	29.1	6.7	18.5	4.9	5.8	10.9	14.6	20.4	18	17
39—Windsor.....	28.5	7.3	17.3	4.6	5.4	10.8	14.2	21.1	17.3	17.4
40—Sarnia.....	29	7.3	17.5	5.0	5.3	9.7	15	20	19	19
42—Owen Sound.....	27.9	6.7	16.9	4.3	5.4	11	15.3	21.8	17.6	17.9
42—North Bay.....	28.9	6.7	16.5	5.3	6	10.1	.....	19.5	17.9	18.3
43—Sudbury.....	28.1	6.7	17.5	5.7	6.2	11.3	16.5	20.4	19.3	18.8
44—Cobalt.....	31.7	7.9	19	5.3	7.5	11.5	15.8	21.7	19.8	19.1
45—Timmins.....	31.5	7.3	17	5.8	6	8.2	15	21.2	19.4	17.2
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	27.9	7.3	18.5	5.5	6.3	12.7	18	19.7	17.3	17.5
47—Port Arthur.....	28.6	7.3	18.7	5.1	5.5	10.9	15.3	20.9	19.2	19.2
48—Fort William.....	30.2	7.3	19	5.3	5.6	10.4	14.5	22.1	18.6	18.9
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	29.2	6.4	18.4	5.3	6.0	11.5	16.5	20.8	20.3	20.1
49—Winnipeg.....	28.6	7	18.4	5.1	6.1	11.4	15	20.7	19.2	19.5
50—Brandon.....	29.7	5.7	.....	5.4	5.8	11.6	17.9	20.8	21.4	20.7
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	28.7	7.6	18.0	5.2	6.1	10.1	14.5	19.4	19.7	19.8
51—Regina.....	27.5	6.4	17.3	5.0	5.3	10.4	13.9	19.5	19.5	19.5
52—Prince Albert.....	28	8	18	5.1	7.5	8.5	14.2	18.5	19	20
53—Saskatoon.....	29.4	8	17	5.0	5.8	10.8	16.4	19.6	20	20
54—Moose Jaw.....	30	8	19.5	5.5	5.8	10.6	13.5	19.8	20.3	19.8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	30.1	8.4	17.8	5.1	5.9	10.6	13.8	20.0	20.9	20.8
55—Medicine Hat.....	31.3	8	16	5.1	6.3	10	14.2	20.8	22.5	20
56—Drumheller.....	30.8	10	20	5.3	6.3	11.8	13.8	21.7	21.7	22.5
57—Edmonton.....	29.1	8	18	4.9	5.1	9.3	14	19.1	21	21
58—Calgary.....	32.6	8	18	5.1	6	10.5	14	19.1	19.6	20.6
59—Lethbridge.....	26.6	8	17.1	5.1	6	11.3	12.9	19.4	19.7	20.1
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b> .....	30.7	8.1	20.2	5.2	6.2	9.7	11.7	19.3	19.5	19.5
60—Fernie.....	33	7.7	16	4.8	6.2	12.1	13.3	20	20	21
61—Nelson.....	30.3	8.3	19.6	5.4	6.3	10	13	20	20	21
62—Trail.....	30	7.7	18	5.0	5.4	9.1	11.7	16.3	18.9	18.4
63—New Westminster.....	30	8	24.6	5.3	5.6	8.5	11.9	18.8	19.3	18.5
64—Vancouver.....	28.8	7.4	19.9	5.4	5.9	8.8	10.8	19	18.9	19.1
65—Victoria.....	32	8	19.5	5.1	6	8.9	10.4	19.9	19.4	19.7
66—Nanaimo.....	31.1	8	23.8	5.2	6.8	10	10.6	19.1	19.1	19.1
67—Prince Rupert.....	30	10	20	5.5	7.2	10	12.2	21	20	20



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1924 (Continued)

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	\$	cents
8.4	5.1	1.288	26.3	24.0	19.7	15.6	16.8	19.8	.914	30.4	.810	48.5
8.5	5.0	1.151	23.8	25.9	19.1	16.3	17.9	21.7	.983	32.0	.898	48.8
8.9	5	1.50	30.1		20.5	17.8	19.8	23.4	1.00	30.2	.86	1
8.8	5.1	1.22	23.2	21.2		15.8	17.2	19.5	.97	32.8	.788	2
8.1	5.1	.713	15.6	25	17.5	15	17.2	23	1.02	32	1.07	3
8.2	4.6	1.17	26.2	31.5	19.3	16.6	17.3	20.7	.942	33.1	.875	4
8	5.1	.775	14.5	15	17	15.6	15.6	20.4	1.07	30	.862	5
8.6	4.5	.944	20.5	18.3	18.5	17.5	17.4	21.0	.915	32.7	.881	47.5
9.2	4.6	1.09	21.5	20	18.6	17.4	17.3	20.2	.862	32.5	.83	50
7.2	4.6	1.14	24	20	17.2	19	17.3	20.2	.912	32.7	.86	6
9.5	5.5	.785	17.3	15	18.5	16.4	17	21.5	.962	30.5	.832	8
8.4	5.4	.761	19.2	19.5	17	18.1	18.1	22.4	.925	35	1.00	9
7.9	6.2	1.065	22.0	23.8	18.3	15.9	18.5	20.3	1.001	30.5	.876	47.3
8	6.3	1.01	23.3	23	18.7	19.1	18.8	21.5	1.04	32.2	.925	46.4
7.8	7.1	1.22	25.6	25	19.3	16.1	19.3	19	1.03	30	.867	46.7
7.5	5.9	1.37	24.2	24.8	19.7	16.1	17.3	21.2	1.06	32.8	.883	50
7.8	7	.95	20		17.5	15.3	19.5	20	1.06	26	1.03	45
7.3	5.2	.986	18.5	18	20	16.7	15.8	17	1.03	35		13
7.1	1.07	20	20	18	20	12.5	22.5	25	.90	35	.875	14
7.7	5.9	1.15	18.3		18.2	16.7	19.1	18.5	.98	36.3		15
8.5	5	.916	23.9	33.6	18.2	14.9	18	20.3	1.01	21.1	.778	16
8.5	6.2	.917	23.8	22.5	15	15.6	16.6	20.6	.90	25.8	.775	17
8.8	4.9	1.086	22.8	24.1	17.7	15.6	15.9	18.8	.897	28.9	.766	18
8.8	6	1.08	23.9	35.1	18.9	14.9	15.8	21.5	.888	30.5	.748	19
8.2	4.5	.889	16.1	20.5	20	17.9	15.4	16.4	.865	29.3	.803	20
8.3	4.5	.922	20.8	24.1	15	14.6	16.5	18.6	.869	27.5	.741	21
8.5	4.9	.992	22	18.8		15.5	15.8	17.7	.891	28	.768	22
9.1	4.9	.87	17.7	21.1		14.2	15.3	18.4	.928	27	.798	23
8.4	4.7	1.09	21.8	19.3	15	16.5	15.2	16.7	.913	27.5	.747	24
8.6	4.9	.888	19.5	19.2		14.3	14.8	18.7	.93	26.7	.741	25
9	4.5	.994	20	26.5	15	14.7	15.2	17.3	.847	25.3	.691	26
9.8	4.8	1.29	24.4	22.2		17.9	16.2	19.3	1.03	28.3	.87	27
9.3	5.2	1.33	24.5	21		14.6	15.6	17.7	.894	25.7	.719	28
8.8	4.7	1.11	25.7	21.1		15.9	14.7	17.9	.853	25.3	.746	29
8.1	4	1.00	20.8	21.3		15.1	14.3	16.3	.817	26.5	.678	30
8.8	4.3	.992	21.2	19.7		15.1	15.1	17.4	.861	24.7	.757	31
9.1	5.6	.988	22.3	27.7		12.6	15.1	16.6	.847	26.3	.708	32
8.7	5	.975	21.5	23		13.3	14.7	18.3	.768	28	.686	33
8.2	4.7	1.11	24.3	20.9		17.1	14.5	17.4	.898	30	.773	34
9.4	4.5	1.22	26.5	18.5	20	15.4	15.7	17.7	.97	29	.755	35
8.9	5.2	1.09	23.4	21.1	15	14.2	15.5	17.4	.888	29.5	.779	36
8.7	4.9	1.17	23.5	20.1		16.4	16.7	15.4	.966	29	.854	37
8	3.8	.95	19.2	21.6		15.4	14.4	18	.904	32.5	.813	38
8.8	3.8	1.07	19.4	25.7		16.9	14.9	17.6	.897	27.1	.718	39
7.2	6	1.10	20	20		16.3	18	19	.825	36.3	.75	40
8	4.3	.795	18.3	20.4		16	14.7	17.9	.832	28.8	.748	41
8.7	4.7	1.12	27.9	33.3	20	15.6	15.8	19.3	.942	35.8	.813	42
9.5	5.6	1.08	26.3	35	19.8	15.3	15.5	23.3	.913	28.8	.788	43
9.5	6	1.28	25.3		21.7	18.1	21	23	1.02	32.5	.77	44
10.1	6	1.57	30	35	20	15.5	19	19	.975	30	.80	45
9.6	5.3	1.03	22.5	27.8	20.9	15.7	18.2	23.5	.925	28.8	.772	46
8.3	4.6	1.26	25.9	27	20.8	15.9	16.4	21.4	.889	31.6	.794	47
8.4	5.2	1.32	28.1	32.6	20	15.6	17.7	24.2	.878	29.4	.84	48
8.8	5.1	1.295	24.3		21.4	15.5	17.5	21.5	.855	30.9	.788	47.6
8.7	5.3	1.63	29.4		21.2	15.5	16	20.5	.857	28	.737	49
8.9	4.8	.96	19.2		21.5	15.5	19	22.5	.913	33.8	.838	50
8.5	5.3	1.865	35.7	21.3	14.9	17.0	21.8		.872	31.2	.807	55.2
7.8	4.6	1.83	35		22.9	14.6	15.6	23	.828	29.1	.828	54.2
8.4	5.8	1.91	36.2		24	14.9	16.9	20.7	.80	33	.75	51
8.9	5.8	1.84	36.4		23.2	15.5	18.3	22.5	.893	31.6	.85	50.7
8.8	5.1	1.89	35		15	14.7	17	20.8	.918	31	.798	55
8.0	5.4	1.744	32.6		22.8	15.6	18.3	21.3	.872	31.8	.820	55.4
7.7	6.8	2.16	38.8		21.3	15.8	20.2	24.3	.85	30	.817	55
8.5	4.7	2.27	35		22.5	20	17.5	21.3	.925	37.5	.875	56
7.7	5	1.16	23.1		23.3	13.6	19	21.7	.806	29.7	.786	57.1
8.5	5.5	1.61	36.7		24.5	14.3	17.5	20	.88	30.6	.82	58
7.6	4.9	1.52	29.4		22.3	14.5	17.1	19.2	.871	31.4	.80	52.5
7.9	4.8	1.975	40.9		21.3	14.8	16.2	19.0	.891	32.4	.830	54.7
9.7	5.3	2.09	45		20	15.8	18.3	22.5	.983	31.7	.867	62.5
8.5	4.5	2.25	48.3			16	16	20	.92	35	.86	59
7.7	4.8	2.25	45		20	13.8	15	16.3	.875	35	.825	53.8
7	4.3	1.45	30		21.7	12.5	15.4	15	.817	30	.808	50
7.1	4.2	1.71	33		20.3	15.7	15.6	18.8	.845	30.8	.785	50.6
9	4.6	1.84	39.5		19.3	16.1	15.2	18.7	.87	30.3	.78	51.6
7.3	5.3	2.11	42.5		22.5	13.5	15	18.1	.871	33.6	.863	60
7	5.3	2.10	43.7		25	15	18.7	22.5	.95	32.5	.85	50

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING\*

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
<b>Dominion (Average)</b> .....	9.9	9.5	55.5	70.4	27.5	15.5	3.7	42.5	64.6	12.3	7.9
<b>Nova Scotia (Average)</b> .....	10.2	9.7	62.3	69.0	30.1	12.2	4.4	48.0	49.2	13.4	8.2
1—Sydney.....	10.8	10.3	64.9	70.5	30	14.4	4.2	52.8	53.8	13.1	8.4
2—New Glasgow.....	10.2	9.9	60.9	67.5	30.9	12.1	4.4	45	39	13.3	8.2
3—Amherst.....	9.9	9.3	64	70.4	31	10.3	4.4	50	46	13.6	8
4—Halifax.....	9.7	9.2	59.3	67.7	28.3	12.1	5.5	44	58	12.9	8.1
5—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	10	9.2	59	66.1	27.7	14.2	3.7	44.2	45.4	12.9	8
<b>New Brunswick (Average)</b>	10.0	9.4	60.9	69.1	27.2	12.6	3.9	40.7	44.0	12.5	7.9
6—Moncton.....	10.1	9.4	64	69	28.5	11.9	4.1	45.1	42.1	13.5	8.3
7—St. John.....	10	9.2	57.5	64.3	26	12	4	36.9	44.1	12.6	8.1
8—Fredericton.....	9.6	9.2	58.6	73	25.2	11.7	3.8	43	43	11.2	7.5
9—Bathurst.....	10.2	9.7	63.3	70	29	14.6	3.8	35	46.6	12.5	7.5
<b>Quebec (Average)</b> .....	9.6	9.0	56.5	69.7	26.7	13.9	3.9	43.9	70.3	11.5	7.7
10—Quebec.....	9.6	8.8	56.6	72.2	26.8	17.1	3.7	38.6	76	11.1	7.9
11—Three Rivers.....	9.8	9.1	58.3	69.7	25.6	14.6	4.2	42.5	80	11.8	8.2
12—Sherbrooke.....	9.7	9.3	57.9	69.3	27.1	12.5	3.3	39.3	60	10.4	7.7
13—Sorel.....	9.6	8.9	52	62.3	27.6	13	3.8	41.7	80	11.8	8.2
14—St. Hyacinthe.....	9.3	8.7	58.3	69.3	26.7	12.9	4.9	45	72.5	10	7.1
15—St. John's.....	10	9	58.3	71.7	26.7	15.3	4	56.7	65	15	7.3
16—Theford Mines.....	10.1	9.5	57.1	71.3	26.7	13.2	4	42.1	65	11.8	7.7
17—Montreal.....	9.1	8.7	55.5	70.1	26.3	14.7	3.5	46.1	66.1	11.1	7.4
18—Hull.....	9.4	8.8	54.2	71.2	27.1	11.5	3.3	42.9	68	10.8	7.6
<b>Ontario (Average)</b> .....	9.7	9.4	56.4	70.7	26.1	13.6	3.4	40.3	62.2	11.3	8.0
19—Ottawa.....	9.3	8.9	55	73.7	26.7	13.2	3.6	45.2	65.8	11.3	7.5
20—Brockville.....	9.8	9.3	55.5	69.8	24.2	12.4	4	37.9	57.4	10.9	7.8
21—Kingston.....	9	8.7	52.4	65	24.5	12.5	3.5	38.3	52.7	10.6	7.6
22—Belleville.....	9.9	9.4	54.9	68	26	13.4	3.5	35.7	61.3	11.1	7.7
23—Peterborough.....	9.3	9	59.4	68.4	26	14.1	3.6	37.2	52.1	10.7	7.4
24—Oshawa.....	9.1	8.8	62.7	73.3	26	13.5	3.5	40	60	11.9	7.7
25—Orillia.....	9.9	9.8	62.1	70.3	26.3	13.9	3.3	37.6	50.3	11.3	8.5
26—Toronto.....	9.2	8.9	60	69.9	23.9	12.3	3.6	38.6	55.1	10.2	7.2
27—Niagara Falls.....	9.9	9.7	55.5	72.8	26.4	13.5	3.5	43.8	55.8	11.4	7.9
28—St. Catharines.....	9.9	9.3	50.7	70.1	22.6	11.8	5.3	40.5	62.3	10.8	7.3
29—Hamilton.....	9.3	9.1	57.4	70.2	25.5	12.4	3.2	40.3	60.8	10.4	7.2
30—Brantford.....	9.5	9.3	54.8	70.7	24.7	12.3	3.3	40.7	64.9	10.7	7.6
31—Galt.....	9.4	9	55.2	68.7	23	13.3	3.4	43.8	58.3	10.2	7
32—Guelph.....	9.6	9.2	57.7	69.4	25.3	13.1	3.3	39.6	65.5	11.3	7
33—Kitchener.....	9.4	9.4	47.2	68.7	25	13.2	3.2	36.6	57	10.7	7.6
34—Woodstock.....	9.6	9.4	52.5	71.8	24.3	12.6	3.2	40	55.8	11.1	8.1
35—Stratford.....	9.9	9.7	55	69.8	25.3	12.6	3.4	43.3	55.6	11.3	8.4
36—London.....	9.8	9.4	58.9	70.3	25.1	13.5	3.6	41.4	56.1	11.5	8.6
37—St. Thomas.....	9.9	9.7	61.2	73	25.9	14	3.4	42	65	11.8	8.6
38—Chatham.....	9.6	9.5	52.5	67.5	24	12.4	3.3	38.5	67	11.1	8.2
39—Windsor.....	9.2	9.1	52.6	68.6	26.6	12.7	3.1	38.1	59.8	10	7.2
40—Sarnia.....	10	9.5	62.5	70	27.5	13.5	3.4	40	80	10	9.2
41—Owen Sound.....	9.6	9.3	58	70.8	25.7	11.6	2.8	35	58.6	11.1	8.6
42—North Bay.....	10	9.6	60.8	72.8	29.2	14.7	3.5	41	60	10	8.1
43—Sudbury.....	10	9.9	55	76.3	28.8	17	3.3	42.5	90	13	7.8
44—Cobalt.....	11.4	10.8	59	73.4	32	15.6	3.5	46	72.5	13.4	8.8
45—Timmins.....	10.2	9.7	60	70	.....	17.5	4	.....	50	15	8.5
46—Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.2	9.8	54.5	75.3	29	15	3.6	40.6	75	13.5	8.9
47—Port Arthur.....	10.3	10.1	52.6	71.4	28.1	15	3.2	43.1	75	10.8	8.2
48—Fort William.....	10.2	9.9	56.7	72.3	30	14.3	3.2	42	67.5	11.7	8.5
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	10.5	10.1	53.5	69.6	28.1	13.8	3.7	39.4	64.1	12.4	8.1
49—Winnipeg.....	10	9.6	53.2	69.1	26.7	12.5	3.7	40	61.8	12.8	7.9
50—Brandon.....	11	10.6	53.8	70	29.5	15	3.6	38.8	66.3	12	8.2
<b>Saskatchewan (Average)</b> .....	10.5	10.1	57.0	73.3	30.7	20.6	4.0	41.9	75.6	15.2	8.1
51—Regina.....	9.9	9.6	56.3	75.7	27.9	19.4	3.6	37.9	72.5	16	7.8
52—Prince Albert.....	10.5	10.2	51.6	71	31	k21.2	3.9	41.3	65	13	9
53—Saskatoon.....	10.5	10.2	60	74	35	k23.6	4.3	44.3	85	16.6	7.8
54—Moose Jaw.....	11.1	10.5	60	72.6	28.8	k18.1	4.3	44	80	15	7.7
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	10.9	10.3	52.4	71.0	29.6	19.5	4.0	41.1	73.6	14.0	7.8
55—Medicine Hat.....	11.2	11.2	55	71.3	28.3	k19.2	3.9	40	85	14	8.3
56—Drumheller.....	11.5	10.5	50	74.2	32.5	k22.5	3.6	42.5	80	15	9
57—Edmonton.....	10.6	9.7	49.1	69.7	28.1	k17.5	4.3	41	70	14	h6.9
58—Calgary.....	10.3	9.8	56.6	69.3	29.2	k17.4	4.1	43	69.1	13	7.8
59—Lethbridge.....	10.8	10.2	51.4	70.3	29.7	k20.8	4	39.2	64	14.1	h6.9
<b>British Columbia (Average)</b>	9.9	9.2	53.2	70.0	29.4	22.9	3.9	48.6	76.1	13.6	7.8
60—Fernie.....	10	9.3	55	68.3	26.7	k18.3	3.8	55	80	14.2	h
61—Nelson.....	10.4	9.8	56.5	73.2	28.6	k33.8	4.1	48	66.7	14.2	h10
62—Trail.....	10.3	9.5	55	68.3	28.3	k28.8	4.2	43.8	76.3	13.9	h8
63—New Westminster.....	9.7	9.3	50	66.9	30	k19.7	3.9	53.3	70	15	h8
64—Vancouver.....	9.4	8.8	53.5	68.2	28.2	k23.7	3.8	39.2	75	12.1	h7
65—Victoria.....	9.1	8.5	53	65	29.7	k17.8	3.8	46.6	85	11	h7
66—Nanaimo.....	9.9	9.6	55	72.5	31.3	k16.4	4.5	47.8	71	13.5	6.8
67—Prince Rupert.....	10	9	47.5	77.5	32.5	k25	3.4	55	85	15	8

\* a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bar 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1924—Concluded

Coal		Wood					Coal Oil, per gallon	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal Oil, per gallon	Matches, per 1000, (500) per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month
\$ 16.720	\$ 10.428	\$ 12.434	\$ 14.644	\$ 9.214	\$ 11.537	\$ 9.938	c. 30.4	c. 13.5	\$ 27.824	\$ 19.792
16.875	8.290	9.250	9.750	7.500	7.667	7.713	33.0	14.8	22.625	15.000
	a7.40	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
	a7.00-7.35	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b3.0.0		30-32	14	25.00	18.00
c17.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	e 8.00		6.00	32	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00
n15.50-18.00	10.75-11.00	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.50-11.50	13.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	b7.50	30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00
16.688	10.970	10.625	12.375	7.000	8.583	9.200	31.8	14.0	27.000	19.250
17.25	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		30-32	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
14.50-16.50	8.50-13.50	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	b8.00-9.00	30-32	15	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
17.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00
17.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	b13.50	35	13	18.00	15.00
15.681	10.167	13.239	15.303	9.000	10.854	11.438	29.2	14.3	23.036	15.500
16.00	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	27.00-32.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	n9.50-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	8.00	b8.13	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
15.50	13.00	12.00	14.00				30	15	20.00-22.00	17.00-19.00
14.50	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.00			30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
15.00			b17.33			10.00	25		20.00	14.00
15.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00			28	15	p23.00-33.00	15.00-25.00
17.25-17.50			b12.00			b9.00	30	13	15.00	11.00
15.50-16.00	7.50-9.00	16.00	17.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b16.00	35	13	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
16.00		b16.00	b17.23	7.00	9.00	b9.00	25	15	22.00-27.00	15.00-22.00
16.221	10.630	13.545	15.920	10.263	13.094	11.199	27.4	12.2	29.366	21.217
16.00	9.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	10.00	b9.00	27-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-16.50	10.50		b16.00		b11.20		25-28	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-16.00
16.00	8.50-10.00	13.50	16.00	10.50	13.00	b14.00	25-26	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	12.00	12.50	13.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	23-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	10	22.50-35.00	16.00-25.00
16.50		15.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	b13.00	25-28	13	s20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
16.25-16.50	10.00	12.00	13.00	8.00		b7.72	30	12.5	18.00-25.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	8.50-11.50	18.00	20.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	30	10	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	11.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.00	7.25-9.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	12.00	26-27	9	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
15.50	9.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	6.00	28	8	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
15.50	8.50-10.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	b12.00	26	10	25.00	16.00-20.00
15.25		17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	27	10	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
15.50	11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24-25	8.3	40.00	30.00
15.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	7.50	12.00	b13.33	25	10	20.00	15.00
16.00	13.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	16.00	b12.00	23	10	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00
16.50	7.50-12.00	17.50	20.00		16.00	15.00	23	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
16.00	13.00	15.00-16.00	19.00		17.00	b18.67	25	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	10.00-12.00		b20.00		b18.00	b9.00-15.00	25	12.5	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-16.50	10.00	c	b26.00	c	b20.00	b18.00	25	12	40.00-50.00	30.00-35.00
16.50	12.00		18.00		14.00		30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50-16.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	10.50	5.00-9.00	28	11.7	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
17.00	12.00		12.50		8.50	4.75-6.75	35	15	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
17.50	11.00-11.50		10.00				25	15	x	30.00
19.00	12.00	13.00	b15.00	13.00	b12.00-15.00		27-30	15	22.00	14.00
20.00	15.00	10.00	12.75	7.00-7.50	11.75		32	12.5	r	25.00-35.00
14.75	6.75-8.00	8.50	13.00	6.50	11.00	b6.50	30	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	8.50-13.00	11.00	15.00	10.00	13.00		25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
17.00	8.00-12.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00		30	11.7	25.00-40.00	15.00-40.00
22.000	12.500	11.000	12.250	7.750	9.000		33.8	15.0	35.000	24.500
21.00	11.50-12.50	10.00	11.50	6.50	8.00		30-35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
23.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00		35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
23.625	10.688	9.833	12.750	9.375	11.500	12.333	33.1	15.0	35.625	22.500
23.00	9.00-12.00		f14.00	11.00	10.00-12.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
	d10.00-11.00	f7.00	f8.50	5.50	7.00		30		25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
	d10.00-11.00	f9.50	f10.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	30-35	15	35.00	20.00
		f13.00	f18.00	12.00	b18.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00
				10.000	11.000	8.750	35.0	15.0	28.125	19.500
				c	c	c			25.00	17.50
	d6.50				12.00		35	15	w	w
	d5.00-6.00			8.00	b6.00-8.00	4.50	35	15	35.00	25.00
	d8.75-12.00			12.00	14.00	b13.00	40		18.00-27.00	15.00-20.00
	8.00						30	15	30.00	18.00
	11.238			8.800	10.673	5.698	g36.8	15.4	25.500	19.813
	7.25-7.75			12.00	16.00	5.00	50		20.00	18.00
	10.25-13.25			9.00	12.00		40	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
	9.50-12.50			9.00	11.25		40	15	30.00	20.00
	11.00-12.00			6.50	6.50-8.00	4.50	30-35		18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
	12.10-12.60				8.00	4.00	30-35	17	29.00	25.00
	12.00-12.50			7.50	b9.54	b4.49	29	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
	a8.30					5.50	35		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
	14.50-16.00						35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

price for Welsh coal. p. New houses as high as \$40.00 per month. r. mining company houses \$20, others \$45-\$60. o. Welsh coal. s. For new tenants \$30, \$35 and \$20, \$25. w. Company houses \$10-\$20; others \$35-\$40. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by working men but some at \$40.00.

## COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES IN CAPITAL CITIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

IN July, 1924, the International Labour Office took over the maintenance of the record of the comparative real wages in various countries compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* since 1923. Summaries of these figures were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE in August, 1923, and June, 1924. At the International Conference of official Labour Statisticians at Geneva at the end of October, 1923, it was proposed by the British Government delegate that the International Labour Office should take over this work and develop it to whatever extent was possible. This was recommended by the Conference and approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in April, 1924.

The first publication of its own figures by the International Labour Office appeared in the October issue of the International Labour Review, with an article explaining the nature of the figures and the developments in the record taken over from the British Ministry

of Labour. The chief developments are that rentals, as well as food prices, are included in the calculation to some extent, and that the figures are calculated not only on the basis of the British standard of consumption of food, but on several bases designed to be appropriate to each of the other countries included. The list of cities differs from the list of the British Ministry of Labour in the following respects: Philadelphia takes the place of New York; Rome, Milan and Lisbon have been added; and Copenhagen and Sydney are not as yet represented.

As before, the purpose of the calculations is to show the comparative amounts of food which can be purchased in the various cities with the wages of forty-eight hours' work. For this purpose index numbers were calculated by taking as 100 the amount of each article of food which forty-eight hours' wages in each trade would purchase in London, and then finding what ratio of 100 would represent the corresponding amount for each article

### Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money-Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad at July 1, 1924.†

(London = 100).\*

City	Food only						General Average index nos. (based on food only) (7)	Food and Rent General Average index nos. (with allowance for rent) (8)
	Index Numbers based on quantities of each kind of food consumed in							
	Belgium and France (1)	Central European countries (2)	Great Britain (3)	Southern European Countries (4)	Scandinavia Countries and Netherlands (5)	Overseas Countries (Canada and U.S.A.) (6)		
London.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Amsterdam.....	87	93	82	87	97	86	88	
Berlin.....	56	60	48	55	57	52	—	
Brussels.....	59	64	52	56	63	57	64	
Christiania.....	72	79	66	70	78	66	72	
Lisbon.....	34	35	30	31	32	29	—	
Madrid.....	59	58	52	58	59	56	—	
Milan.....	46	48	43	44	50	46	49	
Ottawa.....	167	169	171	168	185	179	155	
Paris.....	74	75	67	72	81	71	65	
Philadelphia.....	208	207	211	202	242	214	213	
Prague.....	58	61	49	57	57	52	61	
Rome.....	44	48	42	47	47	45	50	
Stockholm.....	78	81	76	79	92	82	79	
Vienna.....	47	49	46	47	50	45	51	
Warsaw.....	80	96	66	80	85	89	—	

†Average for all occupations covered by the enquiry.

\*Although London is taken arbitrarily as base (=100), the ratios would be the same, whatever city were chosen as base.

†The figures for Lisbon, as well as those for Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in these countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the large consumption of vegetable foods in these European countries.

§Compared with those of other Central European capitals the figures for Warsaw are high. This is due in part, as explained by the Polish Government, to the fact that the wages of the groups of workers included are relatively higher than those of workers in many other industries. It is further pointed out that wages in Warsaw are very high in relation to those in other Polish towns, and consequently are not at all representative of the general level of wages in Poland. These considerations evidently apply to other countries, but their importance in the case of Poland appears to be particularly great.



of food and each trade in each other city included. These ratios or "index numbers" were then averaged for each city for all trades included. The British Ministry of Labour in arranging these index numbers produced weighted averages, allowing for the importance of each article in British working class consumption, and also produced averages without weights, that is simple arithmetical averages.

The International Labour Office has not calculated the simple averages, but in addi-

tion to calculating the averages weighted according to British standards of consumption has produced averages weighted according to standards in various groups of countries with more or less similar standards of living.

In addition by taking an average of the results according to the six standards so adopted, a general average is produced which stands as an international average by means of which the standard of living in each city can be compared to that in London.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The upward movement noted last month has continued in practically all countries from which information has been received. The only exceptions are a slight decline in both wholesale prices and the cost of living in Switzerland, and slight declines in the cost of living in Czecho-Slovakia, Spain and New Zealand.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) recorded an advance of 3.4 per cent over the previous month's level reaching 146.1 for October, a total rise in two successive months of 5.9 per cent. During the latter month, foods rose 3.7 per cent and materials rose 3.1 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number on the base 1913 = 100 rose 2 per cent in October to 170.2. Foods rose 5.3 per cent, all groups showing increases. Industrial materials rose 0.2 per cent, iron and steel and other metals and minerals declining while textiles and miscellaneous goods advanced.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05 = 100, was 219.7 at the end of November, as compared with 220.3 at the end of October. Cereals and meat declined 1.8 per cent, other foods rose 1.9 per cent; textiles declined 1.3 per cent; minerals rose 1.9 per cent; and the miscellaneous group declined 0.8 per cent.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914 = 100, was 550 in September,

as compared with 547 in August. The principal increase was one of 8 per cent in foods. Rubber rose 6 per cent; fertilizer, fats, textiles, construction materials, and hides and leather rose slightly. Tobacco declined 11 per cent; tar, metals, petrol, clay products, glass products, and chemical products also declined, while fuels, resin products and paper products showed no change.

**RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices of 56 articles at Brussels, on the base April, 1914 = 100, was 544 in October as against 529 in September. The index number for the Kingdom rose from 503 in September to 513 in October.

The official index number of cost of living of a middle class family, on the base 1921 = 100, was 134.19 for October, a rise of 4.1 per cent for the month. This increase was due to a rise of 6 per cent in foods. Rent, clothing and sundries increased slightly and heating and lighting declined.

The index of the budget for a working class family increased 4.6 per cent for the month, to 134.30. Foods rose 6.5 per cent. Rents scarcely changed, clothing and the miscellaneous group rose slightly, and heating and lighting declined slightly.

### Bulgaria

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Director-General of Statistics has been given by months in 1924 for the two groups, food and heat, light and sundries only. The base is 1901-10 = 100. For August, foods stood at 3719 as against 3686 in July, an increase of 0.9 per cent, while heat, light and sundries stood at 4039 in August as against 4028 in July, an increase of 0.3 per cent.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number compiled by *Statistique Générale* on the

base July, 1914 = 100, rose 2.2 per cent to 507 in October. Foods rose 1.1 per cent, and industrial materials rose 3.1 per cent. Of the former, only vegetable foods advanced, and of the latter, minerals and metals advanced 5.8 per cent, miscellaneous articles advanced 4.6 per cent and textiles registered a slight decline.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official quarterly index number of the cost of living at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 367 for the third quarter of 1924, one point above the figure for the previous quarter. Foods declined 1.1 per cent to 373; heat and light advanced 2.8 per cent to 360; clothing advanced 4.7 per cent; rent and sundries showed no change.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office of gold prices, on the base 1913=100, rose from 126.9 for September to 131.2 for October, or 3.4 per cent. The average price of foods rose 7 per cent, but the index which had risen sharply each week during September declined correspondingly throughout October, owing chiefly to falling tendencies in cereals, meat, butter and sugar. Industrial materials were 2.6 per cent lower for October. This was owing to a decline in coal and iron, as the other groups, hides and leather, textiles, metals and petroleum all showed rises. The subdivision according to "goods produced" and "goods imported" showed the former to have risen 3.6 per cent and the latter 2.0 per cent for the month under review.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-14=1 (gold prices) was 1.22 in October as compared with 1.16 in September, the increase having taken place in the early part of October. Foods rose 7.2 per cent; heat and light declined 2.8 per cent; rent advanced 0.4 per cent; and clothing advanced 1.4 per cent.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, for October, was 563.19 on the base 1913=100, 3 per cent above the previous month's level.

All groups advanced, most showing fairly marked increases. Foods rose 5.8 per cent and materials rose 1.8 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living at Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, was 116.23 in July and 116.43 in August, as compared with 116.41 in June. During these two months, rent, heat and sundries showed practically no change, foods

fell slightly in July and rose again in August and clothing in July and August was 0.3 per cent above the June level.

### Spain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 186 in October, an increase of two points or 1.1 per cent over the September level. Foods rose 1.6 per cent and materials rose 1.1 per cent. The principal change was an increase of 8.7 per cent in the price of metals.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base 1914=100, declined 2.1 per cent in October to 185. Animal foods rose in price 2.8 per cent; vegetable foods rose 2.9 per cent, and fuel and miscellaneous articles declined 6.9 per cent.

### Sweden

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Department of Commerce on the base "respective months of 1913=100," was 167 in October an increase of 2.4 per cent on the September level. Raw materials rose 4.7 per cent and manufactured goods rose 1.2 per cent. The chief increases were in vegetable foods, animal foods, feed and forage, and the largest decrease was in textile fibres and fabrics.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The quarterly index number of the Board of Social Welfare, on the base July, 1914=100, was 174 at October 1, as compared with 171 at July 1. Foods rose 4.2 per cent; fuel and light declined 1.1 per cent; clothing declined 0.6 per cent; and taxes declined 1.7 per cent. Housing and the miscellaneous group showed no change for the period.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, rose slightly in September to 1869 as against 1863 in August. The principal increases by groups were shown by agricultural products, wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese, and chemicals and manures. The principal decline was in general merchandise and crockery. Other groups showed only slight changes.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of cost of living, published each February and August, with base, July, 1914=1000, was 1602 in August as against 1621 in February, a decline of 1.2 per cent. Foods declined 1.5 per cent to 1463; rent advanced 3.4 per



cent to 1616; fuel and light declined 4.5 per cent, so that these three groups as a unit showed no change. Clothing declined 2.6 per cent to 1687 and the miscellaneous group declined 3.6 per cent to 1799.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) was 151.9 for October, an increase of 2 per cent for the month. Farm products rose 4.3 per cent, foods rose 2.6 per cent, sundries rose 3.4 per cent, while cloths and clothing as well as chemicals and drugs rose slightly. Fuel and lighting declined 3.5 per cent, metals and metal products and house furnishing goods declined slightly and building materials showed no change.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale prices of 25 foods was \$197.676 at the middle of November, 1.6 per cent above the level at the middle of October, the highest point reached since the beginning of September, 1922.

The Federal Reserve Board index number rose 1.9 per cent to the level of 159 for October (1913=100). Goods produced rose 1.3 per cent and goods imported rose 2.1 per cent. Goods exported rose 2.5 per cent. Raw materials rose 2.5 per cent, producers' goods declined 0.7 per cent and consumers' goods rose 1.3 per cent.

Dun's index number for December 1 was \$197.993, 2.2 per cent above that for November 1. This is the highest point reached since the beginning of 1921, and is 64 per cent above the pre-war basis. Most of the rises for the month were in foodstuffs as a whole, which rose 3.1 per cent. The only groups showing declines were meats and other foods. The index number for clothing rose 2.4 per cent, reaching the highest level since last February.

Gibson's index number of the average cost of 22 articles of food was 84.5 for November, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the October level. The average for 11 months of 1924 was 78.0.

Bradstreet's index number for December 1 showed another monthly rise in general price levels, reaching \$13.5289, a gain of 1.3 per cent for the month of November. Only three of the thirteen groups declined, these being textiles, building materials and naval stores. Nine groups advanced, including the four food product groups, and hides and leather, metal, coal and coke, oils and miscellaneous products. Chemicals and drugs showed no change.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics rose in the period June 1 to September 1 from 169.1 to 170.6. Food rose 3.1 per cent and fuel and light rose 1.4 per cent. Sundries showed no change, and clothing, housing and furniture all declined slightly.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100 rose 0.6 per cent from 162.8 in August to 163.8 in September. Foods rose by 3 points to 147, shelter declined by one point to 185; clothing fell two points to 174 and fuel and light and sundries were unchanged at 166 and 173.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100 was 160.3 in October, practically the same as for the preceding month. There were small reductions in the food and clothing elements of the budget, and a slight decline in the fuel and light index owing to a drop of the gas rate in one of the large cities. Shelter and sundries showed no change.

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## Mothers' Allowances in Ontario in 1924

A report from the Mothers' Allowance Commission of Ontario shows that Government expenditures, under the Act, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1924, amounted to \$1,707,894. Under the interlocking system provided by the Act, the sum of \$806,539.50 was refunded by the various municipalities

of the province. Toronto had the greatest number of beneficiaries, i.e., 752, the amount disbursed being \$347,791 for the relief of mothers. Ottawa came next with 289 cases of relief and a disbursement of \$137,000. Hamilton reported 172 cases with a disbursement of \$77,222, and London 89, the amount paid out being \$43,583.

## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employee may be Dismissed for Misconduct after Fair Inquiry

**I**N the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta an appeal was heard recently in the case *Caven versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. The decision against which appeal was taken was outlined in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 813. Caven, formerly a conductor in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was dismissed by the Company in 1923 on the ground of alleged misconduct. The trial judge held that the Company, in dismissing Caven, had not complied with the provisions governing "discipline and dismissal" contained in Article 10 of the existing agreement between the Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, and flagmen employed on its western lines, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$10,000 with costs. Appeal from this judgment was taken by the Company, on whose behalf it was claimed that Article 10 had been complied with in connection with Caven's dismissal.

Article 10 reads as follows:—

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence against him, and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates and reasonable actual expenses.

Should the charge be proven the trainman will be paid his reasonable actual expenses for the time he may be held away from his home terminal in excess of three days, but nothing for the time lost, nor for expenses if not held longer than said three days.

*Note.*—It is understood that men will not be held off unnecessarily and caused to lose time under above rule.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

The trial judge had based his decision on the fact that the employee had not been notified of the charges preferred against him until six or seven weeks after the dates of

the alleged misconduct, and that in the meantime the Company had retained him in its service, this retention, it was held, being equivalent to condonation.

The appeal court, on the other hand, found that the plaintiff having submitted to an investigation as provided in Article 10, was bound by the result, as regards the Company's power to dismiss him, subject to the right of appeal to higher authorities. The court might even require him to make his appeal first to the higher authorities mentioned in Article 10. That article, it was found, merely obliged the defendant Company to deal fairly and afford an opportunity for defence. The employee's failure to attend the investigation instituted by the Company's officials, or to take advantage of the right of appeal given him by the article did not destroy his legal right to sue. On the other hand the article did not obligate the defendant to retain any particular employee in its service permanently or indefinitely. The import of Article 10 was stated by the Court to be that it prevents the Company from dismissing an employee before an investigation has been held, and before he has been found as the result of such investigation to be guilty of misconduct. A decision honestly arrived at after such an investigation was held to be binding on the employee as a sufficient justification of dismissal, subject to the right of appeal provided in the article. The Company, however, was not bound to hold an investigation under Article 10 before dismissing an employee because of a serious criminal offence at all events, if it should be one which might in any way affect his usefulness as an employee or the propriety of placing him in a position of authority over or responsibility to the public. The fact that the Company, in an investigation under Article 10 had not procured the attendance of every one who could give material evidence did not render the investigation invalid. The delay of six or seven weeks in notifying the employee of the charges against him, did not, in the opinion of the court of appeal, amount to condonation of the alleged offence.

The appeal of the Company was allowed, and the action dismissed. Two of the five judges would allow the appeal, but would also allow a new trial.

(*Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division—Caven versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company*).



### **Orders of Alberta Minimum Wage Board Declared Invalid**

In the case of an appeal by the Hudson's Bay Company against a decision delivered last July by the Chief Justice of Alberta, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Province, on December 11, at Calgary, declared invalid all orders of the Alberta Minimum Wage Board affecting wages. Under the act the orders are made applicable to six cities and six towns in the Province, these cities and towns being named. In defining the powers of the Board, however, the act states that the Board has power "to establish a minimum wage for employees with regard to any trade or occupation, and with regard to any municipality to which the act applies or any number of such municipalities." The Appeal Court held that in failing to designate the municipalities to which they apply, the orders of the Board are invalid.

The decision given by Chief Justice Simons, from which appeal was taken by the Hudson's Bay Company, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in the October issue. Further particulars of the decision of the Appeal Court will be given in a future issue.

### **Employer held not liable for Compensation where Accident Resulted from Fault of Workman**

A young man employed as a farm helper was engaged with two other men in erecting a building when he fell from a ladder on which he was standing, sustaining serious injury. He brought action against the farmer alleging that the ladder was defective, several of the rungs being loose. The Superior Court, in a judgment rendered at Hull, Quebec, sustained the claim, granting damages at \$6,000. This decision was reversed on appeal heard in the Court of King's Bench, at Montreal, the court holding that it was not proved that the accident was due to defects in the ladder, which in fact continued in use after the accident, but that, according to the evidence, it was due to the worker's clumsiness.

*(Quebec-D'Amour versus Renaud).*

### **Grievance of a Trade Union Member Against Union Officials**

A brakeman who had been in the service of the Canadian Northern and Canadian National Railway for seven years, having good standing and seniority rights, was suspended by the Railways in February, 1923, on the charge of having been under the influence of liquor while on duty. He was a

member of Beaver Lodge, Number 691, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and thinking he had been wrongfully suspended he presented his grievance to the lodge. The grievance being sustained by the lodge was referred by the lodge to the General Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood for the western lines of the C.N.R., for adjustment. It is the duty of this Committee, where any employee of the Canadian National Railways has been suspended for any reason he might consider insufficient, to make an effort to adjust the grievance by negotiating with the Railways on his behalf and by endeavouring to obtain his reinstatement. The brakeman in the present case, charged that the chairman and another member of the Committee wilfully and wrongfully caused his grievance to be held in abeyance for a number of months and did not endeavour to obtain his reinstatement.

In the meantime the brakeman caused his grievance to be investigated by the Railways, and on October 23, 1923, as a result of his own personal efforts and representations, the Railways advised him that he would be permitted to return to the service and requested him to return to duty. However, on account of the terms of an agreement between the Brotherhood and the Railways, he could not be re-employed without the sanction of the General Committee, and shortly after October 23, the two members of the Committee referred to protested against the reinstatement, and informed the Railways that they had investigated the case and had found that the brakeman had been under the influence of liquor, and was not a proper person to be employed by the Railways. In consequence the brakeman was dismissed from the service. He brought action against the two members of the Grievance Committee, claiming that they had wilfully and wrongfully and in breach of the constitution of the Brotherhood and of the terms of their employment by the lodges of the Brotherhood, and in breach of their duty to the plaintiff, caused him to lose his position and suffer damages.

The defendants made a motion in the Court of King's Bench, to strike out the plaintiff's statement of claim as "unnecessary, frivolous and vexatious," claiming further that the plaintiff had no right of relief in the court until he had exhausted all the rights of appeal provided by the Brotherhood. They stated that the brakeman's grievance had been duly investigated, and that they had reported to the lodge that "after weighing the evidence submitted to us by Brakeman

Williams, Crew Conductor Manchester and Asst. Station Master Nelson we are of the opinion that it would be useless to appeal the case any further, and recommend that the case be dropped for want of merit. But Brother Thompson should be advised that he has the right to appeal his case to the full General Committee, or to the President, W. G. Lee, if he is of the opinion that he is not having justice done him."

The motion of the defendants to have the brakeman's claim struck out was dismissed by the court with costs to the plaintiff, however the subsequent trial might result. The judge after reviewing the evidence produced in the case, said:—

It appears to me, on the above material, that the plaintiff has been very harshly dealt with. Assuming that the defendants' evidence was correct and that the plaintiff attended at the station on February 28 in a more or less intoxicated condition the railway company were quite able to supply his place, for they had been informed that he was too ill to go out on the road that afternoon. \* \* \* \* But the strangest part of this controversy, to my mind, consists in the fact that the railway company were quite willing to overlook the occurrence and take the plaintiff back but for the active intervention and opposition raised by the defendants, whose duty it was, under their own constitution, to assist a fellow-member in his effort to secure reinstatement.

*(Manitoba—Thompson versus Ryall and Cunningham)*

#### **Disease Not Compensable Under Quebec Act**

Four loggers employed by a logging company simultaneously fell sick of typhoid fever while in camp last January, one case being fatal. One of the men subsequently brought action against the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, alleging that the sickness was due to the drinking water supplied to the camp. The claim was heard in the Superior Court of Quebec, the Chief Justice of the Province presiding. The

Court held that, according to medical authorities, typhoid fever was caused by impure milk, preserved foods and other substances besides impure water. Moreover, in this case, the water was not proved to have been impure. If it had been proved conclusively that the cause of the disease was as claimed, the Court might have considered the application, but not under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province, which provided compensation only in connection with accidents. "Our courts have decided that it is only an accident, and not a disease, that confers upon the workman the right to claim under the Act."

*(Quebec—Gendron versus Brown Corporation)*

Four men were convicted by a jury at Montreal, in the Court of King's Bench, on November 26, on a charge of having intimidated workers who were employed during a strike of garment workers last January. The presiding judge imposed a fine of \$25 in each case, or in lieu thereof a term of three months in jail. He stated that the men had gone too far in their demonstration in favour of the union. The law, he maintained, provided adequate machinery for the arbitration of industrial disputes, and it must be remembered that while the workers possessed certain rights the employers also must be protected. The judgment must be designed, he declared, rather as a warning to the accused and other union men that such displays of violence could not be tolerated.

In the Police Court at Hull, Quebec, on December 2, seven young men were convicted on a charge of intimidating workers employed by the E. B. Eddy Company in connection with a dispute between the company and its employees, and were fined \$5 each.









DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. JAMES MURDOCK, Minister of Labour

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

REPORT NO. 6

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# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1921, 1922 and 1923

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE  
JANUARY, 1924



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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION .....	1
I.—TABLES OF WAGES AND HOURS IN VARIOUS CITIES:—	
<i>Building Trades:—</i>	
Bricklayers and masons.....	2
Carpenters.....	2
Electricians.....	2
Painters.....	2
Plumbers.....	2
Stonecutters.....	2
Labourers.....	2
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>	
Blacksmiths.....	2
Boilermakers.....	2
Machinists.....	2
Iron moulders.....	2
Sheet-metal workers.....	2
<i>Printing Trades:—</i>	
Compositors.....	4
Pressmen.....	4
<i>Electric Railways, Light and Power:—</i>	
Conductors and motormen .....	4
II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR FACTORY TRADES:—	
Textiles.....	6
Furniture.....	6
Carriages.....	7
Boots and Shoes.....	7
Harness and saddlery.....	7
Rubber.....	8
Meat packing.....	8
Tobacco .....	8
Pulp and paper.....	8
III.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES.....	9
IV.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS IN LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING .....	10
V.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS ON STEAM RAILWAYS.....	11
VI.—WAGES AND HOURS IN COAL MINING.....	12
VII.—TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES.....	13



## WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

THE accompanying tables show the rates of wages and hours of labour for representative classes of labour in several industries in thirteen of the cities throughout Canada in September of each year 1921, 1922 and 1923, samples of the rates in a number of manufacturing industries and in lumbering, and also tables of the rates for representative classes in steam railway operation and in coal mining.

These tables continue for 1921, 1922 and 1923 the statistics published in a bulletin issued as a supplement to the issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1921, giving figures for all the above mentioned classes for the year 1901 to 1920, except those for coal mining, while the samples for factory wages and lumbering were given for the period 1911 to 1920, only.

Subsequent bulletins gave similar figures for 1921 and 1922, covering, however, a larger number of localities and more classes of labour. Report No. 3 issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1922, gave figures for coal mining from 1900 to 1921. The figures for metal trades are chiefly for factories, shops, foundries, etc., and do not cover railway employees of these classes, these being given in the table of railway wages.

From the figures so published index numbers of wage rates were calculated using rates in 1913 as the base, that is equal to 100, in order to indicate the trend of wage changes by the various groups. For the years 1901 to 1920 the percentage changes for each rate each year were calculated and averaged for each group and for all groups. For 1921, 1922 and 1923, the average changes per cent in each group each year were calculated and the figures for the previous year adjusted accordingly. This brings approximately the same results as if the percentage change in each rate were calculated and the average taken by groups and for all groups. The accompanying table of index numbers gives the results of these calculations.

It will be seen that in each group, except in the printing trades and coal mining, the highest point was reached in 1920. In the printing trades a large number of employees were working under agreements for terms of five years or less, many of which expired in 1921 and 1922 and although these were in many cases amended to provide for cost of living bonuses the total wages received did not show, on the average, as great increases as appeared in other industries. On the other hand in 1921 and 1922 when new agreements were effected, increases in wages or shorter hours were frequently secured when in other trades reductions in wages were being made. The slight decrease in the average for 1923 was due to a number of reductions in wages in western cities.

In coal mining the peak appears to have been reached in 1921 but the wage schedules for 1921 that came into effect toward the end of 1920, were not reduced in Nova Scotia until January, 1922, and have not since been reduced in Alberta and south eastern British Columbia. In Vancouver Island in 1918, a system of adjusting a cost of living bonus every three months according to changes in the cost of living was adopted and is still in use. Under this arrangement the peak was reached in 1920 and decreases occurred during 1921, 1922 and 1923, with occasional slight increases. The slight decreases made in Vancouver Island in 1923 were offset in the index number for the group by increases in the average earnings per shift or day of contract miners in both Nova Scotia and Alberta.

In the other industries substantial reductions in wages were made in 1921 and 1922, with slight upward changes in 1923, the average for all groups in 1923 being 178.4, as compared with 176.8 for 1922, 186.1 for 1921 and 192.1 for 1920. These averages do not include the index numbers for factory labour and lumbering in which the same tendencies appeared except that common labour in factories was not up in 1923.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Bricklayers—												
1921.....	.75	44	.90	44-48	.75	54	.90-1.00	44-50	.90	44	1.00	44
1922.....	.70-.75	44	.90	44-48	.75	54	.90	44-50	.85	44	1.00	44
1923.....	.90	44	.90	44-48	.90	54-60	1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.00	44
Carpenters—												
1921.....	.66	44-54	.60	48	.52½-.55	60	.60-.70	44-55	.75	44	.90	44
1922.....	.55-.57	44-54	.50-.60	48-54	.45-.55	48-60	.50-.65	44-60	.70	44	.70-.90	44
1923.....	.57	44	.50-.60	48-54	.45-.55	54-60	.60-.72½	50-60	.75	44	.85-.90	44
Electrical workers—												
1921.....	.70	44	.52	60	.46-.60	50-60	.55-.70	44-54	.80	44	.77-.87½	44
1922.....	.60	44	.50	48	.45-.60	54	.50-.65	44-54	.70-.80	44	.80	44
1923.....	.70	44	.50	48	.45-.60	54	.60-.75	44-54	.70-.80	44	.80	44
Painters—												
1921.....	.66	44	.75	44-48	.52-.60	48-54	.55-.65	49½	.65-.70	44	.75-.85	44-48
1922.....	.57-.66	44	.65-.75	44-48	.42-.60	54	.55-.65	50	.65	44	.65-.75	44
1923.....	.57-.66	44	.75	44	.42-.60	54	.55-.65	50	.65	44	.65-.75	44
Plumbers—												
1921.....	.70	44	.65	45	.50	54-60	.62½-.75	44-60	.80	44	.90	44-48
1922.....	.60	44	.65	48	.45-.60	48-60	.70-.75	44-50	.75-.80	44	.90	44
1923.....	.60	44	.65	48	.45-.60	54	.70-.85	44-50	.80-.85	44	.90	44
Stonecutters—												
1921.....	.75	44	.80	48	.60	48	.75-.80	44-49½	.90	44	.90	44
1922.....	.70-.75	44	.80	48	.45-.60	54	.75	44	.85	44	.90	44
1923.....	.90	44	.80	48	.45-.60	54	.75	44	.85	44	1.00	44
Labourers—												
1921.....	.40-.45	54	.33½-.35	54	.45	54-60	.30-.40	44-60	.50	44-50	.50-.60	44
1922.....	.30-.40	44-60	.25-.40	44-60	.30-.45	54-60	.25-.40	50-60	.45-.50	44-50	.45-.60	44
1923.....	.30-.40	44-60	.28-.35	48-54	.30-.45	48-60	.30-.50	50-60	.40-.45	44-50	.40-.65	44

(b) METAL

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per Hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Blacksmiths—												
1921.....	.62½-.72½	44-50	.50-.65	35-45	.55-.60	49½-60	.55-.70	40-55	.58-.63	50	.60-.70	44-48
1922.....	.50-.65	44-50	.45-.65	44-54	.50-.60	49½	.45-.65	45-55	.56-.60	50	.50-.75	44-50
1923.....	.55	44-50	.45-.65	44-54	.50-.60	49½-60	.55-.65	49½-55	.56-.60	50	.55-.75	44-50
Boilermakers—												
1921.....	.60-.62½	50	.55-.65	50	.....	.....	.62½-.67½	42½-58	.70-.75	50	.65-.80	44-48
1922.....	.50-.60	44-50	.55-.60	50	.40-.45	49½	.55-.63	58	.70-.75	50	.55-.75	44-48
1923.....	.50-.60	44-50	.....	.....	.40-.50	49½	.50-.55	58	.70-.75	50	.55-.75	44-48
Machinists—												
1921.....	.62½-.78	44-50	.50-.67½	35-55	.50-.55	49½-60	.55-.70	44-58	.55-.65	50	.50-.75	44-48
1922.....	.50-.65	44-50	.45-.65	44-54	.50-.60	49½	.50-.70	40-60	.54-.65	50	.50-.70	44-52
1923.....	.50-.65	44-50	.40-.60	40-54	.50-.60	49½-60	.50-.65	47-58	.54-.65	50	.54-.68	44-50
Iron Moulders—												
1921.....	.62-.70	48	.55-.60	35-50	.37½-.45	48-60	.65-.70	40-48	.60-.68	45-50	.63-.75	48-50
1922.....	.70	48	.45-.55	44-54	.37½-.65	49½-60	.65	48	.53-.63	45-50	.55-.67	48-50
1923.....	.70	48	.50-.60	40-54	.37½-.48	60	.70-.75	48	.53-.63	50-54	.60-.67	48-50
Sheet Metal Workers—												
1921.....	.62½-.70	48-50	.60	48	.60	54	.60-.70	44	.75	44	.60-.80	44-48
1922.....	.60	44	.60	48	.....	.....	.60-.65	44	.75	44	.60-.85	44-48
1923.....	.60	44	.60	48	.....	.....	.60-.70	44	.70-.85	44	.50-.85	44-49½



## LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

## TRADES

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1.02½	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44
.90½	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.10-1.15	44	1.00-1.10	44	1.06½	44	.87½	44
1.00	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	1.06½	44	1.00-1.06½	44
.75-.85	44	.90	44	.85	50-60	.90	44	.80-.85	44	.81½	44	.75-.82½	44
.75	44	.85	44	.75	44-60	.80	44	.75-.80	44	.81½	44	.62½-.75	44
.80	44	.85	44	.75	44-50	.80	44	.75-.80	44	.81½	44-48	.62½-.75	44
.75	44	.90	44-49	.90	49	.90	44	.95	44	.75-.90	44	1.00	44
.75	44	.77½-.85	44	.90	49	.85	44	.70-.90	44	.75-.90	44	.87½	44
.80	44	.77½-.85	44	1.00	49	.85	44	.70-.90	44	.75-.90	44	.87½	44
.65-.75	44	.81	44	.82½-.85	44	.80	44	.70-.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
.62½-.65	44	.75	44	.75-.77½	44	.70-.80	44-49	.70-.80	44	.75	44	.62½-.75	44
.65-.70	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70-.80	44-49	.70-.80	44	.75	44	.65	44
.85-.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½-.90	44
.85	44	.90	44	.90	44	.95	44	.95	44	.90-1.00	44	.80-.90	44
.85	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	.95	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44
.90	44	1.15	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44
.87½	44	.95-1.07½	44	1.00	44	.95	44	1.00	44	.87½	44	1.00	44
1.00	44	.95-1.07½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.87½	44	1.00	44
.50	50	.50-.55	44-60	.45-.50	50-60	.50-.60	44-54	.60	44	.50-.62½	44	.56½-.62½	44
.30-.40	50-60	.40-.50	44-60	.40-.45	50-60	.40-.60	44-60	.45-.55	44	.40-.56½	44-50	.44-.56½	44
.30-.40	50-60	.35-.50	44-60	.40-.45	50-60	.40-.55	44-55	.45	44	.50	44	.50-.56	44

## TRADES

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.57½-.70	45	.80-.82½	44-50	.65½-.85	50-55	.83-.85	44	.65-.85	44-50	.78	44	.70-.75	44
.50-.60	48-50	.72-.80	44-50	.65½-.70	44-55	.77	44	.60-.85	50-54	.62½-.70	44	.62½	44
.55-.60	48-50	.67½-.85	44-50	.65½-.70	44-55	.77	44	.60-.85	50-59	.66-.75	44	.61-.66	44
.53-.70	50	.67½-.76½	50	.85-.92	48	.75-.85	44	.80-.85	44-50	.75-.90	44	.71½-.87½	44
.42-.55	59	.57½-.74	50	.77½-.85	48	.77	44	.77½	44-50	.62½-.90	44	.62½-.75	44
.45-.60	59	.50-.72	50	.....	.....	.77	44	.....	.....	.66-.90	44	.66-.75	44
.55-.65	45	.65-.85	44-54	.70	50	.85-.90	44	.65-.90	44-50	.75-.85	44-50	.75-.77½	44
.40-.60	49½-50	.60-.85	44-50	.77	44	.77-.90	44	.55-.90	44-50	.62½-.75	44	.62½-.67½	44
.40-.70	49½-50	.61-.77	44-50	.75	44	.77-.90	44	.50-.90	44-50	.66-.75	44	.62½-.72	44
.50-.80	40-48	.72½-.75	44-50	.78	50	.85-.88	44	.75	44	.75-.86½	44	.75	44
.58-.80	45-48	.65-.68	50	.75	44	.77	44	.75	44	.67½-.78½	44	.62½	44
.45-.70	45-48	.65-.68	50	.75	44	.77	44	.....	.....	.67½-.81½	44	.62½-.68	44
.50-.65	48	.60-.75	49-54	.60-.80	44-49	.90	44	.90	44	.90	44	.87½	44
.40-.50	48	.60-.80	44-54	.55-.60	48-49	.85	44	.90	44	.87½-.90	44	.80	44
.40-.55	48	.60-.80	44-54	.....	.....	.85	44	.85	44	.90	44	.....	.....

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

(c) PRINTING

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week
Compositors, hand:	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
News—												
1921.....	32.00	48	30.00- 33.00	45-48	24.00- 26.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	45½	38.00	48
1922.....	32.00	48	30.00- 33.00	45-48	29.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	45½	38.00	48
1923.....	32.00	48	30.00- 33.00	45-48	29.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	41.00	46½
Pressmen, cylinder:												
Job—												
1921.....	28.00	48	27.50- 31.25	44-48	24.00	48	36.00- 40.00	48	35.00- 37.00	44-48	36.00	48
1922.....	28.00	48	30.00- 33.33	44-48	24.00	48	36.00- 40.00	48	35.00- 37.00	44-48	36.00	48
1923.....	28.00	48	30.00- 33.33	44-48	24.00	48	36.00- 40.00	48	35.00- 37.00	44-48	36.00	48

(d) ELECTRIC

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week
Conductors and Motormen—	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Maximum Rates—												
1921.....	.52	63	.40	62	.45	60	.48	60	.55	54	.60	48
1922.....	.47	63	.40	62	.45	60	.48	60	.48	54	.60	48
1923.....	.45	63	.42	62	.45	60	.48	60	.48	54	.60	48

(a) Regina, one-man car operators, 10 cents extra per hour.  
 (b) Calgary, one-man car operators, 5 cents extra per hour.



IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES.—*Concluded*

## TRADES

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per Week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
35.00	48	48.00	46	47.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
35.00	48	47.50	46	44.00	48	41.62½	45	45.00	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
38.00	48	42.32	46	44.00	48	40.50	45	40.50	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
35.00— 36.00	48	36.00— 44.00	44—48	35.00— 42.00	44	44.00	44	45.00	45	39.60— 40.50	44—48	39.60	44
35.00— 36.00	48	36.00— 39.60	44—48	40.35	44	35.00— 44.00	44	45.00	45	39.60— 40.50	44—48	39.60	44
35.00— 36.00	44—48	36.00— 39.60	44—48	40.35	44	35.00— 39.60	44	40.50	45	39.60— 40.50	44—48	39.60	44

## STREET RAILWAYS

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina (a)		Calgary (b)		Edmonton (c)		Vancouver (d)		Victoria (d)	
Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week	Wages per hour	Hrs. per week
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.52	55—60	.60	50	.55	54	.67½	48	.62½	54	.65	48	.65	48
.48	55—60	.56	50	.55	54	.62½	48	.66	54	.58½	48	.58½	48
.48	54—57	.56	50	.55	54	.62½	48	.66	54	.62	48	.62	48

(c) Edmonton, one-man car operators, 5½ cents extra per hour in 1921 only.

(d) B.C. Electric Railway, one-man car operators, 6 cents extra per hour in 1922 and 1923.

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA

Industry and Occupation	Unit	1921		1922		1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURING</b>							
<i>Carders</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.42	50	.34-.40	50	.34-.40	50
No. 2.....	Week	14.20	50	13.15	50	13.60	50
No. 3.....	"	14.15	50	13.50	50	12.85	50
No. 4.....	"	16.65	55	14.15	55	14.15	55
No. 5.....	"	13.19	50	13.84	50	13.88	50
<i>Mule Spinners—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.42	50	.44	50	.43½	50
No. 2.....	"	.45	50	.43	50	.41	50
No. 3.....	Week	19.22	50	20.00	50	20.40	50
No. 4.....	"	14.00	50	14.05	50	15.50	50
No. 5.....	"	.....	.....	22.30	55	22.30	55
<i>Warpers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.28½	50	.37	50	.39	50
No. 2.....	Week	13.50	50	12.70	50	13.50	50
No. 3.....	"	.....	.....	12.65	60	12.65	65
No. 4.....	"	.....	.....	14.15	50	14.15	50
No. 5.....	"	12.75	50	11.15	50	11.30	50
<i>Weavers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.33½	45	.30	45	.28	50
No. 2.....	Week	15.88	50	16.00	50	16.45	50
No. 3.....	"	.....	.....	15.50	55	15.50	55
No. 4.....	"	12.75	50	14.20	50	15.05	50
No. 5.....	"	19.21	50	19.10	50	19.81	50
<b>WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING AND KNITTING</b>							
<i>Carders—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.30	55	.22½	55	.22½	58½
No. 2.....	"	.32½-.37½	50	.29	50	.29	50
No. 3.....	Week	16.50	55	13.00	55	13.00	55
No. 4.....	Day	3.50	54	3.50	54	2.75	54
No. 5.....	Hour	.33½	50	.25-.35	50	.25-.30	50
<i>Spinners—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.30	55	.22½	55	.22½	58½
No. 2.....	"	.18	50	.18	50	.18	50
No. 3.....	"	.37½	50	.33½	50	.33½	55
No. 4.....	Day	2.25-2.50	54	2.25-2.75	54	2.50	54
No. 5.....	Hour	.31	50	.20-.40	50	.30-.32½	50
<i>Weavers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	58½
No. 2.....	"	15.40	50	12.00-19.00	50	12.00-20.00	50
No. 3.....	"	13.50	55	13.00	55	13.00	55
No. 4.....	"	15.00	55	12.00-14.00	55	10.00-15.00	55
No. 5.....	Day	1.75	54	1.50	54	1.50	54
<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTURING</b>							
<i>Rip Sawyers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 2.....	"	3.50	55	3.00	55	3.25	55
No. 3.....	Hour	.45	50	.45	55	.45	44
No. 4.....	"	.60	55	.50	55	.50	50
No. 5.....	"	.42	54	.43	50	.44	50
No. 6.....	"	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
<i>Band Sawyers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	3.50	55	3.00	60	3.00	55
No. 2.....	Hour	.41	55	.42	55	.45½	55
No. 3.....	Week	24.75	55	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 4.....	Hour	.60	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 5.....	"	.45	50	.50	50	.50	50



TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA—*Continued.*

Industry and Occupation	Unit	1921		1922		1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTURING—<i>Con.</i></b>							
<i>Machine Men—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	4.25	55	4.00	60	4.00	55
No. 2.....	"	3.50	45	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3.....	Week	18.60	60	16.50	55	16.85	55
No. 4.....	Hour	.32½	55	.27	55	.25	55
No. 5.....	"	.40	40	.40	45	.40	50
No. 6.....	"	.30	55	.35	55	.40	55
<i>Finishers and Polishers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	2.83	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 2.....	"	3.00	45	2.75	54	2.75	54
No. 3.....	Week	17.40	60	15.60	55	15.60	55
No. 4.....	Hour	.33	55	.35	55	.36	55
No. 5.....	"	.42	55	.40	55	.35	55
No. 6.....	"	.35	55	.45	55	.45	55
<i>Cabinet Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	3.00	55	2.75	60	2.75	55
No. 2.....	Week	17.40	60	16.20	55	16.30	55
No. 3.....	Hour	.25	60	.22½	55	.25	55
No. 4.....	Week	23.88	55	22.00	55	27.50	55
No. 5.....	Hour	.40	40	.40	45	.40	55
No. 6.....	"	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
<b>CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING</b>							
<i>Body Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	30.25-33.00	55	27.00-33.00	55	27.50-33.00	55
No. 2.....	Day	6.00-6.30	50	4.50-5.40	49	4.50-5.40	50
No. 3.....	Hour	.35	49	.32	49	.30	50
No. 4.....	"	.45	54	.45	54	.50	54
No. 5.....	Week	37.40	44	37.40	44	37.50	44
<i>Trimmers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.35	44	.28	45	.30	49
No. 2.....	"	.25-.40	49	.30-.40	49	.30-.32	50
No. 3.....	"	.34	54	.34	54	.45	54
No. 4.....	"	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54
No. 5.....	"	.35	44	.28	45	.30	49
<b>BOOTS AND SHOES</b>							
<i>Cutters—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
No. 2.....	Week	20.00	48	22.00	48	17.00	48
No. 3.....	Day	4.50	50	4.50	50	4.50	50
<i>Lasters—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	26.00	48	23.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2.....	Day	5.00	50	5.00	50	5.00	50
No. 3.....	Week	21.50	54	21.50	54	21.00	54
<i>Stitchers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	14.00	48	10.50	48	10.00	48
No. 2.....	"	13.25	48	13.65	45	13.95	48
No. 3.....	Day	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50
<i>Machine Operators—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	20.50	48	22.20	45	22.70	48
No. 2.....	"	15.40	55	12.50	55	10.00	55
No. 3.....	Day	5.00	50	5.00	50	5.00	50
<b>HARNESS AND SADDLERY</b>							
<i>Harness Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.51½	44	.46½	54	.49	54
No. 2.....	Day	4.50	54	4.05	54	4.05	54
No. 3.....	Week	22.50	50	22.50	50	23.00	50
<i>Saddle Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	4.50	54
No. 2.....	"	3.34	48	2.50	48	2.50	48
No. 3.....	Week	22.50	50	20.50	50	23.00	50

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	Unit	1921		1922		1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
<b>RUBBER</b>							
<i>Compounders—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.30	50	.28½	54	.25-.36	54
No. 2.....	Week	20.05	45	23.65	50	20.40	50
No. 3.....	Hour	.45	50	.40	50	.45	50
<i>Tire Builders—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.46½	49½	.48	49½	.49	49½
No. 2.....	"	.50½	49½	.50½	49½	.56	49½
No. 3.....	"	.70	44	.65	44	.85	44
<i>Tube Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.70	44	.65	44	.50	44
No. 2.....	"	.27	49½	.25	49½	.38½	49½
No. 3.....	"	.45	50	.40	50	.40	47
<b>MEAT PACKING</b>							
<i>Slaughterers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.49	45	.41	50	.43	50
No. 2.....	"	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3.....	"	.55	55	.55	50	.55	50
<i>Curers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.42	48	.42	54	.42	48
No. 2.....	"	.52	55	.45-.48	55	.45-.50	55
No. 3.....	Week	25.00	60	25.00	60	30.00	60
<i>Lard Makers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.45-.50	48	.37½-.40	54	.37½-.40	48
No. 2.....	"	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3.....	Week	17.60	50	20.40	51	16.50	48
<b>TOBACCO</b>							
<i>Strippers—</i>							
No. 1.....	Week	9.94	50	12.21	50	15.00	50
No. 2.....	"	10.00	40	10.00	40	10.00	45
No. 3.....	"	8.90	45	11.45	45	10.10	45
No. 4.....	"	8.00	55	8.00	55	9.00	55
<b>PULP AND PAPER</b>							
<i>Grinder Men—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.51	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 2.....	"	.43	48	.29	48	.39	48
No. 3.....	Week	21.12	48	17.40	48	17.40	48
No. 4.....	Hour	.52	48	.45½	50	.48	48
No. 5.....	"	.48	48	.40	48	.45	48
<i>Screen Men—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.40	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 2.....	"	.42	48	.42	48	.45	48
No. 3.....	"	.50	48	.44	50	.48	48
No. 4.....	"	.45	48	.41	48	.43	48
No. 5.....	"	.48	48	.40	48	.43	48
<i>Beater Men—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.40	48	.27	48	.37	48
No. 2.....	"	.43	48	.38	48	.42	48
No. 3.....	Day	2.90	66	2.80	66	2.80	66
No. 4.....	Hour	.46	48	.38	48	.40	48
No. 5.....	"	.30	72	.30	72	.37	48
<i>Machine Tenders—</i>							
No. 1.....	Hour	.93½	48	.66	48	.76	48
No. 2.....	"	.84	48	.84	48	.92	48
No. 3.....	"	1.02	48	1.02	48	1.07	48
No. 4.....	"	.75	72	.79	72	.85	48
No. 5.....	"	.86	48	.86	48	.91	48



TABLE III.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Locality	Unit	1921		1922		1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
Nova Scotia—							
No. 1, Halifax.....	Hour	\$ .37½	50	.27½	50	.27½	48
No. 2, Halifax.....	"	.35	55	.32	50	.30	50
No. 3, Pictou.....	Week	15.00	59	15.00	59	13.50-15.00	59
No. 4, Sydney.....	Hour	.29	60	.28	59	.33	60
New Brunswick—							
No. 5, St. John.....	Day	3.10	54	2.25	54	2.50	54
No. 6, St. John.....	Hour	.25	60	.25	60	.28	60
Quebec—							
No. 7, Quebec.....	Hour	.30	48	.30	48	.30	54
No. 8, Montreal.....	"	.35	50	.30	45	.32½	45
No. 9, Montreal.....	Week	15.00	48	16.00	48	14.00	48
No. 10, Montreal.....	"	15.00	58	18.00	58	18.00	58
No. 11, Montreal.....	Hour	.37½	55	.37½	55	.40	55
No. 12, Montreal.....	"	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 13, Montreal.....	"	.31	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 14, Montreal.....	"	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
Ontario—							
No. 15, Guelph.....	Hour	.38	49½	.35	49½	.33½	49½
No. 16, Ingersoll.....	Week	18.00	60	18.74	60	18.60	60
No. 17, Hamilton.....	Hour	.40	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 18, Toronto.....	"	.35	50	.35	50	.30-.35	50
No. 19, Toronto.....	"	.34	55	.25-.32½	55	.25-.32½	55
No. 20, Toronto.....	"	.40	50	.37½	50	.37½	50
Manitoba—							
No. 21, Winnipeg.....	Week	20.20	44	17.30	54	17.30	54
No. 22, Winnipeg.....	Hour	.50	50	.42½	50	.42½	50
No. 23, Winnipeg.....	"	.40-.45	48	.40-.45	48	.40-.45	48
Saskatchewan—							
No. 24, Regina.....	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Alberta—							
No. 25, Calgary.....	Week	24.00	48	24.48	48	21.60	48
No. 26, Calgary.....	Hour	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
British Columbia—							
No. 27, Vancouver.....	Day	4.20	44	3.78	44	3.78	44
No. 28, Vancouver.....	Hour	.52½	44	.47½	44	.45	44
No. 29, Vancouver.....	"	.35	55	.30-.35	55	.30-.40	55

TABLE IV.—SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS IN LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING

Industry and Occupation	Unit	1921		1922		1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
IN BUSH*							
Choppers and Fallers—							
No. 1.....	Month	35.00	60	40.00	60	40.00-50.00	60
No. 2.....	"	32.00	54	40.00	54	35.00-45.00	54
No. 3.....	"	32.00	75	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 4.....	"	32.00	60	35.00	60	35.00-45.00	60
No. 5.....	Day	4.75	48	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 6.....	"	4.00	48	5.00	48	5.40	48
Sawyers and Buckers—							
No. 1.....	Month	26.00	60	30.00-32.00	60	35.00-45.00	60
No. 2.....	"	32.00	60	38.00	60	38.00	60
No. 3.....	"	26.00-37.00	60	35.00-45.00	60	35.00-45.00	60
No. 4.....	"	50.00	54	55.00-60.00	60	50.00-60.00	60
No. 5.....	Day	4.00	48	4.75	48	4.00-4.50	48
IN SAWMILL							
Band Sawyers—							
No. 1.....	Day	5.17½	59	5.00	59	6.00	59
No. 2.....	"	6.50	60	7.00	60	7.00-7.50	60
No. 3.....	"	8.00	60	8.00	60	9.00	60
No. 4.....	"	8.00	60	8.50	60	8.00	60
No. 5.....	Hour	1.00	60	.80	60	1.10	60
No. 6.....	Day	9.00	50	8.10	50	9.00	50
Edgers—							
No. 1.....	Day	3.75	59	3.25	59	4.00	59
No. 2.....	"	3.25	60	3.25	60	3.25	60
No. 3.....	"	4.75	60	4.50	60	5.50	60
No. 4.....	"	5.50	60	5.00	60	5.50	60
No. 5.....	"	4.95	50	4.45	50	5.40	50
No. 6.....	Hour	.70	54	.63	60	.63-.70	60
Pilers—							
No. 1.....	Day	3.50	60	2.40	59	2.75	59
No. 2.....	"	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 3.....	"	4.00	60	3.25	60	3.75	60
No. 4.....	"	5.60	60	3.50	60	4.00	60
No. 5.....	"	2.25	50	2.00	50	2.00	50
No. 6.....	"	4.50	60	4.50	60	5.00	60

\*When wages are paid by the month board is supplied.



TABLE V.—\*RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES OF STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

Occupation	Unit	September, 1921		September, 1922		September, 1923	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		\$		\$		\$	
Conductors, passenger.....	100 miles	4.27	†	4.27	†	4.27	†
Conductors, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	5.80	†	5.80	†	5.80	†
Brakemen, passenger.....	100 miles	2.93	†	2.93	†	2.93	†
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	4.48	†	4.48	†	4.48	†
Baggagemen, passenger.....	100 miles	3.04	†	3.04	†	3.04	†
Engineers, passenger.....	100 miles	6.00	†	6.00	†	6.00	†
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	6.64	†	6.64	†	6.64	†
Firemen, passenger.....	100 miles	4.48	†	4.48	†	4.48	†
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	4.88	†	4.88	†	4.88	†
Dispatchers.....	Month	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers.....	Month	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
<i>Maintenance of Way—</i>							
Foremen on line.....	Day	4.50	48	4.26	48	4.40	48
Sectionmen on line.....	Day	3.20	48	2.80	48	3.04	48
<i>Car and Shop Trades—</i>							
Blacksmiths.....	Hour	.77	44	.70	44	.70	44
Boilermakers.....	Hour	.77	44	.70	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	Hour	.77	44	.70	44	.70	44
Moulders.....	Hour	.77	44	.70	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	Hour	.72	44	.63	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	Hour	.72	44	.63	44	.63	44
Repairers, freight.....	Hour	.72	44	.63	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	Hour	.42	44	.37	44	.38	44

\*Rates for running trades and dispatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for dispatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

† Basis of 20 miles per hour. ‡ Basis of 12½ miles per hour.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES IN AND ABOUT COAL MINES IN CANADA, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

Occupation	Unit	September, 1921		April, 1922		September, 1922		September, 1923	
		Wages	Hours (e) per day	Wages	Hours (e) per day	Wages	Hours (e) per day	Wages	Hours (e) per day
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
NOVA SCOTIA—									
Contract miners (a).....	Day	7.22	8	.....	8	5.94	8	6.84	8
Hand miners (b).....	Day	5.05	8	4.00	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.15	8	3.68	8	4.35	8	4.35	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.15	8	3.05	8	3.60	8	3.60	8
Bratticemen.....	Day	4.30	8	3.10	8	3.75	8	3.75	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.55	8	3.20	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.90	8	2.84	8	3.35	8	3.35	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.80	8½	2.84	8½	3.25	8½	3.25	8½
Machinists.....	Day	5.15	8½	3.68	8½	4.35	8½	4.35	8½
Carpenters.....	Day	4.60	8½	3.24	8½	4.00	8½	4.00	8½
Blacksmiths.....	Day	4.85	8½	3.44	8½	4.10	8½	4.10	8½
ALBERTA—(d)									
Contract miners.....	Day	9.57	8	*	.....	9.17	8	10.00	8
Machine miners (b).....	Day	8.02	8	*	.....	8.02	8	8.02	8
Hand miners (b).....	Day	7.50	8	*	.....	7.50	8	7.50	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	7.39	8	*	.....	7.39	8	7.39	8
Drivers.....	Day	7.21	8	*	.....	7.21	8	7.21	8
Bratticemen.....	Day	7.50	8	*	.....	7.50	8	7.50	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	6.89	8	*	.....	6.89	8	6.89	8
Labourers, underground.	Day	6.89	8	*	.....	6.89	8	6.89	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	6.58	8	*	.....	6.58	8	6.58	8
Machinists.....	Day	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8
Carpenters.....	Day	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8
Blacksmiths.....	Day	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8
VANCOUVER ISLAND (c)—									
Contract miners.....	Day	8.10	8	7.20	8	7.23	8	7.14	8
Machine miners (b).....	Day	5.77	8	5.41	8	5.48	8	5.42	8
Hand miners (b).....	Day	5.42	8	5.06	8	5.13	8	5.07	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	6.29	8	5.93	8	6.00	8	5.94	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.07	8	4.71	8	4.78	8	4.72	8
Bratticemen.....	Day	5.07-5.42	8	4.71-5.06	8	4.78-5.13	8	4.72-5.07	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	5.07	8	4.71	8	4.78	8	4.72	8
Labourers, underground.	Day	5.07	8	4.71	8	4.78	8	4.72	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.59	9	4.23	8	4.30	8	4.24	8
Machinists.....	Day	6.66	8	6.30	8	6.37	8	6.31	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.94	8	5.58	8	5.65	8	5.59	8
Blacksmiths.....	Day	6.41	8	6.05	8	6.12	8	6.06	8

(a) Average earnings per day worked on contract. (b) Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc. (c) No figure for Chinese employees included. (d) Including also three mines in Southeastern British Columbia. (e) Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work seven days per week. \* Strike.



TABLE VII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1901-1923

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Average*	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Lumbering
1901	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	70.8	82.8	67.8			
1902	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	73.6	83.8	70.2			
1903	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	76.7	85.3	72.7			
1904	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	78.6	85.1	74.8			
1905	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	78.9	86.3	76.5			
1906	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	80.2	87.4	78.7			
1907	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	85.5	93.6	83.6			
1908	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.7	94.8	85.0			
1909	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.7	95.1	85.9			
1910	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	91.2	94.2	89.1			
1911	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	96.4	97.5	92.5	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	98.3	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	104.9	111.7	105.7	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	110.1	130.8	117.5	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	133.2	157.8	139.8	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	154.2	170.5	140.4	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	186.6	197.7	192.1	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	165.3	208.3	186.1	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	155.1	197.8	176.8	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	157.4	197.8	178.4	181.7	196.1	170.4

\*Simple average of six preceding columns.

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THE  
LABOUR GAZETTE

*The Official Journal of the Department  
of Labour of Canada*

EACH issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE contains much statistical and other information relating to industrial conditions, cost of living, etc., including such matters as trade agreements and changes in rates of wages, particulars of trade disputes, statements of all proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and special articles on current economic questions. THE LABOUR GAZETTE is sent to any address in Canada, United States or Mexico, at a nominal subscription rate of 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid; other countries, \$1.00 per year. Address subscription to Circulation Manager, THE LABOUR GAZETTE, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.



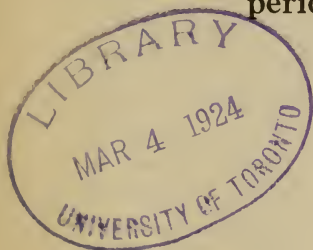
# Report of Commission

appointed under Order in Council [P.C. 1929],  
September 22, 1923

to inquire into

## The Industrial Unrest among the Steel Workers at Sydney, N.S.

Creating conditions which have occasioned the calling  
out of the Active Militia in aid of the  
Civil Power and their retention for a considerable  
period of time in the areas affected



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*Printed as a supplement to "The Labour Gazette," February, 1924*







# REPORT OF COMMISSION

To the Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed under an Order in Council, dated September 22, 1923, submit the following report, accompanied by a copy of the evidence taken.

The texts of the Order in Council and the Commission are as follows:—

(P.C. 1929)

September 22, 1923.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 31st August, 1923, from the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, submitting that there have been evidences of recurring industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, N.S., creating conditions which have occasioned the calling out of the Active Militia in aid of the Civil Power and their retention for a considerable period of time in the areas affected.

The Prime Minister states that it is desirable so far as may be practicable to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of similar conditions, and that it is in the public interest that an inquiry be made into the cause of such industrial unrest and the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and the retention of the Militia in aid of the Civil Power in connection with the same.

The Prime Minister therefore recommends that the question be referred to a Commission under the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, commonly called The Inquiries Act, the said Commission to hold and conduct such inquiry with all the powers conferred by the foregoing statute upon the Commissioners, and to be composed of James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of the City of Ottawa; J. J. Johnston, K.C., of the City of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Fred. Bancroft, of the City of Toronto, Esquire.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the Commissioners have the right to determine the manner of conducting the proceedings in respect of such inquiry and to make all necessary inquiries and investigation concerning the relations between the employers and employees concerned, and that the Commission shall have power and authority to treat as private any testimony, books, papers, documents or statements given or exhibited to said Commission with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote amicable relations between the parties and as may be calculated to remove or lessen the unrest here in question.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the said Dr. J. W. Robertson be appointed Chairman of the said Commission and that the report of the Commissioners be presented to the Prime Minister.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 22nd September, 1923.

(Signed) E. J. LEMAIRE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by an order of Our Governor General in Council bearing date the twenty-second day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (copy of which is hereto annexed) provision has been made for an inquiry by Our Commissioners therein and hereinafter named into the cause of the industrial unrest

among the steel workers at Sydney in the Province of Nova Scotia referred to in the said Order in Council and the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and the retention of the militia in aid of the civil power in connection with the said unrest in the said order mentioned; and also into the relations between the employers and employees concerned.

Now KNOW YE, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint JAMES W. ROBERTSON, Esquire, C.M.G., LL.D., of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, JAMES J. JOHNSTON, of the City of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the law, and FRED. BANCROFT, of the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, Esquire, to be Our Commissioners to conduct such inquiry.

To HAVE, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto the said James W. Robertson, James J. Johnston and Fred. Bancroft, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

AND We do further appoint the said James W. Robertson to be Chairman of such Commission.

AND We do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statute respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matter, confer upon Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before them any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as Our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine.

And Our said Commissioners are hereby authorized to engage the services of such accountants, engineers, technical advisers or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants as they may deem necessary or advisable, and the services of Counsel to aid and assist in such inquiry, and Our said Commissioners are hereby clothed with all the other powers specified in Chapter 28, 2 George V.

AND We do hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report to Our Prime Minister of Canada, the result of their investigation together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon and any recommendations they may see fit to make.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Our Right Trusty and Well beloved Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, General on the retired List and in the reserve of Officers of Our Army, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-second day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

(Sgd.) BYNG OF VIMY.

(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE,  
*Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Canada.*

By Command,

(Sgd.) THOMAS MULVEY,  
*Under Secretary of State.*

The steel workers at Sydney, Cape Breton, are employed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited. That Company was incorporated by an Act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, passed on March 30th, 1899. Shortly thereafter extensive iron and steel works were constructed upon lands conveyed to the Company by the town of Sydney, free from municipal taxation for a period of thirty years.

An agreement was entered into with the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, under which a supply of coal suitable for use in an iron and steel plant was secured for a period of ninety-three years.

In 1909 the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, was incorporated under the laws of the province of Nova Scotia. The duration of its charter is perpetual. Among other things the corporation was authorized to acquire, take over and amalgamate the undertakings of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, with power to acquire the shares of the said companies and to assume their debts and liabilities.



In 1920 the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, was incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Nova Scotia. That corporation (The British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited) by acquisition of the shares of the common stock, controls the following constituent companies:—

I. Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, which controls the following subsidiary companies: Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Ltd., Dominion Shipping Company, Ltd., Jas. Pender & Company, Ltd., Sydney Lumber Company, Ltd.

II. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., which controls the following subsidiary companies: Eastern Car Company, Ltd., Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., Wasis Steamship Company, Ltd., Nova Scotia Land Company, Ltd.

III. Halifax Shipyards Limited.

As has been already stated, the steel workers at Sydney are employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which is controlled by the Dominion Steel Corporation which, in turn, is controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited. The directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, are practically the same persons who are directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and of the other constituent companies of the Corporation.

We began the taking of testimony under oath, on October 31st, 1923, in the Court House at Sydney, Cape Breton, and continued the hearings until November 28th, 1923. During that period 144 witnesses gave evidence. Eleven of them were heard at private sessions and thirteen witnesses were recalled for further examination.

At a later date, in Ottawa, three other witnesses were heard, bringing the total number to 147 witnesses.

During the inquiry at Sydney we visited the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for the purpose of acquainting ourselves with the nature of the work the employees were engaged in and the general conditions under which they laboured. We visited various localities in Sydney where the employees lived in order to see the housing conditions of the workmen and their families.

The witnesses who gave evidence were representative of the community at Sydney. Among them were: the President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and other officials of the Company; superintendents of various departments of the plant; officers and members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; thirty-five out of the thirty-six members of the General Works Committee at the plant, some of these being union men and others non-members of the union; other employees at the plant; members of the Sydney Board of Trade; officers of the Sydney police force; the officer commanding the provincial police; the officer commanding the militia during the early part of the strike in June; a magistrate who read the Riot Act; other citizens of Sydney. The Judge who requisitioned the militia came before us as a matter of courtesy.

Besides summoning witnesses we announced that anyone who desired to offer any evidence regarding the matters under inquiry would be given an opportunity to present it. The Commissioners examined the witnesses. There was no examination by counsel, but questions from those interested in the inquiry could, on request, be put to witnesses through the chairman.

At the opening of the proceedings at Sydney, the chairman for the Commissioners made the following statement:—

As set forth in the Order in Council and in the Royal Commission issued to the Commissioners they are directed to inquire into and investigate the cause of recurring industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and the retention of the Militia in aid of the Civil Power and the relations between the employers and employees concerned.

The Commissioners are required to report to the Prime Minister of Canada the result of their investigation and make any recommendations which, in their opinion, may serve to promote equitable relations between the employers and employees and remove or lessen the unrest.

The Commissioners have the right to determine the manner of conducting the inquiry and have authority to treat as private any information given to them.

The Commission intends to hold public sessions to receive testimony and will also receive testimony which it may deem proper to regard as private. It regards the public interest as including the interest alike of the employers and the employees and the community generally and it invites the confidence and co-operation of all concerned. In the best interests of industrial undertakings it seems essential that team work should be understood and followed by all and that all should participate equitably in the results.

The Commissioners are hopeful that they may be able to contribute to the removal or reduction of any unwarranted distrust or suspicion which may exist and to the fostering of mutual respect, mutual understanding and co-operating goodwill.

At the conclusion of the hearings at Sydney the chairman for the Commissioners made the following statement:—

For the present the public sessions to receive testimony are ended. In Sydney the Commission has heard 144 witnesses in public and private sessions. These witnesses have been representatives of all interests concerned in our investigation. An opportunity has been given for all points of view to be presented to us and, in the first instance, in the form and manner which the witnesses themselves preferred. The Commission will give very careful consideration to all the information obtained so far and to that which may be obtained hereafter.

For my fellow members and myself, I express the hope that our service will be beneficial and beneficial only. Our hope is that there may be more of mutual understanding, co-operation and goodwill amongst all those who are engaged in carrying on this very important industry—important for this place and for Canada. Notwithstanding the world-wide and unfavourable after-war conditions we hope that this and other industries will go on in such a way that there will be an increasing feeling of stability and confidence, and the experience of cordial co-operative action. By these, no matter how brought about and fostered, the Commission believes that this whole district will accomplish the largest practicable degree of prosperity in which all should, and the Commission hopes all will, share equitably. In Sydney, personally and officially, we have had the utmost courtesy and consideration.

### **Causes of Industrial Unrest**

The evidence given by the witnesses disclosed divergent views as to what was the principal cause, or what were the principal causes, of industrial unrest, among steel workers at Sydney. Some of the causes mentioned were regarded by some individuals as relatively more important than they were by other individuals.

As general causes of unrest, not peculiar to steel workers or to Sydney, mention was made of the strain and anxieties of the war and of disappointments over the predictions and promises, of a better day with better pay and a better time for working men, which had been profusely made but which had not been fulfilled in their experiences.

In the forefront among the causes of the industrial unrest was put the desire on the part of the workmen to obtain higher wages and to have shorter hours of labour. Associated with that during recent years has been the determination of a number of the workmen to obtain recognition of the Union in order to secure what they regarded as the advantages of collective bargaining regarding wages, hours and other conditions of labour.

Since 1917, when the organization of some of the workers in the steel plant in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America was begun at Sydney, the idea had been pushed among the workers that the organization of the men in a Trades Union would be a means whereby they would be able to get from the Company higher wages and shorter hours. The fact that the Corporation refused to recognize the Union, as representing the workmen on the plant, led to a state of acute unrest among a portion of the workers on



the plant. Probably that was a small proportion of the total number of workmen. The number who were members of the Union in good standing, at the time of the strikes in February and June 1923, would be about one quarter of the workmen.

It was stated that the refusal of the Company to recognize the Union was due in part to the fact that some of their workmen had expressed a desire for the maintenance of the open shop; and the Company did not want any outside influence or persons to come into the business of making agreements between itself and its employees.

Into that situation at Sydney, with its disputed questions of wages, hours and non-recognition of the Union, there came what amounted to a campaign of agitation, supported and intensified by speakers and publications from outside, to obtain quickly and in a large measure what they wanted by threats of strikes and by actual strikes. These were all the more to be feared by the Company since it appeared likely that in the case of a strike the maintenance men would not be left on the plant to put it in safe condition to provide opportunity for future employment or to keep it undamaged in the interests of the Company who owned it.

During 1922 and early in 1923 there were visits to Cape Breton by representatives of the Worker's Party of Canada, to advocate theories, principles and methods of that party which, in general, stand for the application of extreme measures to bring about, according to their view, a betterment of the conditions of the workers. It appears that the officials and leaders of the Steel Workers' Union at Sydney, came into close association with and, to some extent, under the influence and leadership of men of extreme views. The sentiments and ideas propounded by these men, rather than any definite program of action, seemed to animate the local leaders of the Union. Marked evidence of this was shown by the part they played in subsequent strikes.

What has been said about the unrest arising from the refusal of the Company to recognize the Union and the campaign of agitation would apply to a small number of the employees but these men were sufficient to bring about the strike in February and later on the strike in June.

It was testified that more moderate and capable leaders in charge of the Union would have sought mutual understandings; and by conference and explanations on both sides would have sought to bring about relations whereby the workmen would have received satisfying treatment in respect to matters in dispute.

Among other causes of unrest the question of discrimination against workmen for being members of the Union, or being active on behalf of the Union interests, was frequently mentioned. The attitude of the Company was quite frankly not to recognize the Union as an organization with which to have negotiations. The evidence did not substantiate the claim made by Union officials that discrimination against men for belonging to the Union, or being active on its behalf, was practised in the plant. In the few cases cited where the individuals believed they had been discriminated against there was no proof that the Company departed from its avowed policy of maintaining an open shop and not discriminating against any workman because he belonged to the Union.

A feeling of distrust and suspicion on the part of the Union men led to the spread of a belief that the Company maintained a system of espionage through the employment of men who spied upon the activities of the workmen who were promoting the interests or activities of the Union. The existence of such a scheme was denied by the officials of the Company and although many statements were made of beliefs and opinions and suspicions regarding it, the Commission did not receive any evidence which successfully contradicted the state-

ment of the officials of the Company that no scheme or system of espionage was maintained in connection with the plant. It was admitted that the Company through its officers sought to keep in touch with and to be informed of the trend of feeling or activity on the part of the workmen in relation to the Company but it was asserted that no such thing as surreptitious espionage was maintained.

The high cost of commodities and the high cost of living were frequently mentioned as a cause of discontent or unrest; and it was not until after the June strike that the Company took definite steps to present to the workmen its view of the relation between the rate of wages and the cost of living. When the information was given by the Company it indicated that, while the cost of living from the pre-war figures of 1913 to the figures of May 1923 showed an increase of 49 per cent, the increase in the daily average of wages paid on the steel plant, excluding the salaried staffs, had been 108 per cent.

Among the causes of unrest was the lack of steady employment throughout a large part of 1921 and 1922. During the last few years there has been only part time work for considerable periods in some departments. During the time in 1922 when business was slack and there were few orders on the books of the Company, it employed for a period some eighteen hundred men, many of whom were engaged to do repair work of all kinds in order to give them employment and carry them over the period of depression. Stock was piled in the yards in the expectation of better business at a later date.

Before that state of affairs was passed, in September, 1922, the men asked for an increase of wages. The application was refused. If there had been a workmen's representatives' plan in existence and joint meetings of representatives of the workmen and management, through which the state of business and the reasons of the Company for its decisions could have been given to the men with clear, correct and full explanations, the unrest which took on a more acute form from that period might not have developed into the unfortunate strikes of February and June with the regrettable occurrences which accompanied them.

A minor but still contributing cause to the unrest was the representations made from time to time regarding absentee management by the Board of Directors at Montreal, whom the workmen were led to believe were out of touch with and had little sympathy with the problems of the workmen in Sydney.

The want of some means through which the representatives of the workmen and the Company could confer and exchange information and explanations on the business situation gave rise to feelings and suspicions, well-founded or ill-founded, that the Company was making large profits while, at the same time, it was representing to the men that it could not pay any higher wages because, instead of profits, there were losses in the operation of the plant for a good part of the time from 1921 to the middle of 1923.

Since the Union was not recognized and there was no other regularly constituted agency through which representatives of the men could meet representatives of the Company to discuss questions of mutual concern, there was no way of bringing grievances to the attention of the management for adjustment except by the individual action of the workmen concerned.

Now that the right of the employees to organize under a workmen's representatives' plan has been not only recognized but encouraged, these parts of the cause of unrest mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs have been greatly lessened.

Another minor cause of unrest was the circulation of reports that steel companies in the United States were paying better wages for the same class of work.



To sum up: The fundamental causes of the recurring industrial unrest among the steel workers may be stated as follows:—

- (1) The rate of wages.
- (2) The long hours of labour.
- ✓(3) Refusal by the Company to recognize the Union.
- ✓(4) Denial of collective bargaining.
- (5) Belief that there was discrimination against members of the Union.
- (6) The absence of any recognized organized means through which representatives of the men could confer with representatives of the management.
- (7) Irregular employment and the fear of unemployment.
- (8) The high cost of living.
- (9) Agitation stirring up hostile class feeling by speakers and writers who denounced those in positions of authority, including the judiciary; called capitalists and employers by such names as "slave-drivers," "labour exploiters," "common enemy," etc.; and urged workmen to seek redress for their grievances by hostile and violent action.

The order in which these causes of unrest are stated is not to be regarded as indicative of the order of their importance. Some of the causes had more effect upon the minds and acts of some workmen than other causes of unrest had.

### **Circumstances Which Occasioned the Calling Out of the Troops**

#### **The February Strike**

A walk-out of a large number of men took place during February 13, 1923. That cessation of work was followed or continued by a strike which lasted four days. The immediate occasion was the discharge of Sid. McNeil, a helper in the nail mill.

The final investigation which was made into the case showed that his conduct was insubordinate; that he wilfully and improperly disobeyed the lawful and reasonable orders of his superintendent; that he ceased work without any good and sufficient reason; that he improperly stopped his machine without any orders from his foreman or superintendent and without other sufficient excuse; and that he went about the shop advising other workmen to quit work.

The dispute between McNeil and his superintendent took place about eight o'clock in the forenoon. Shortly thereafter Mr. J. J. McIntyre, president of one of the local lodges of the Union who was employed in another part of the plant, arrived at the office of the nail mill. There he saw Mr. Bischoff, general superintendent; Mr. Wilson, superintendent of mills; and Mr. Haarbauer, assistant superintendent. Mr. Bischoff at first did not recognize Mr. McIntyre and after a few words with him passed on out.

In his evidence Mr. McIntyre says:—

I said to him (Bischoff): "The men are quitting the mills now, is there anything I can do?" He said: "What can you do?" I said: "We can investigate it and find out the trouble." He said: "Who will investigate it?" I said: "The Steel Workers' Union will investigate it." He did not talk to me any more. I took it as an insult. He said sneeringly: "The Steel Workers' Union." So I walked away and said no more.

Mr. McIntyre further said he had seen other executives of the Union humiliated on dozens of occasions in something the same kind of way. In consequence of that their own men would turn them down and accuse them of being cold-

blooded and traitors to the organization. "So when I was turned down by the Superintendent when I tried to straighten the matter out, I figured he was trying to do the same thing he had done before."

Mr. McIntyre went home and then went over to the Union office. When there he called up the plant and talked to a man on the plant. "I asked him what was happening." He said: "The men have all quit the nail machines. They are leaving the plant like sheep." I said: "That is very good." "It is all right. I think it is very good; they have fired men on dozens of occasions and nothing done about it. The men are going to take the bit in their teeth and find out if something can be done about it."

It would seem from the evidence that this workman, Sid McNeil, claimed he acted as he did in his capacity as a committee man of the Union. The evidence also indicates that McNeil felt he had a personal grievance inasmuch as he had not been promoted from the position of helper to that of operator.

The walk-out began on Tuesday, February 13, and the strike continued until Saturday, February 17. On Sunday, February 18, the day after the settlement of the strike, a mass meeting was held in the Savoy theatre, at Sydney, which was addressed by the following persons: H. M. Bartholomew, of the Workers' Party of Canada; Ernest Curtis, Canadian Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; Foreman Wayne, secretary of one of the local lodges of the Union; Don Curtis, a member of the executive of a local lodge; Fred Boland, secretary of the other local lodge of steel workers.

The *Maritime Labour Herald*, in its issue of February 24, 1923, reports some of the speakers as having among other matters said as follows:—

H. M. BARTHOLOMEW, in behalf of the Workers' Party and on behalf of the organized workers of Canada, thanked the steel workers for their splendid fight. They were, however, still slaves. ". . . The moral is that, just as the masters have linked up into industrial, closely knit, groups, so must the workers; and as the masters have united into a world federation of bosses, so the workers must unite into a world federation, and that federation is the Red Trade Union International with headquarters at Moscow."

FOREMAN WAYNE: Bischoff had sneered at the President of the Steel Workers' Union and that sneer had caused Besco at least \$300,000. The question arises, when is a sneer a luxury? Bischoff's sneer was a luxury. ". . . For the past three or four months a concentrated effort had been made to get the steel workers organized. Assistance had been rendered by the Miners' Executive and by the Workers' Party." ". . . "The steel workers had gone into the plant and captured two engines and pulled the scabs out of them. They had captured a carload of provisions and nearly starved the men on the plant." ". . . "It was a grand sight to see the men out on picket duty with the weather ten degrees below zero and not one deserter." ". . . "The scabs were blocked entrance on a five-mile front encircling the plant."

FRED BOLAN: "Well, the Sydney workers walked over the Company police during the strike and into the Company's boiler-house and there found a great big fellow with a big moustache and black as the devil. So they walked him out and up the main street of the Coke Oven district (Tupper street)."

The strike was not over a question of hours or wages or conditions in the plant. It was called because the officials of the union claimed that there had not been an investigation, or, at least, not a satisfactory investigation into the case of Sid. McNeil. Evidently many of the men did not know what the strike was about or what they wanted to accomplish except to show the Company definitely that they had the power to stop the work.

A prominent member of the Union testified that the men had the right of investigation long before the trouble in February. He testified as follows:—

"The whole thing looked to me (and a good many more men) as though the men simply lost their heads. I claimed that dozens of different cases had been dealt with by the Union executive previous to that time that were far more serious than the particular case in the nail mill which was the cause of the February strike."



Some witnesses expressed the opinion that the February strike was brought about for the purpose of recruiting members for the Union and that the walk-out of the men from the plant was pre-arranged. Members of the committee of the Union went through the plant and instructed the men to stop work. Men left their jobs on instructions from the steel workers' Union. Word was passed around and then the men left.

At the meeting of the Union lodge on the evening of the first day of the walk-out, a resolution approving of the action of the men who left their work was adopted. It called for a one-hundred-per-cent strike. It was arranged that pickets should be placed at all the entrances of the plant. Thereafter for a period of four days and nights all the entrances to the plant were partially blocked to the workmen and to the public; and for a part of this time portions of the company's property and of the main line of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway were overrun and controlled by a lawless mob. Acts of violence and other unlawful acts were frequent.

Among other unlawful acts were the following:—

Men who were willing to work in the Coke Oven Department to protect it were prevented from going to work.

Officials who, because of their technical training and ability, were necessary to the preservation of the blast furnaces, boilers and coke ovens were prevented from entering the plant and their homes were picketed to see that they did not get out of doors.

Locomotive engines were raided and left to freeze. The men in charge of the engines said: "We cannot afford to take a chance on our lives by exposing ourselves any more to those people. They were throwing rocks at us."

One of the officials of the Company told the raiders that he and others were protecting the plant for the sake of preserving it to give employment to the workers. The raiders said to him: "To Hell with that. If the plant burns down there will be plenty of work for us at \$8 a day in fixing it up."

On the evening of Friday five foreign women living in the coke oven district came in on the plant crying. They were not dressed for the street. They said men had driven them from their homes. The result was that their husbands left the plant and every other man of foreign nationality went home. He did not know whether his home was in danger.

The company officials were very anxious about the safety of the plant. The mob was in a menacing attitude. The Chief of Police of Sydney with his force was unable to preserve order.

The officials of the Company felt that there was no question of there being plenty of men willing to operate the plant if they were able to get in. The entrances to the plant were blocked by pickets and men were forcibly prevented from entering. On the day after the walk-out took place over one thousand men reported for work on the day-shift and over five hundred for the following night shift.

The executive of the Union, having endorsed the walk-out of the men and approved of it by calling for a one-hundred-per-cent strike, found themselves unable to control the actions of the men whose passions had been let loose. In consequence the good offices of a mediator were sought and an agreement between the Company and the men was reached. In accordance with it the strike was declared off on the evening of Saturday, February 17. The Agreement stated:—

The charge is made that not sufficient investigation was held, therefore the Company will investigate fully the circumstances of McNeil's discharge as would be done normally in the case of similar complaints of the workmen on the plant.

An investigation was held in accordance with the agreement and the dismissal of Sid. McNeil was confirmed.

The Attorney General of Nova Scotia instructed the Crown Prosecutor in Cape Breton to bring actions against thirty-five persons charged with indictable offences committed during the strike in February.

### The June Strike

From the time of the February strike until the calling of the June strike unrest among the workers was much more manifest. Immediately after the February strike it was told on the streets that another strike would take place.

A committee of the men who were members of the Union again put forward demands for an increase in wages, but their principal request was for the granting of the check-off.

On the 14th March, the President of the Company issued a statement defining the Company's position in regard to the demands made by the Union. In brief it set forth: (1) The policy of the Company is to maintain an open shop; (2) The check-off will not be accepted by the Company; (3) Prices of products do not cover cost of manufacture at the present time. Consideration will be given to an increase in wages after orders that are profitable are secured.

A letter from the Steel-workers' Union was sent to the General Superintendent of the Company, announcing an increase of ten per cent in wages

- (1) A general increase in wages of 30 per cent; retroactive to the 1st March, 1923.
- (2) Recognition of the Union including the check-off of the Union dues and the meeting with committees from time to time to adjust their differences.
- (3) An eight-hour day.

On March 27th a statement was issued by Mr. Bischoff, General Superintendent of the Company, announcing an increase of ten per cent in wages effective 16th April.

Mr. Bischoff, the general superintendent, sent a letter to Mr. J. J. McIntyre, president of the local lodge of the Union, addressed to him at the boilershop where he worked on the plant, under date of March 27th, giving the information of the increase in wages. Mr. McIntyre sent the letter back to the general superintendent informing him as follows:—

Any communications you wish to submit to the employees should be addressed to the Secretary of the Union.

On June 1st a committee of the employees representing the executive of the steel-workers' Union met the management and asked for a twenty per cent increase in wages; and the granting of the check-off. The committee stated that in the event of a strike the steel-workers had been promised the full backing of the miners. The committee also informed the General Superintendent that a vote recently taken was unanimous for a strike if their demands were not granted and asked him to refer their demands to the Vice-President of the Company.

On June 13th, the committee of the steel-workers met the Vice-President and the Assistant to the Vice-President and renewed their demands, laying the greatest emphasis upon the obtaining of the check-off. They intimated that if the check-off were granted, their other demands would not be pressed. Since the Vice-President could not grant their demands, at the request of the committee, he referred the question to the Board of Directors of the Company at Montreal.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on June 21st, it was decided that the Company would not grant an increase in wages nor grant the check-off.



*ERRATUM*

**Report of Commission to Inquire into  
Industrial Unrest among Steel Workers at Sydney, N.S.**

In the Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1924, page 12, lines 18-19 should read as follows:—

A letter from the Steel-workers' Union was sent to the General Superintendent of the plant under date of March 19, making the following demands:—





This information was communicated to the committee of the steel-workers in a letter signed by the Assistant to the Vice-President and handed to Mr. J. J. McIntyre on June 27th.

A general strike was declared by the union and began to take place between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock in the morning of June 28th.

Of the combination of causes that culminated in the June strike the chief one was the determination of the leaders of the local Union to force recognition of the Union and the granting of the check-off. A member of the Union testified that the officials of the Union had too much desire for a strike and that he considered it was a conspiracy against Bischoff, the General Superintendent, and the community to pull off a strike at that time.

When the strike was called no provision was made for leaving maintenance men on the plant, and organized efforts were made by strikers who became raiders to forcibly remove maintenance men from the plant. In this connection the evidence discloses that Mr. Mike F. Tighe, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, visited Sydney in June and met the members of the committee appointed to negotiate with Mr. McDougall, Vice-President of the Company.

Mr. Tighe told the Union men that if they did "cease work" their action should be carried out according to the laws of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America. No sabotage of any kind or injury to the property should be done. He told them that the Company should be given due notice and warned that the men would work only long enough, after notice, to empty the open hearths and other places of steel in process and to leave the plant in good shape and undamaged so that the work could be resumed.

The strike was authorized by a vote of members of the Union whose number was not more than one-fifth of the average number of workmen employed on the plant in June.

After the strike had continued more than two weeks, a committee of 1,400 men, who were working on the plant on July 14th while the strike was still on, stated: (1) that it believed it represented the opinion of seventy-five per cent of all the employees; (2) that the strike had been improperly called; (3) that the strike had been declared by the executive committee in defiance of the rules of the International Union; and (4) that it commended the action of the Government in sending the provincial police to protect life and property and denounced the "Red" element among the strikers who were the cause of the trouble.

When the strike was called on June 28th, there were on the day shift 2,774 men and on the night shift 1,097 men. The following day there were on the day shift 1,037 men and on the night shift 1,134 men.

It was stated that intimidation and violence prevented men who desired to go to work from doing so. The number at work diminished daily until after the militia and the provincial police arrived. Thereafter more of them reported for work daily. There were 2,732 at work on August 2nd the date when the strike ended.

From the evening of June 28th gangs of strikers, masked and in many cases armed with clubs, raided the plant and forcibly removed men engaged in maintenance work. That evening serious rioting took place at No. 4 gate. Many assaults were made. Stones and bottles were thrown. The Deputy Chief of Police of Sydney was kicked when he had fallen down. The local police were entirely unable to cope with the situation and preserve law and order. Magistrate W. A. G. Hill while reading the Riot Act was struck on the head by a

stone and afterwards became unconscious. The nature of the situation was brought to the attention of His Honour Judge Finlayson, who sent a requisition for the active militia to come in aid of the civil power.

During the following day, Friday, raids were made on the coke ovens. In the evening a crowd numbering many hundreds was outside gate No. 4, throwing stones and other missiles. Policemen and others were injured. Some strikers broke through the fence and, wearing masks on their faces and having clubs and other weapons, drove maintenance men off the plant.

On Saturday morning, June 30th, two hundred and forty-six soldiers arrived from Halifax in charge of Colonel W. H. P. Elkins. During Saturday evening riotous conditions again prevailed outside No. 4 gate. There was a large crowd shouting, yelling and throwing stones. A detachment of soldiers stationed inside the plant to support the police in preventing a raid were struck by stones and had to fall back out of range. A magistrate read the Riot Act; but the riotous crowd did not fully disperse.

The following morning, July 1st, a detachment of provincial police arrived under command of Colonel Eric Macdonald. In the evening a large crowd had assembled outside gate No. 4. It was behaving in a riotous and threatening manner, throwing stones and other missiles. The provincial police dispersed the unlawful assembly and suppressed the riot.

From that time onward patrols of provincial police and militia prevented further riotous conditions.

The employees began to go back to work in increasing numbers. The following table shows the extent of that increase:—

Date	Day-shift	Night-shift
July 2.. . . . .	417	255
" 9.. . . . .	922	230
" 16.. . . . .	1,214	211
" 23.. . . . .	1,458	409
" 30.. . . . .	1,720	515
Aug. 2.. . . . .	1,978	754

The men were taken on as the opening of new departments permitted. During the last two weeks of the strike, which ended on August 2nd, there were always more men applying to be taken on than there were places for them under the reduced scale of operations.

#### The Calling Out of the Militia

His Honour Duncan Finlayson, Judge of the County Court, appeared before the Commissioners as a matter of courtesy. He stated that he signed the requisition to call the troops to Sydney because there was before him what he considered sufficient evidence to warrant him in taking that step, all in accordance with the law relating to that matter.

A detachment of the Militia under Colonel W. H. P. Elkins arrived, from Halifax, at Sydney on the morning of Saturday, June 30th. Colonel Elkins testified that he regarded his duty to be to render aid to the civil power in dealing with any riotous condition or any disturbance of the peace that occurred or was anticipated.

#### The Provincial Police

On Saturday June 30, the Sheriff of Cape Breton county, the Chief of Police of the City of Sydney, and City Magistrate Hill made representations to the provincial government that even with the detachment of troops on the spot the police at Sydney were entirely inadequate to cope with the situation, which had then developed. Accordingly under the provisions of the provincial statute a detachment of provincial police were sent to Sydney and arrived there Sunday



morning July 1. The provincial police were under the command of Colonel Eric Macdonald. He had thirty-five men, sixteen of whom were mounted and nineteen unmounted.

On Sunday evening, July 1, between eight and nine o'clock a riotous condition prevailed outside gate No. 4 and in the adjacent streets. The provincial police were called upon to suppress the riot and to disperse the unlawful assembly. They did that. After that there was no rioting.

An opinion seemed to be prevalent that the duty of the provincial police and of the militia, after the Riot Act was read, was to confine themselves to clearing the streets for traffic. Complaints were made that the provincial police exceeded their duty in compelling people to leave the sidewalks and in driving them from places where they stood, even when bottles and stones were being thrown at the police from behind their positions.

Some of these witnesses when before the Commission appeared to be greatly surprised when informed of the provisions of the Criminal Code in respect to unlawful assemblies, riots and the reading of the Riot Act. Some of the sections of the Criminal Code were read to such witnesses and sections 87 to 91 are quoted herein:—

87. An unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who, with intent to carry out any common purpose, assemble in such a manner or so conduct themselves when assembled as to cause persons in the neighbourhood of such assembly to fear, on reasonable grounds, that the persons so assembled will disturb the peace tumultuously, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously.

2. Persons lawfully assembled may become an unlawful assembly if they conduct themselves with a common purpose in such a manner as would have made their assembling unlawful if they had assembled in that manner for that purpose.

3. An assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of protecting the house of any one of their number against persons threatening to break and enter such house in order to commit any indictable offence therein is not unlawful.

88. A riot is an unlawful assembly which has begun to disturb the peace tumultuously.

89. Every member of an unlawful assembly is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment.

90. Every rioter is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

91. It is the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, mayor or other head officer, and justice, of any county, city or town, who has notice that there are within his jurisdiction persons to the number of twelve or more unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace, to resort to the place where such unlawful, riotous and tumultuous assembly is, and among the rioters or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice to command or cause to be commanded silence, and after that openly and with a loud voice to make or cause to be made a proclamation in these words or to the like effect:

Our Sovereign Lord the King charges and commands all persons being assembled immediately to disperse and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business upon the pain of being guilty of an offence on conviction of which they may be sentenced to imprisonment for life. **GOD SAVE THE KING.**

After hearing the evidence of witnesses who complained of harsh and unwarranted treatment by the provincial police and hearing other testimony in respect to that matter the Commissioners are of the opinion that the provincial police under Colonel Eric Macdonald performed a very difficult and distasteful duty in dispersing unlawful assemblies, in suppressing riotous conditions and in preserving law and order. After the unlawful assemblies were dispersed on the evening of July 1, unlawful acts and acts of violence almost ceased.

#### The Militia

It appeared from the evidence that the militia rendered effective aid to the civil power in the protection of life, liberty, order and property under the law.

The militia and provincial police were not at any time or in any sense used as strike breakers. They took no part and took no side in the industrial dispute.

Many witnesses who had personal knowledge of the situation and some of the occurrences, when the plant was being raided, when mob rule was prevailing, and when life and property were being endangered, declared that it was wholly necessary to call out the troops in aid of the civil power.

From the evidence received, and from the understanding of the situation which grew up from hearing the testimony of many witnesses, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the local police force was entirely inadequate to deal with the situation which had occurred, that a riotous condition of mob rule prevailed for some days and nights and that the presence of the militia was necessary and beneficial.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the retention of the troops at Sydney was necessary as a protection against the recurrence of unlawful acts and riotous conditions while the strike continued.

In this connection it is to be remembered that as late as July 30 two water mains which furnished fresh water to the steel plant were broken by blasts from some form of explosives, completely depriving the plant of its fresh water supply and putting it in extreme jeopardy until repairs were completed. The explosions coincided with the withdrawal of a portion of the military forces from the district. The lack of water and the inability of the protective forces available to patrol the pipe-line sufficiently to ensure the plant against similar interruption prevented the enlargement of employment at the plant to a considerable extent.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that if the true facts of the situation at Sydney had been disclosed at the time when the troops were called there, it would have been manifest that their presence was necessary and that but for their presence and the presence of the provincial police there would likely have been loss of life, much more injury to persons than occurred and such damage to the plant that employment could not have been provided thereat for the normal number of employees for a long time afterwards.

A number of the men who took part in the riots or who committed assaults during the strike were tried in the Supreme Court or the County Court at Sydney from October 30 to November 10, 1923. Six of them were found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Five others were sentenced to forty days in jail and bonded with two sureties to keep the peace for two years.

## **Employees' Representatives Plan and Relations Between the Employers and Employees**

### **Employees' Representatives Plan**

A scheme for the formation of committees of workmen was proposed to the Company by members of the Union who were also employees of the Company in September, 1922. It was not accepted by the Company, evidently because the company was not willing to let any form of recognition or control by the Union be accepted.

In December, 1922, a plan of employees' representation, similar to that which had been in operation for some years in a number of the steel plants in the United States, was proposed to the workmen by the Company. The proposal was put to a vote and rejected by 1,562 votes against to 1,021 in favour. The Union was active against the acceptance of the proposal by the men.



After the June-August, 1923, strike was ended a committee of the workmen approached the management with a request to revive the proposal to have workmen's representatives elected to serve on committees and to meet representatives of the management to discuss matters of common interest. The Company favoured this proposal and without calling for a vote of the workmen on the question of its adoption, arranged that the men could go ahead and elect their own representatives to a General Works Committee by secret ballot. The election took place on August 30, 1923, and 2,729 workmen voted. That represented about 93 per cent of the workmen on the plant.

The general nature of the scheme is as follows:—

*Proportion of Representatives.*—One representative to be elected for about every hundred workmen; the representatives to be elected equitably from the different departments of the plant, for example a department employing about 300 men to elect three representatives and a number of the small departments to be grouped together for the purpose of electing one representative.

*Committees.*—The committee thus elected is a General Works Committee of about thirty-six members elected from among the employees.

A Central Works Committee is elected by the General Works Committee from its own members and consists of about eight members.

The Management Committee, which is appointed by the Company, has a number of members corresponding or nearly corresponding to the number of the Central Works Committee.

When the members of the Central Works Committee and the Management Committee meet in joint conference that is called the Joint Committee.

*Questions to be dealt with.*—The questions to be dealt with by these committees were not at first definitely stated. They include in a general way working conditions and working relations on the plant.

When the plan was suggested and adopted it was stated that after it was given a reasonable trial, alterations might be deemed desirable and suggestions along these lines which were mutually acceptable would be adopted.

*Qualification for Voters and Representatives.*—Any employee who is eighteen years of age or over is eligible to vote; but foremen, assistant foremen, chief clerks and others in similar or higher positions are not eligible.

Any employee who is 21 years of age or over and who has had one year's aggregate service with the company is eligible for election as a Departmental Representative but foremen, assistant foremen, chief clerks and other employees in similar or higher positions are excluded.

*Discrimination.*—Departmental Representatives shall be wholly free in the performance of their duties as such, and shall not be discriminated against on account of any action taken in good faith in their representative capacity. If any representative feels that his independence is being abridged, he has the right to appeal to the Joint Committee for the removal of the discrimination.

*Meetings.*—The General Works Committee meets once a month and special meetings are held when necessary. The other committees meet regularly and special meetings are held when necessary.

Meetings of the committees are held on the Company's premises and time and pay. For any other work done by representatives in connection with their duties no pay is allowed.

Some of the members of the Management Committee and thirty-five out of the thirty-six members of the General Works Committee appeared as witnesses. Their testimony was to the effect that they were all willing to give the plan a fair trial and were hopeful that satisfactory results would come from it.

The following is the gist of the testimony practically in the words used by witnesses:—

The Works Committee has had an educational influence towards better understanding of relationships.

Men feel they have a channel through which they can get their grievances adjusted. Men find it easier to get in touch with the management.

The Committee is working intelligently and amicably and is representative of the men. Agreeably surprised at spirit with which everybody seems to enter into discussions. It is doing a whole lot of good. Hopeful that it will help to make conditions better in the plant and also in the homes.

Some form of organized works committee is of benefit to both parties. Both parties get confidence well established in one another. Unwarranted suspicions are lessened or removed.

Committees provide a means through which the management is able to talk to the men and tell them the conditions of the business, condition of the orders, prospects, etc. Management hopes to work out many of the problems which seem to be irritating now.

None of the witnesses who were members of the committees testified that the plan was useless. Some testified that they thought alterations in the plan would improve it and make it more satisfactory to the workmen. Some of these are under consideration. It was said: committee men are more or less in the position of mendicants; they cannot enforce any demands. Some members said they would like to see a Board of Arbitration to deal with any question which the Joint Committee could not settle to the satisfaction of both sides.

Some further information on the general principles underlying the plans of employees' representatives' committees was obtained by a study of them and by conversations at steel plants in the United States with representatives of the management and representatives of the workmen who had had experience in connection with them.

We record our warm appreciation of the great courtesy with which we were received at the several steel plants visited and of the opportunities which were accorded to enable us to obtain information upon the questions into which we enquired.

The following is a summary of what was learnt, and as far as practicable, in the words of the notes made at the time.

The employees' representatives' plan was adopted in the first instance to keep the personal sympathy and human touch with the men which was being lost by the size of the business and because of absentee management by directors.

Employees' representation has brought back part of the human touch which had been lost in big organizations. Employees' representatives' committees are approved by workmen because they are now better informed as to what goes on in the plant from the employees' point of view. Committees lessen friction between the men and the management.

Joint Committee meetings representing the management and the workmen are desirable to consider problems of mutual interest. They bring about better understanding and appreciation of mutual rights, obligations and interests.

Joint Committee meetings created a new attitude by employers and employed to each other out of which co-operation has grown instead of previous hostility.

The most important feature of the plan is the spirit in which the thing is worked and not the machinery of the plan.

Employees' representatives plans have been valuable in causing employees to take an interest in increasing production and efficiency.



On one plant where labour troubles had been frequent and serious this was said: The strong arm policy had been in use and a blacklist scheme was going strong. They had had a five months' strike. Something had been wrong in the management. Then the nature of the workmen's representatives plan was explained to the superintendents and foremen. They were asked to tell the men under them the nature of the proposed plan. In that way the workmen's representatives plan was brought into operation. The plan itself is a process of education. The feeling and spirit of satisfaction and co-operation has been greatly developed. At monthly joint meetings the management gives the men's representatives information about progress and prospects and intentions in respect to the business. The superintendent who does that, by taking the men into the confidence of the Company, is thereby dignified in the esteem of the men.

The main service of representatives' committees consists in promoting and preserving friendly relations continuously, not by strong arm methods but by conference, confidence and co-operation to get the best results.

The general points stressed by the workmen as being essential to the success of the plan are: On both sides, frankness, sincerity, truthfulness, integrity, confidence and good faith. These are all more important than the machinery of the plan.

The workmen seem pleased with and proud of the representatives plan and its results. One of them said they regarded themselves as disciples with a mission accepted by themselves to preach this gospel.

The general impression from inquiries regarding the working of the men's representatives' plans (received from both the management and the workmen) was to the effect that close friendly acquaintance between the two sides was being promoted, that team work for the most efficient carrying on of the business was being developed and that confidence and good-will were being increased.

#### **Relations between the Employers and Employees**

In general the relations between the employees and the Company have been friendly, depending somewhat upon the personnel of the management which was changed frequently. From 1916 to 1921 the Company was making a good deal of money and the wages had risen from an average daily wage of \$2.32 (January to May, 1916) to an average daily wage of \$5.20 from May, 1920, to January, 1921. From that time on there was increase of unrest among industrial workers from the disappointment caused by the pressure of hard times instead of the good times which were expected. No systematic and continued effort was made by the Company to explain the changed conditions of business.

There had been a decrease from the January, 1921, rate of \$5.20 per day to \$3.58 per day in 1922. There were increases in 1922 and 1923 which brought the rate in June, 1923, to \$4.54 per day. That was the average rate for employees including all skilled and unskilled workmen under the rank of foremen, and represented an average rate of 41 cents per hour.

Since 1917 efforts had been made by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America to organize the workmen on the steel plant and to secure recognition of the Union from the Company. The Company had been continuously opposed to the organization of the men in unions and no encouragement was given to the organization of workmen's representatives' committees until the autumn of 1922.

The efforts to organize the workmen in the plant and to secure recognition of the Union were not successful. The number of members of the Union in good standing was about one quarter of the workmen employed on the plant when the June strike was called.

Because there was little other opportunity of employment at Sydney except with the Company, there was a growing feeling that the men might not receive fair treatment in respect to wages unless strongly organized in a union; and while a large proportion of the workmen were not actively supporting the union movement, at the same time they were willing and ready to take advantage of any means, such as the organization or action of a union, which looked like getting for them higher wages and shorter hours.

From 1922 the leaders of the union movement grew gradually more bitter against the Company. From that time on there was an interjection into the situation at Sydney of extreme statements by outside speakers representing Bolshevistic ideas as proclaimed by the Third International. These men are reported to have openly advocated revolutionary methods.

From January 1923, when the Company refused to concur in the application for a Board of Conciliation in respect to the questions in dispute the attitude and feeling on both sides became one of more distrust.

The general feeling and attitude of the workmen towards the Company as represented by the Board of Directors was not one of confidence and friendliness. There was a growing feeling against absentee management arising from the opinion that the directors cared only for the financial interests of the corporation and its profits and dividends.

The relations between the workmen and the superintendents of departments and also between the men and the foremen were generally satisfactory and considerate on both sides. They were much disturbed in the period between the February strike and the June strike (1923) by continuous talk of an impending strike to force the Company to do what the Union wanted.

The Company has not paid enough attention in the past to the essential difference between building and machinery equipment in materials and human equipment in men as factors in production and in the efficient carrying on of the operations. There is no sentiment in machinery which affects its smooth or rough running but there is a good deal of it in men.

The workmen in the steel plant are chiefly Canadian born, most of them in Nova Scotia. A small percentage of them are from Newfoundland. Rather more than one-tenth of them are of non-English speaking races and about eight per cent of them are coloured men from Barbadoes.

There is much to learn and gain in industrial relations through studying and recognizing the motives which influence men in their work. Nothing else can obtain from workers as good a quality of productive labour as can be secured from their own willing effort sustained by feelings of satisfaction. A working force satisfied that it is getting a square deal, and therefore more or less contented, naturally tends to do better work and accomplish more and better production than one which feels it is being treated unjustly.

The employees' representatives plan with a General Works Committee and Committees is a means whereby the management and employees can get together to confer upon questions of mutual interest and obligation and seek their settlement by full, frank discussion. Such contacts and conferences are not intended to impose settlements but to promote agreements and to provide regular and recognized opportunities in which mutual understanding can be promoted, confidence developed and co-operating goodwill brought into play in the relations between the Company and the workmen.

#### Hours of Labour

A great deal of testimony was received to the effect that the men considered the hours of labour too long. In the departments in which the continuous process practice obtains, such as the blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and coke ovens, the work is carried on on the two-shift plan. That requires the day-



shift men to work eleven hours and the night-shift men thirteen hours. Once a fortnight when the men change shifts they work for a twenty-four hour change-over period.

A good deal of the work in connection with the continuous processes in the steel industry is quite intermittent in character. But when anything goes wrong the case is different and the twelve-hour day becomes a physical strain. The twelve-hour day with the seven-day week and the twenty-four hour change-over once a fortnight make a very exhausting combination.

A twelve-hour day followed steadily by any group of men for a considerable number of years means a decrease of their efficiency and a reduction of their vigour. The question of hours of labour has to be considered from a social as well as a physical point of view. A twelve-hour day in the plant means about thirteen hours away from his home and family for all the working days. That leaves little if any time for family life, recreation, social enjoyments and leisure.

Reference was made by witnesses to the fact that many steel plants in the United States had recently adopted the three-shift plan which meant an eight-hour day for men on the continuous processes and a maximum ten-hour day for other workmen. We visited several steel plants in the United States to look into this and other matters that had been referred to by witnesses at Sydney. The following are some of the points learnt in respect to this question during these visits:—

For many years there had been considerable agitation in the United States for bringing about the three-shift plan for the continuous processes in the iron and steel making industry. It had been in operation in a few plants of considerable size for a few years, but during the last half of 1923 the adoption of it became quite general.

Public opinion formed and ripened by various agencies and finally voiced by President Harding compelled it. The eight-hour shift has undoubtedly come to stay. As to the two-shift plan—never again.

Public opinion drove the steel makers away from the twelve-hour shift. Public opinion will compel the continuation of the eight-hour shift. A twelve-hour day is entirely too long. What is there in life for a man on the two-shift plan?

Public opinion in the United States is now definitely against the two-shift plan of operation. The twelve-hour day is inhuman. The three-shift plan is good and is here for good. Had hoped for the introduction of the three-shift plan for several years but did not see how it could be adopted in the face of competition until the time was ripe for its general adoption.

When the twelve-hour men engaged on continuous processes went on eight hours they got an increase of twenty-five per cent on the rate per hour. When other twelve-hour men went to ten hours they got an increase of ten to twelve per cent on the hourly rate. This has been the general practice where the change has been made.

The change from the two-shift to a three-shift plan in a typical iron and steel making plant calls for an increase in the total men on the plant of about twenty per cent. That increase would likely be slightly reduced as experience was gained.

It is only a question of a short time before the two-shift plan—eleven hours by day and thirteen hours at night—in the departments having continuous processes will be eliminated from the steel plants everywhere. Already the change has been made in European countries and either already has been made or is in process of being made in most of the steel plants in the United States.

We recommend that, in the interests alike of the Company and the workmen, early and earnest attention be given to the elimination of the twenty-four-hour change-over period and to the abolition of the seven-day week.

We recommend that the question of adopting the three-shift plan in the departments of continuous processes and a maximum of a ten-hour-day for the other workmen be given the most careful consideration. In our opinion the change would be advantageous to the Company and beneficial to the men and should be adopted. We believe that a thorough discussion and consideration of this question with the employees concerned would bring about intelligent co-operation and lead to a satisfied state of feeling by both the men and the management in respect to this matter.

### Wages and Unemployment

A careful study of the evidence submitted to the Commissioners indicates that the employees (sometimes called Labour) want and the Commissioners believe they are entitled to:

- (1) Adequate wages,
- (2) Regular employment,
- (3) A real say, individually or collectively, on the conditions of working,
- (4) A fair share of industrial prosperity, and
- (5) A square deal from foreman and superintendents.

The Commissioners believe the investors (sometimes called Capital) deserve:—

- (1) Security of investment,
- (2) Fair returns on investment,
- (3) Capable management,
- (4) Contented well-paid employees, and
- (5) Continuous improvement in administration.

The public, which has granted several advantages to the steel industry and its allied coal industry through bounties, duties, etc., is concerned with such questions as:—

- (1) A sufficient supply of products at reasonable cost,
- (2) The maintenance of an industry through which employees will obtain wages adequate to maintain a decent Canadian standard of living,
- (3) Conditions under which the occupations of the workers will not impair health or debase life.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the iron and steel industry at Sydney can be carried on to meet these desires and requirements. It has uncommon advantages in the easy accessibility to its plant of ore, coal and lime and in its situation at a seaport from which transportation by water is available. Workmen of excellent quality as to vigour, intelligence and general ability are available. The Commissioners believe that wise and considerate co-operation between the policy controlling directors, the operating management and the working employees can win success and satisfaction.

It is a matter of common report that the steel industry is one which has been characterized by intermittent periods of prosperity and depression. It has been regarded as good business to put part of the large profits of good years into some form of reserve fund instead of distributing all of them to shareholders. The fat years are thus made to carry lean years.

From 1916 until March 31, 1921, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company made large profits. In one year alone the Company enjoyed a net surplus of more than seven million dollars after meeting all charges and providing for depreciation, depletions, interest on bonds and dividends upon stocks. For



the period from the early part of 1921, when the first reduction in wages from their highest point was made, until June 1923, the receipts from sales of products, after meeting necessary expenditures such as those for materials and supplies purchased, wages, salaries and all other expenses, showed only a small profit from the operations of the plant before providing for sinking funds, depreciations, bond interest and dividends on preferred stock. From this it is evident that instead of making money during that period, from which if it had been made higher wages might have been paid, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was drawing upon the surplus which had been accumulated in previous years of prosperity to pay bond interest and dividends on preferred stock.

The evidence submitted to the Commission shows that in a similar manner, but only to a comparatively small extent, the reserve fund of the company was drawn upon to provide employment and pay wages to about 700 men for a time during a period of business depression.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that while no legal right to any share in the surplus of a company, accumulated under such circumstances, belongs to the workmen of the plant it would be good business policy, in the interests alike of the shareholders and the employees, to regard the surplus to some extent as a trust fund to be used for the protection of the interests of the whole enterprise. The interests of the enterprise include, in a vital way, the interests of the employees and to a less extent the public interests of the community. The labour of the employees cannot justly be regarded as a commodity in the transactions between them and the company. The Commissioners do not suggest that the control of the surplus and the decision as to how it should be used should be withdrawn from the directors of the company; but the Commissioners do suggest that since the employees are a very important factor in the enterprise and may even be the determining factor as to its prosperity and continued success the company would do well through its representatives to discuss this question with representatives of the employees when changes in rates of wages are in contemplation and when the prospect of full and regular employment is not good.

### **Opinions and Recommendations**

The Commissioners have expressed opinions in the body of this report in connection with questions dealt with in several parts of it. In this summary they restate some of these opinions together with the recommendations which they make to promote amicable relations between the employees and the Company.

#### **Relations between the Company and the Employees**

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the absence of any recognized organized means through which representatives of the men could confer with representatives of the Company prevented the development of amicable relations; and the Commissioners are further of the opinion that the employees' representatives plan with a General Works Committee and other Committees, which is now in effect on the plant, is a means whereby the management and the employees can get together to confer upon questions of mutual interest and obligation and seek their settlement by full frank discussion. Such contacts and conferences are not intended to impose settlements but to promote agreements and to provide regular and recognized opportunities in which mutual understanding can be promoted, confidence developed and co-operating good will brought into play in the relations between the Company and the workmen.

### Hours of Labour

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the hours of labour have been excessively long in some departments of the plant under the two-shift system of operation.

The Commissioners recommend that in the interests alike of the Company and the workmen, early and earnest attention be given to the elimination of the twenty-four-hour change-over period and to the abolition of the seven-day week.

The Commissioners recommend that the question of adopting the three-shift plan (eight hours per shift) in the departments of continuous processes and a maximum of a ten-hour day for other workmen be given the most careful consideration. In our opinion the change would be advantageous to the Company and beneficial to the men, and should be adopted.

### Wages and Unemployment

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the iron and steel industry of Sydney can be carried on successfully and amicably in such a way as to meet the reasonable desires and requirements of the workmen and the Company.

Since the steel industry is one which has been characterized by intermittent periods of prosperity and depression, the Commissioners recommend that in the interests alike of the shareholders and the employees the Company should discuss with representatives of the employees the question of drawing to some extent upon the surplus accumulated during fat years to tide the workmen as well as the shareholders over lean years when changes in rates of wages are in contemplation and when the prospect of regular employment is not good.

As an alternative, the Commissioners recommend that in the public interest some competent authority be directed to investigate and report upon the use which is made of such surplus funds of the Company.

### Calling Out of the Militia

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the local police force was entirely inadequate to deal with the situation which had occurred at Sydney, that a riotous condition of mob rule prevailed for some days and nights and that the presence of the militia was necessary and beneficial.

The Commissioners are of opinion that it is desirable that the Militia Act should be amended in such a manner as to provide that a requisition requiring the active militia to be called out for active service in aid of the civil power may be made only by a judge and the Attorney-General of a province acting jointly in making the same and that the requisition should contain a statement by the Attorney-General of the province to the effect that he shall as soon as possible, and not later than one week thereafter, cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which occasioned the calling out of the active militia and send a report upon the same to the Minister of National Defence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAS. W. ROBERTSON,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) JAMES J. JOHNSTON,

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,  
*Commissioners.*

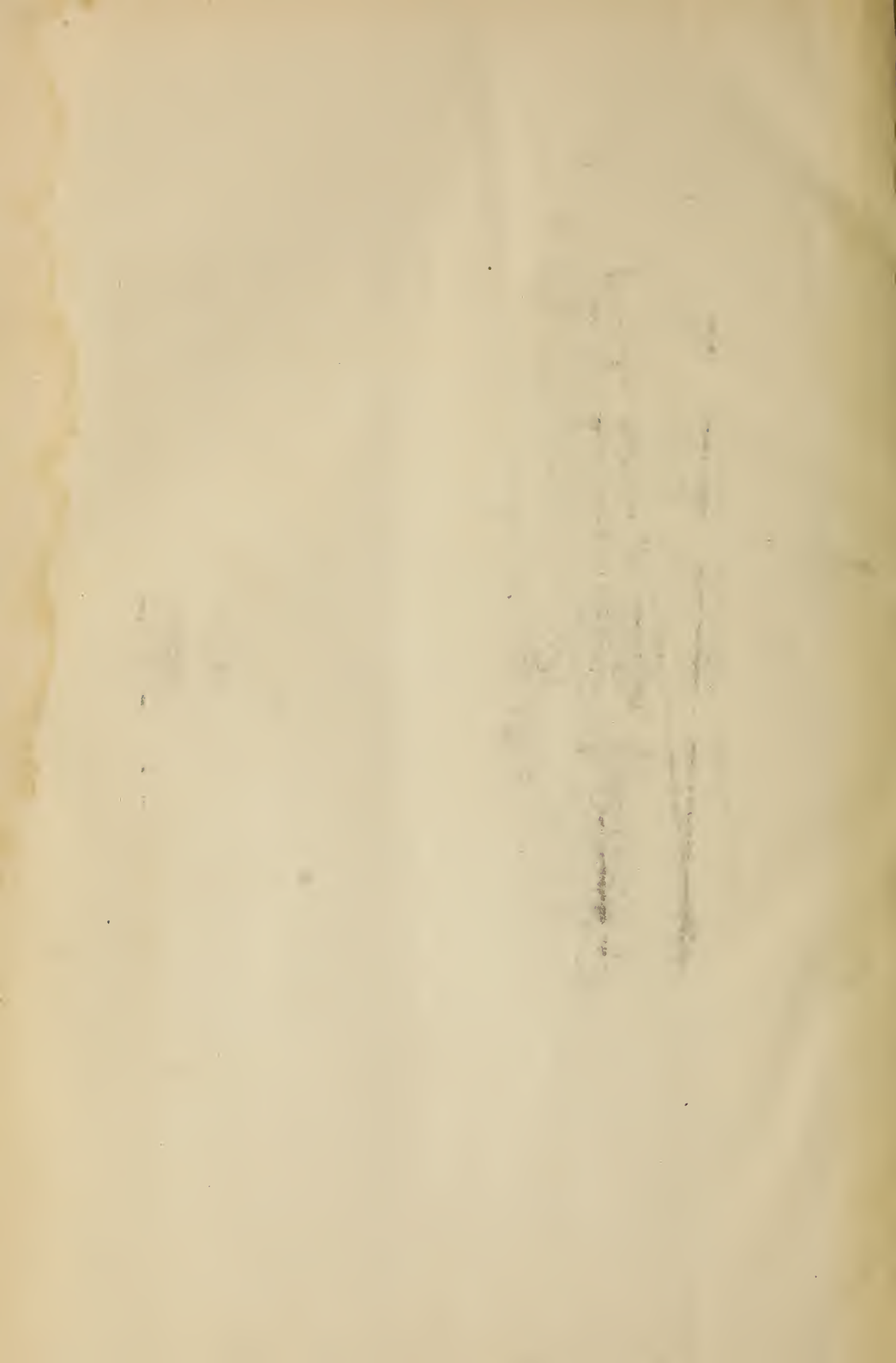














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